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# GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

IN

## THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1789---1907

f

ITS FOUNDERS, BENEFACTORS,  
OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS AND ALUMNI

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BY

JAMES S. EASBY-SMITH, A. M., LL. M.,

(GEORGETOWN)

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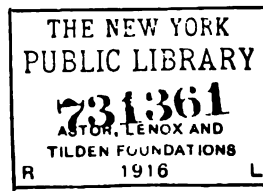
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1907

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Georgetown  
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Dedicated to the memory of Thomas F. Carney, Walter A. Johnson, Joseph F. Magale and Henry P. Wilson, who have gone before—may their souls rest in peace!—and to William J. Donnelly, Alfred J. Ducharme, James E. Duross, Raymond A. Heiskell, Henry B. Kauffman, Charles P. Neill (*summa cum laude*) Ernest B. Smith and Fenwick J. Stewart, who survive, my classmates of the class of 1891 of Georgetown College.

May we ever be true to the old class motto, taken from line 208 of the Sixth Iliad—

NEW YORK  
JAN 10 1891  
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

ROY WEN  
CLUB  
YASRU

## INTRODUCTORY

Most prefaces are apologies, and this will not be an exception to the rule.

In the summer of 1904 Father Jerome Daugherty, S. J., then President of the University, and formerly my teacher at Gonzaga and my professor in my junior year at Georgetown, and Father Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., one of my professors in the pioneer class of the graduate school at Georgetown, in '91-'92, sent for me and asked me if I would undertake to write a history of the University to be published by the Lewis Publishing Company.

After some hesitation I consented to do so, although, had I realized the enormous amount of labor or fully appreciated my own inability for the work, I should have hesitated longer before consenting.

I have devoted much time and hard labor to this work, not unwillingly, as it has been a labor of love; and I recognize perhaps more than anyone else, its shortcomings. The field is so large, the amount of material is so great, that much more time than has been at my command is necessary for the writing of a complete history of Georgetown University in all its details; while polish and elegance of diction have been impossible.

On the occasion of the Centennial in 1889 the history of the college was admirably written by the late Dr. John Gilmary Shea; and "College Days at Georgetown," by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Esq., LL. D., published ten years later, is perhaps the most valuable contribution to the early history of the institution.

But the history of the University has not heretofore been written; and recent researches and discoveries have revealed much that is of value in the annals of the grand old institution that have never been published outside the *College Journal*.

I have endeavored here to give as complete a history of all the schools of the University and all the elements of university life, as the limits of the work permit.

I have used the works of Dr. Shea and Mr. McLaughlin freely, and I have found the *College Journal* a veritable treasure-house of historical data. Although I worked on the *Journal* for four years

as a student I did not realize, until I undertook the present work, of what incalculable value it is from a historical standpoint.

I desire here to record my indebtedness and express my thanks to Hugh T. Taggart, Esq., for the use of his address and valuable notes on the early history of the city of Georgetown; to Dr. George M. Kober, Dean, and Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, of the faculty, of the School of Medicine, for their advice and assistance in the preparation of the history of that school; to Dr. William N. Cogan, Dean of the Dental School, for his assistance in the preparation of the history of that branch of the University; to William Henry Dennis, Esq., for his assistance and advice upon the chapter relating to the *College Journal*, of which he was one of the founders; and finally to Mr. Lewis C. Aldrich, of the editorial staff of the publishers, without whose intelligent, faithful and unremitting labor this work would never have seen the light, and who has written all the biographical sketches of alumni contained in the last book of this work.

JAMES S. EASBY-SMITH.

Washington, 23d July, 1907.

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**BOOK I**  
**THE COLLEGE**



**BOOK I—GEORGETOWN COLLEGE**

## INTRODUCTORY.

1. [Illegible]

A recent commentator, in writing of the comparative characteristics and purposes of American institutions of higher education, said that in Georgetown University "the supervision of students is closer than in most denominational colleges of equal standing, and the standard of scholarship is very high." This candid writer with equal propriety might have gone still further, and emphasized his declaration with the statement that the standard of scholarship at Georgetown always has been very high even from the day of the founders to these opening years of the twentieth century; that its diploma and degree for more than four score years have been a recognized passport in the educational world, not in America alone, but throughout Europe as well.

History accords to the Reverend John Carroll the honor of having founded the institution which now bears the name of Georgetown University, and records that as early as the year 1785 that most worthy representative of a distinguished family and of the Roman Catholic church, laid before his associates a plan for "the establishment of a school, and afterwards of a seminary for young clergymen." His commendable ambition, however, did not reach immediate fruition, nor until the lapse of about six years from that time; but the beginning was made, and by gradual progress through later years, sometimes in the face of discouraging obstacles, the founders were enabled to establish at Georgetown in the state of Maryland, an academy which was "open to students of every religious profession." The erection of the first building was begun in 1788, yet 1789 is generally considered the year of the foundation of the college.

Students were first received in 1791, and the honor of having been the first matriculate is accorded to William Gaston, of North Carolina, who afterwards attained distinction in the lower house of Congress, and upon the bench of his native state.

Father Carroll and nearly all those who had controlled and directed the "Georgetown Academy" in its early days had been members of the Society of Jesus before its suppression by Pope Clement XIV in 1773, after which they remained secular priests until Pope Pius VII authorized the survivors in America to rejoin the society and place themselves under the general in Russia, where the suppression had not been effective. This was accomplished in 1805, and in the following year Georgetown College, as it had then begun to be called, was formally transferred to the direction of the

fathers of the Society of Jesus, under whose control and direction the university still remains; although the property was not formally conveyed to the society until 1816, up to which year the college was nominally under control of the Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen of Maryland.

The authority to confer degrees in the faculties, arts, sciences and liberal professions was vested in the "President and Directors of the College of Georgetown" by an act of Congress passed in 1815, and in 1833 the Holy See empowered the college to confer, in its name, degrees in philosophy and theology. In 1844 Congress passed an act incorporating the college under the name of "The President and Directors of Georgetown College," which greatly amplified their powers.

The first degrees were conferred in 1817, and since that time four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one degrees of the university have been conferred upon three thousand, seven hundred and one candidates, the majority of which have been awarded to representatives of the learned professions of law and medicine.

These degrees, conferred by the university from 1817 to 1907, inclusive, are distributed as follows:

Divinitatis Doctor, D. D.....	27
Legum Doctor, LL. D.....	100
Philosophiae Doctor, Ph. D.....	42
Medicinae Doctor, M. D.....	923
Artis Dentariae Doctor, D. D. S.....	56
Pharmaciae Doctor, Phar. D.....	3
Musicae Doctor, Mus. D.....	7
<hr/>	
Doctores .....	1158

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Philosophiae Licentiati, Ph. L.....	9
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Legum Magister, LL. M.....	729
Artium Magister, A. M.....	432
Scientiae Magister, M. S.....	2
<hr/>	
Magistri .....	1163



Legum Baccalaureus, LL. B.....	1613
Artium Baccalaureus, A. B.....	854
Philosophiae Baccalaureus, Ph. B.....	13
Pharmaciae Baccalaureus, Phar. B.....	6
Scientiae Baccalaureus, B. S.....	14
Musicae Baccalaureus, Mus. B.....	1
<hr/>	
Baccalaurei .....	2501
<hr/>	
Universi .....	4831

The university character of the institution began to take definite form after the college had been in operation about half a century, and was only the fulfillment of the purpose of the founders and the extension of its usefulness as a means of higher education contemplated by the act of 1815, and in keeping with the spirit of the time.

The next step in the direction of college development was the erection and equipment of a complete Astronomical Observatory in 1842 and '43; and in 1844, as above pointed out, the college was formally incorporated.

The School of Medicine was opened in 1851, and since that year has sent out into the professional world nearly a thousand graduates, as well equipped to contend with the ills which afflict mankind as the alumni of any similar institution in the world.

The graduate school was first established in 1855 and was maintained until shortly after the civil war. In 1891 it was re-established and has come to be one of the strongest elements of the college.

The School of Law was established in 1870, and early in its history attained a prominence and popularity that placed it among the foremost institutions of its kind in the United States; and its graduates, now more than fifteen hundred in number, include some of the ablest legists and jurists of the profession of law; while in the employments of statecraft are hundreds of bachelors and masters and doctors of law whose achievements and moral worth reflect honor upon the institution whose diploma they boast.

The most recent acquisition to the university group is the Dental School, organized and opened in 1901, and steadily winning its way into healthful and permanent existence. In this school the

degree of *artis dentariae doctor* has been conferred on fifty-six graduates.

In the history of Georgetown University during the one hundred and eighteen years of its existence, there have been many notable characters, who have figured in the various capacities of founders, benefactors, officers, faculty and instructors, whose relation to the institution and whose personal endeavors in its behalf are worthy to be preserved in a permanent record for the use of future generations, that they may know of a certainty "who were the founders of this great house,—whence came they, what did they, and what the measure of their reward."

The purpose of the present work is to build up an imperishable monument to the memory of those who have been factors in the life of Georgetown University from its inception to the present time, but in the accomplishment of this great undertaking the consideration of justice demands some recognition of that dominant element of college strength which has carried the name and fame of old alma mater even to the four corners of the earth—the alumni, an army nearly five thousand strong, who have gone forth to the peaceful contests of life's activities, each well drilled in the tactics of his school, every man a standard bearer, and his colors—the GEORGETOWN DIPLOMA.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin, in his "College Days at Georgetown," says: "The cradle of Georgetown University was the Indian school taught by Father Andrew White, S. J., at St. Mary's City, Maryland, in 1634, several years before the founding of Harvard by the Puritans. This was the year of the landing of the 'Ark' and the 'Dove' at St. Mary's under Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecilus, the second Lord Baltimore. Father White, founder of a new spiritual empire in this country, out of which has grown the Catholic church in the United States, planted the first seeds of the present flourishing institution at Georgetown when he translated into the Indian tongue a grammar, dictionary and catechism for use among his neophytes of the Yaocomoco tribe of St. Mary's."

It is interesting, in this connection, to note that Father White not only translated for the Indians, but also printed the grammar, dictionary and catechism with type and on a press which he brought with him; and that to him belongs the honor of printing the first book in America. Two copies of this book have been traced. One

was unfortunately destroyed; the other is said to be in the vatican library.

Mr. McLaughlin also says: "A statue of Andrew White, the pioneer, whose catechism, dictionary, and grammar furnished the primal weapons of church and school in English America, should rise at Georgetown College. He was the first founder. The title-deeds of the university began with him. From the hour of its inception the school was always under Jesuit auspices. It started at St. Mary's in 1634; passed to Calverton Manor under Father Thomas Copley, *alias* Philip Fisher, and Mr. Ralph Crouch in 1640; to Newton Manor under Father Michael Forster and Brother Thomas Hothersall, *alias* Slater, an Approved Scholastic, about 1677; to Bohemia Manor, probably under Father Thomas Poulton about 1745; to Georgetown Heights under the auspices of Father Carroll in 1789.

"Father Ferdinand Poulton, *alias* Brock, in 1638 wrote to the Jesuit Provincial in England asking leave to establish a college in Maryland. The Provincial, Very Rev. Edward Knott, S. J., answered this application in 1640, and said: 'The hope of establishing a college which you hold forth, I embrace with pleasure; and shall not delay my sanction to the plan when it shall have reached maturity.'

"Father White is called the Apostle of Maryland. To this title should be added that of *pater familias* of Georgetown University."

No doubt Father White's school at St. Mary's was the tiny seedling, and Bohemia Academy the sapling grown from it, which, transplanted to Georgetown, has developed into the present great university.

It was at Bohemia Manor in Cecil county that the sons of the Maryland Catholic colonists laid the foundation of their education, the penal laws at that time forcing them to be sent abroad for their university training. The thoroughness of their elementary training by the Jesuits at Bohemia Manor is shown by their after careers.

The history of Georgetown University may not be written without a sketch of John Carroll, its illustrious founder, as the history of the American revolution may not be told without the





Most Rev. John Carroll,  
Founder of Georgetown College.

mention of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, his no less distinguished cousin.

Most Rev. John Carroll, D. D., LL. D., first archbishop of Baltimore, founder of Georgetown Academy, now Georgetown University, was born in Upper Marlboro', Prince George county, Maryland, January 8, 1735, and died in Baltimore, December 3, 1815. The house where he was born, a square, frame building facing the north, two stories high with an attic, and an additional building of several rooms on the east end, stood in grounds containing six acres, and was probably built before 1692 in which year Marlboro' was incorporated. The present court house of Prince George county, erected in 1880, stands upon the eastern end of the old estate. This house remained standing until October, 1889, when it was demolished, and the old hand-carved mantel piece from the parlor was sent to Georgetown College, where it was erected in a place of honor.

John Carroll was the third son of Daniel Carroll and Eleanor Darnall, his wife, and was the grandson of Charles Carroll, an Irishman, who had emigrated from England to Maryland in 1680. Charles Carroll had held posts of importance near the throne, and upon his arrival in Maryland was made judge and register of the land office, and the agent of Lord Baltimore. The family became possessed of large tracts of land, which perhaps more than repaid them for the loss of the ancient patrimony which they had given up for their faith. In 1718 Charles Carroll was expressly exempted from disqualification on account of religion, for without the special protection of the King Catholics were subject under the penal laws, then in force, to loss of property, liberty and often life.

It was at Bohemia Manor that the Carrolls and the sons of other Catholic Marylanders, as well as some Virginians, were sent to learn the rudiments. Here, besides his cousin Charles, one of John's school mates was Robert Brent of Acquia Creek, in Virginia who afterwards married one of John's sisters. The Brents came to Virginia in 1687, under the aegis of a special protection from James II; otherwise, as Catholics, their lot would have been unbearable.

At this time the Roman Catholics of Maryland were prohibited from maintaining schools in the province, and in 1747 John Carroll, then twelve years old, his cousin Charles, and Robert Brent, having received their elementary training at Bohemia Manor, were sent to



pursue their studies at St. Omer. About 1590, when the English Catholics were not allowed any opportunity of education, the English Jesuits opened a college at St. Omer in French Flanders, and a few years before the American boys went over a preparatory school had been established. Here they remained for six years, when John, choosing the religious life, entered the Jesuit novitiate at Watten, not far distant from St. Omer. Charles pursued his studies under the Jesuits at Rheims and Paris, began his law studies at Bourges and finished them at the Inns of Court in London, returning in 1764 to America where his after career showed the thorough training he had received.

After two years in the novitiate at Watten John pursued the regular course of philosophy and theology at the College of Liège, in 1759 was ordained priest, and taught first at St. Omer, then at Liège, being professor of philosophy and theology. Three years later, in 1762, the mutterings of the political upheaval which overwhelmed France were heard in the expulsion of the Jesuits from that unhappy country.

In 1747, the year he left Bohemia Manor for St. Omer, John's father, Daniel Carroll, died. Upon the expulsion of the Jesuits from France in 1762 Father Carroll went, with the other English fathers of St. Omer, to Bruges. Here he remained for several years except for a tour through Europe as tutor to the son of Lord Stourton. In 1771 he took his final vows as a professed father of the Society of Jesus. In 1773, upon the suppression of the society by Pope Clement XIV, the English and American Jesuits made preparations to return to their homes; and in 1774 Father John Carroll, returning to his native land in the prime of manhood, landed at Acquia Creek, where his sisters, who had married William and Robert Brent, resided. Thence he went to the home of his mother, who, after her husband's death, resided with her two younger daughters at Rock Creek near Georgetown. Here he made his home and began his mission work in Maryland and Virginia.

There were then in Maryland and Pennsylvania a large number of priests who had been Jesuits before the suppression. Henceforward they remained secular priests until 1805, when most of the survivors were reunited with the order, as above stated, the complete restoration not coming until 1814.

The names of these zealous and holy men are yet treasured in Maryland. Among them, besides Father John Carroll, were Thom-

as Digges, Benedict Neale, John Lewis, Mathias Manners, Ferdinand Farmer, Joseph Mosely, James Frambach, James Pellentz, Lewis Roels, John B. De Ritter, John Boone, James Walton, Ignatius Matthews, Peter Morris, Lucas Geisler, George Hunter, Robert Molyneux, John Bolton, Sylvester Boarman, John Boarman, Charles Sewall and Austin Jenkins, seven of them being from the old Catholic families of Maryland.

In 1776 Father Carroll was appointed by resolution of the continental congress one of the commissioners to Canada to seek the co-operation of the French Canadians in the struggle for American independence, or to secure their neutrality. The other commissioners were Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. His fellow commissioner, Benjamin Franklin, became enfeebled by the journey and Father Carroll accompanied him home, nursing him with a care that laid the foundation of their lifelong friendship.

In 1784 Father Carroll was appointed superior of all the Catholic clergy in America. In 1785 he formed the plan of founding Georgetown College, and proposed it to his associates. In the prosecution of his purpose he was liberally aided by his friends in England. The erection of the college building was begun in 1788, yet the year 1789 is accepted as that in which the institution was founded, although students were not received until 1791. In connection with the college the founder established the theological seminary which in 1792 merged in St. Mary's, at Baltimore; and he also established St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, which institution subsequently honored him with the degree of doctor of laws. Like honors were accorded him by other colleges, and he accepted them, not particularly as tributes of regard for his own personal qualities and worth, but more especially as the representative of a great society of a yet greater church.

In 1789 Father Carroll was appointed bishop of the church in the United States, and he was consecrated in England in 1790. In 1791 he presided over the first synod of the Catholic clergy of the United States, and his pastoral letter on that occasion made a permanent impression upon the legislation of the American church. In 1806 Bishop Carroll laid the foundation of the cathedral at Baltimore. In 1808, owing to representations made by Bishop Carroll, Pope Pius VII erected Baltimore into an archiepiscopal see, with four episcopal sees as suffragans, and Dr.

Carroll was created archibishop in the same year. It was his distinction, as first bishop, to have rule in that capacity over all the Catholics throughout the United States, and he labored industriously in the erection of churches and the establishment of educational institutions.

Until his death, in December, 1815, he retained an intense in-



Georgetown College—The Old First Building.

terest in the college which he had founded, and when he visited it the last time in May of that year it had already been raised by congress to the rank of a university with power to confer degrees, and the *ratio studiorum* of the Jesuits was firmly established.

The story of the legal status of the Jesuits in Maryland during the days of their suppression, and the history of their property, both of which have been so well outlined by Mr. McLaughlin in his "College Days at Georgetown," need no telling in detail in this narrative. Suffice it to say that the Jesuit estates were held in trust for the society until 1792 when the title was vested in "The Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen" of Maryland, and were administered by Rev. John Lewis, the late superior of the society, and during the suppression vicar apostolic of the London district; and many years afterwards were restored to the society. It was out of these estates that the ex-Jesuits were supported and Georgetown Academy was partially built and equipped.

It has been stated that the present site of the United States capitol was first considered by Father Carroll for the location of the college projected by him; and that this is true is the more probable for the reason that "Jenkin's Hill," as it was then called, was the property of Daniel Carroll of Duddington who may have offered it to his illustrious relative. Georgetown, about four miles westward, was then a flourishing town, next in importance perhaps to Baltimore. There is little doubt that upon the occasion of his visits to Holy Trinity Church, already built, and to the Catholics of the neighborhood, Father Carroll's attention was directed to the magnificent site which he selected as the most eligible location for the college, the establishing of which had been for so long one of the dearest aspirations of his great soul.

A history of Georgetown University would not be complete without a sketch of the town where it is located, and from which it takes its name.

In a well written historical sketch of the town, published in the "Washington Post" of December 23, 1906, the following appears:

"It has been 118 years to-day since the legislature of the State of Maryland, sitting at Annapolis, passed an act ceding to the United States government a territory, ten miles square, anywhere within the State, that the Federal officials and commissioners might select. The bill thus passed on December 23, 1788, was immediately signed by Gov. John Eager Howard, fifth American governor of Maryland. It thus became a law.

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"The State, as a whole, had a population of 319,728, it was represented in the Federal Congress by a full quota of Representatives and two such eminent Senators as Charles Carroll and John Henry, and, furthermore, Washington, the future capital of the nation, had the advantage of being founded beside, and as a suburb so to speak, of one of the most important seaport cities in America no less a place than Georgetown, the rival of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Wilmington.

"Did anyone doubt the fact that Georgetown was one of the greatest cities of the New World? Had he lived and done so at the time he would have had these nuts to crack.

"The city had been incorporated just one year before Congress passed the act establishing the seat of government where it now stands, and had a real, live mayor in the person of G. Lloyd Beall, to say nothing of a city council. There were at that time only seventy-five post-offices in the country and still fewer custom-houses, and Georgetown possessed one of each.

"The city of Georgetown also boasted a newspaper, the Weekly Ledger, and had just completed an institution of learning, Georgetown College, the original building, which is still standing, having been started in 1788.

"Rev. John Carroll, first bishop of Baltimore, had selected Capitol Hill as a site for Georgetown College, and had planned to erect it where the Federal capitol now stands, but on consideration, it was decided that this was too far out in the country, and so the seat of learning was planted on the heights west of the port of Georgetown. The very year after the establishment of the Federal capital on the banks of the Potomac, 1791, Rev. Robert Plunkett was made first president of the 'new university,' as it was then called.

"Add to all this the fact that Georgetown's merchant princes, prominent citizens, and influential business men, owned fleets of ships that brought their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes direct from Liverpool, and their Madeira and champagne direct from Funchal and Bordeaux, all in exchange for good Maryland tobacco, bacon, flour, and lumber, and one can begin to realize that, after all, the national capital was not planted in such a howling wilderness as some people represent."

The most important contribution which has yet been made to the history of Georgetown is a paper entitled "Old Georgetown,"

written by Hugh T. Taggart, Esq., of Georgetown, a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, and for many years a member of the faculty of the law school of Georgetown University.

This paper, of considerable length, was prepared by Mr. Taggart at the request of the Columbia Historical Society of the District of Columbia, and read before the society on May 13th, 1907.

The following extracts, particularly the portions relating to the coming of the Jesuits in 1570 to Occoquan, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, almost within sight of the present college, are of peculiar interest.

“Georgetown, ‘On the Patowmack,’ was ushered into existence under an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed in the year 1751, a quarter of a century before the province ceased to be a loyal dependency of the British Crown; it progressed and prospered to such an extent that the rank and dignity of an incorporated city was conferred upon it, in the year 1789, by the General Assembly of the independent State; soon thereafter it became a part of the district which was selected by President Washington for the permanent seat of the Federal Government, under the authority of an act of cession by the State to the United States. This district, designated originally the ‘Territory of Columbia,’ became known later as the ‘District of Columbia.’

“As town and city, it existed for a period of one hundred and twenty years, during which it was under the dominion successively of three sovereigns, the King of Great Britain, the State of Maryland and the United States. Its charter was repealed in the year 1871 by an act of Congress which provided for a municipal government with jurisdiction over the entire District of Columbia; the act, however, provided that that portion of the District which was within the limits of the former municipality should still continue to be known as the City of Georgetown, and that its laws and ordinances should continue in force until repealed; but by the sweeping provisions of a further act of Congress, passed in 1895, even these remnants of its legal identity were obliterated and so far as it was possible to accomplish it by legislation that identity was destroyed. The act declared ‘the title and existence of Georgetown as a separate and independent city by law’ to be abolished; and that all that portion of the District embraced within the bounds of and constituting the city

of Georgetown should be no longer known 'by the name and title in law of the City of Georgetown, but the same shall be known and shall constitute a part of the City of Washington, the Federal Capital'; all general laws, ordinances and regulations of the City of Georgetown were repealed and the general laws, ordinances and regulations of the City of Washington substituted for them, and it provided that the nomenclature of the streets of Georgetown and the numbering of its squares or blocks should be made to conform to those of the City of Washington.

"The changes effected by this legislation of Congress have been such that there is, at the present time, little or nothing to indicate to the casual observer that a city had existed on the west side of Rock Creek, for almost half a century, before the City of Washington was located; nevertheless, the annals of the city that was must always form an interesting chapter in the history of the National Capital of which it now forms part, and in that of the District of Columbia, within which both cities existed, side by side, for eighty years.

"Georgetown from the historical standpoint seems to have been a neglected subject until the year 1859. In that year the Rev. Thomas B. Balch delivered two lectures under the title of 'Reminiscences of Georgetown, D. C.,' which were printed; and in the year 1878 Mr. R. P. Jackson published the 'Chronicles of Georgetown.' Both of these gentlemen have paid the debt of nature, leaving the community under a debt of gratitude to them for having rescued from oblivion and perpetuated many facts in the history of the town.

"While in the present contribution a number of facts in the early history of Georgetown have been collected which may be added to those related by the gentlemen, and this was mainly its purpose, the scope of the paper has been enlarged by the mention of events, some of which happened in this region before Georgetown became a speck on the landscape of the continent, and all of which have a bearing more or less direct upon the history of the entire District of Columbia. The narrative of these facts and events is given without special regard to orderly method in their presentation, and without attempt at rhetorical embellishment or literary finish, but, notwithstanding the writer realizes its shortcomings in these and other respects, he is consoled in some degree by an observation of Professor Freeman in the

introduction to his work on American Institutional History 'that even the researches of the dullest antiquary have their use.'

"The honor is popularly ascribed to Capt. John Smith of having been the first man of European race to explore the Potomac River, and to contemplate in the region which includes the site of the District of Columbia, the wealth of forest, flowers, animal life and other glories displayed by nature before she had felt the withering touch of civilization; yet there is nothing in the writing of Smith to indicate that his exploration of the river had been extended to the vicinity of the first Little Falls. He makes no mention of this absolute barrier to further navigation; it is, in fact, apparent from his map that this portion of the river was laid down upon it from narration and not from actual exploration.

"It seems also to be historically demonstrable that he had been preceded many years before by the Spaniards, who had sailed up the river at least as far as the place we now know as Occoquan, and that to the river they had given the name of Espiritu Santo.

"It is an interesting story gleaned from the Spanish archives by Buchingham Smith and narrated by Shea, the Catholic historian. A tall, well formed brave, the brother of the native chieftain, who was the ruler of Axacan, upon the occasion of a visit to the river by a Spanish vessel, was persuaded by the Spaniards to accompany them upon their return to Mexico, which at the time had been conquered and was under the government of the Viceroy, Don Luis de Velasco.

"The Indian from the shores of the Potomac upon his arrival at the City of Mexico was taken under the Viceroy's patronage and was solemnly and with great pomp baptized in the Cathedral; he took the name of his patron, was educated in the Spanish language, and instructed in the Christian religion, and in the course of time was sent to Spain, where he spent several years.

"In the year 1566, the famous Spanish admiral, Pedro Melendez, dispatched a vessel bearing thirty soldiers and two Dominican fathers to establish a station at Axacan. This party, having no taste for a laborious mission and becoming alarmed over anticipated dangers, forced the Captain to return; then the Jesuits resolved to embark in the enterprise which had been abandoned by the Dominicans; and four years later Father Segura, Vice



Provincial, accompanied by some younger members of the Society, set sail for Axacan, at which they arrived on September 10, 1570. The Indian, Luis de Velasco, at this time well advanced in years and a man, grave and intelligent, thoroughly conversant with Spanish affairs and to all appearances a sincere Christian and friend of the Spaniards, had volunteered to accompany the missionaries and made every promise as to the security of their persons.

"It was thought that with the presence, active interest and support of Luis, no guards would be needed, and as soldiers would be a detriment to the Mission, the missionaries determined to trust themselves entirely in the hands of the Indians. For a time after their arrival Luis remained with them, but, being once more upon his native heath, his original nature re-asserted itself; his old instincts and habits returned, the veneer of his Christian civilization proved to be but thin and easily effaced; 'he became Indian with the Indians rather than Spanish with the Spaniards,' and he finally forsook the missionaries altogether.

"The latter being reduced to great straits for food during the winter, three of their number were sent to make a last appeal to Luis for assistance. He made many excuses for his absence and sought to beguile them with promises. As they were departing sadly from the Indian village, convinced of his insincerity, they were attacked and slain and their bodies horribly mutilated by the savages. Four days after this, Luis, arrayed in the gown of one of the murdered priests, and attended by his brother and a war party, armed with clubs and bows, appeared before the quarters of the survivors, who knelt before their rude altar and calmly awaited their fate; at a signal from Luis they were massacred.

"In the spring a vessel bearing supplies for the missionaries anchored off Axacan; the Indians sought to lure on shore those on board by pointing to men arrayed in the garb of the missionaries, standing some distance away, but treachery was suspected from the fact that these did not approach nearer and join in the demonstrations of welcome. The Spaniards weighed anchor and sailed away, taking with them two of the Indians whom they had seized and from whom the fate of the missionaries was learned.

"Melendez, having heard the report, sailed at once for the bay of St. Mary's, as the Chesapeake was called by his country-

men, for the purpose of chastising the murderers; he ran up the Espiritu Santo or Potomac and landed with a band of armed men, unfurled the flag of Spain and pursued and captured many of the Indians. To them he announced that he would not harm the innocent and demanded that Luis be delivered up; but that fiend had fled to the mountains. Eight others who had been concerned in the killing were sent by Melendez on board his vessel and hung at the yard arm. 'After this summary piece of justice,' says Shea, 'the founder of St. Augustine, with his mail clad force, embarked and the Spanish flag floated for the last time over the land of Axacan.' He adds: 'So ends the history of the first settlement of white men on the soil of Virginia. The walls of the Capitol at Washington might well be adorned with a painting of a scene which occurred almost in sight of its dome—the founder of St. Augustine, the butcher of Ribault, the chosen commander of the Invincible Armada, as he stood, surrounded by his own warriors, planting the standard of Spain on the banks of the Potomac.'

"Further researches indicate that there was a still earlier settlement of white men in Virginia than that made in the year 1570, at Axacan on the Potomac. \* \* \*

"As early as 1703 there was a landing on the Georgetown side of Rock Creek where it entered the Potomac, called 'Saw Pit Landing'; this landing shows that the place had then some importance as a trading post, and the utility of Rock Creek for the purpose of commerce is shown by the fact that as late as the year 1792 the Maryland legislature passed an act to preserve its navigation.

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"The mouth of Rock Creek of our day does not exhibit a single feature of its appearance in 1751, when Georgetown was created; at that time the Creek was a navigable stream within which the tide ebbed and flowed for a considerable distance above the present P street bridge; then, and for many years subsequently, there were visible in it, on frequent occasions, the tall masts of the trader to European coastwise ports, where now the only water craft to be seen is the sand scow.

"The creek at its junction with the river formed quite a large bay; its mouth extended from the point near the old Observatory grounds, where Littlefield wharf is located (which point

was first known as Cedar Point, and afterwards, successively, as Windmill Point, Peter's Point and Easby's Point), to a point on the present Water street between 31st street, which was formerly known as Congress street, and Wisconsin avenue, which was formerly known as High street.

\* \* \* \*

"In 1788 Thomas Corcoran, the father of the late W. W. Corcoran, stopped for a few days in Georgetown while on his way to Richmond, with a view to permanently locating at the latter place. He was so pleased with the appearance of business activity and commercial enterprise at Georgetown that he concluded to remain. At this time he stated that there were in the harbor ten square rigged vessels, two of them being ships. He also saw about this time a small brig from Amsterdam taking in tobacco from a warehouse on Rock Creek, at the point below the present P street bridge."

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Coming to a later period Mr. Taggart says:

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on February 21, 1772, they elected Thomas Brannan to the office of Inspector under this act, and, according to their minutes, he took 'the several oaths of Government' and repeated and signed the following test, viz.:

" 'I, Thomas Brannan, do declare that I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper or in the elements of bread and wine at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever.'

"The 'oaths of Government' referred to were commonly known as the 'oaths of Allegiance, Abhorrency and Abjuration'; without the taking of which and subscribing the above test no person was capable of holding any 'Office, Deputation or Trust' within the Province. Brannan was succeeded in office by George Walker some years afterwards on account of inability to perform its duties, he being, in the language of the record, 'at present confined in Montgomery County jail.' The cause of his incarceration is not stated; it was perhaps for nothing worse than inability to pay his debts.

"The foundation of the Colony had been laid by a Catholic nobleman and a band of emigrants mostly of the same religious persuasion; who sought a retreat in the New World from a land

of persecution, and under whom, says Bancroft, 'religious liberty obtained a home, its only home in the wide world.'

"It offered an asylum to the puritans and all shades of dissenters and non-conformists from Virginia and other Colonies, from the persecution to which they were subject, and of which they availed themselves so largely that they soon outnumbered the Catholics.

"The tolerant spirit which prevailed is evident in the form of the oath taken by the early Governors in which they pledged themselves 'not to trouble, molest or discountenance any person whatsoever in said Province professing to believe in Jesus Christ for or in respect of his or her religion' nor to 'make any difference of persons in conferring rewards, offices or favors,' but merely as they should find them faithful and well deserving and 'endowed with moral virtues and abilities fitting for such rewards, offices and favors.'

"In 1649 'an act concerning religion' was passed which declared that 'the enforcing of the conscience in matter of religion have frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence' and that, 'the better to preserve mutual love and unity,' no one professing to believe in Jesus Christ should be troubled in the free exercise of his religion.

"A writer, describing the condition of affairs in the Colony in 1656, where he then resided, says that 'The several Opinions and Sects, which lodge within this Government, meet not together in mutinous attempts to disquiet the power that bears rule' and that 'the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal (whom the world would persuade have proclaimed open wars irrevocably against each other), contrary wise concur in a unanimous parallel of friendship.' It is almost incredible that a Colony which had experienced the benefits of and prospered under the liberal and wise regime of the first Calverts should have ever given a place on its statute books to laws conceived in the spirit of bigotry and patterned in servile manner upon the prescriptive acts of the British Parliament.

"The condition of affairs which prevailed in the early days was happily restored by the Maryland Declaration of Rights and Constitution adopted in 1776, which declared 'that every man having property in, a common interest with and an attachment to the community ought to have the right of suffrage,' and 'that as it

is the duty of every man to worship God in such a manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons professing the Christian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty,' and ought not to be molested in person or estate on account of their religious profession or practice."

Near the thriving town of Georgetown thus depicted by Mr. Taggart Father Carroll decided to locate the academy that was destined to do so much for Catholic education in America.

As early as 1785 he had formally laid before his brothers of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Maryland, nearly all of whom were, like himself, ex-Jesuits, his plan of establishing the school; and at a general chapter of the clergy, held at Whitemarsh, one of the oldest Jesuit missions in Prince George county, Maryland, on November 13th, 1786, the following resolutions were adopted:

#### RESOLVES CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION OF A SCHOOL.

It was provided—

1. That a school be erected for the education of youth, and the perpetuity of the body of clergy in this country.
2. That the following plan be adopted for the carrying the same into execution:

#### PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

1. In order to raise the money necessary for the erecting the aforesaid school, a general subscription shall be opened immediately.
2. Proper persons shall be appointed in different parts of the continent, West India Islands and Europe, to solicit subscriptions and collect the same.
3. Five Directors of the school, and the business relative thereto, shall be appointed by the General Chapter.
4. The moneys collected by subscription shall be lodged in the hands of the five aforesaid Directors.
5. Masters and tutors to be procured and paid by the Directors quarterly, and subject to their direction.
6. The students are to be received by the Managers on the following terms:

## TERMS OF THE SCHOOL.

1. The students shall be boarded at the Parents' expense.
2. The pension for tuition shall be 10 pounds currency per annum, and is to be paid quarterly, and always in advance.
3. With the pension the students shall be provided with masters, books, paper, pens, ink and firewood in the school.
4. The Directors shall have power to make further regulations, as circumstances may point out necessary.

## OTHER RESOLVES CONCERNING THE SCHOOL.

1. The Genl Chapter, in order to forward the above Institution, grants £100 sterling towards building the school, which sum shall be raised out of the sale of a certain tract of land.
2. The residue of the moneys arising out of the sale of the abovesaid land shall be applied by the Genl Chapter to the same purpose, if required to complete the intended plan.
3. That the Proct Genl be authorized to raise the said sums, to lay it out for the above purpose, as the Directors shall ordain.
4. The Genl Chapter orders this school to be erected in Georgetown, in the State of Maryland.
5. A clergyman shall be appointed by the Directors to superintend the masters & tuition of the students, and shall be removable by them.
6. The said Clergyman shall be allowed a decent living.
7. The General Chapter has appointed the RR. Messrs. John Carroll, James Pellentz, Robt Molyneux, John Ashton and Leond Neale Directors of the school.

Subsequently Fathers Carroll, Molyneux and Ashton were appointed trustees to take title to the land to be acquired, and early in 1787 entered into a contract with William Deakins, jr., and John Threlkeld, for the purchase of a small piece of ground on the brow of the hill directly west of Holy Trinity church, Georgetown; though, as will be seen later, formal title was not taken until two years afterwards.

The earliest original manuscript document relating to the history of the university which is in the archives is the following letter written by Father Carroll to Thomas Sim Lee, Governor

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The earliest original manuscript document relating to the history of the university which is in the archives is the following letter written by Father Carroll to Thomas Sim Lee, Governor



of Maryland, and his intimate friend. It was presented to the college by Dr. Charles Carroll Lee of New York, in 1889, and is reproduced in facsimile on the opposite page.

“George-town Jan. 25-1787-

“Dr Sir:

I have come to town this moment from Mr. Youngs, where Molly received a letter from Mrs. Lee a few minutes before I came away. I regret that she did not know of Mr. Magruder's being in town, that she might answer it. I have the pleasure to inform you that all your acquaintance are well, and exceedingly glad to hear of your family being so. I sent to Mr. Frambach the proposals for our future academy to be communicated to you. I have the pleasure to inform you that we have flattering prospect for its encouragement. Col. Deakins & Mr. Threlkeld have joined in granting a fine piece of ground for the purpose of building. I propose returning to Baltimore the beginning of next week.

With respectful compliments to Mrs. Lee, & love to y<sup>e</sup> little family, I am

“Dr. Sir

“Yr Affec humble svt

“J. CARROLL.”

The “Molly” spoken of was his unmarried sister, and the proposals to which Father Carroll referred in this letter were as follows:

“PROPOSALS TO ESTABLISH AN ACADEMY AT GEORGETOWN, PATOWMACK RIVER, MARYLAND.

“The object of the proposed Institution is to unite the means of communicating Science with an effectual Provision for guarding and preserving the Morals of Youth. With this View, the Seminary will be superintended by those who, having had Experience in similar Institutions, know that an undivided Attention may be given to the Cultivation of Virtue and literary Improvement, and that a System of Discipline may be introduced and preserved incompatible with Indolence and Inattention in the Professor, or with incorrigible habits of Immorality in the student.

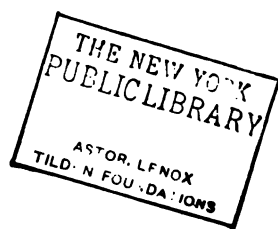
“The Benefit of this Establishment should be as general as the Attainment of its Object is desirable. It will therefore re-

1786

George-town Jan. 25 1787 -

I have come to town this moment from -  
St. Johns where Betty received a letter from Mr. -  
- a few minutes before I came away -  
I regret that - he does not know of Mr. Hapgood  
being in town, that he might answer it.  
I have the pleasure to inform you, that all your ex-  
- pectance are well, and exceedingly glad to hear of  
your family being so. I sent to Mr. Frankland  
the records for our future reading. I have the  
pleasure to inform you, that we have flattering tra-  
- ct for its encouragement. Col. Heekin & Mr. Tre-  
- velle have wind in granting a piece of ground  
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- ~~derly~~ <sup>derly</sup> with respectful compliments  
to Mr. Lee, & love to the little family am

Yours for the American  
- - - - -



ceive Pupils as soon as they have learned the first Elements of Letters, and will conduct them through the several Branches of Classical Learning to that Stage of Education from which they may proceed with Advantage to the study of the higher Sciences in the University of this or those of neighboring States. Thus it will be calculated for every Class of Citizens;—as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the easier Branches of the Mathematics, and Grammar of our native Tongue, will be attended to no less than the learned Languages.

“Agreeably to the liberal Principle of our Constitution, the Seminary will be open to Students of Every religious Profession. They, who, in this Respect, differ from the Superintendent of the Academy, will be at Liberty to frequent the places of Worship and Instruction appointed by their parents; but with Respect to their moral Conduct, all must be subject to general and uniform Discipline.

“In the choice of Situation, Salubrity of Air, Convenience of Communication and Cheapness of Living have been principally consulted, and George Town offers these united Advantages.

“The Price of Tuition will be moderate; in the Course of a few Years it will be reduced still lower, if the System formed for this Seminary be effectually carried into execution.

“Such a Plan of Education solicits, and, it is not presumption to add, deserves public Encouragement. The following gentlemen, and others that may be named hereafter, will receive subscriptions and inform the subscribers to whom and in what proportion payments are to be made. In Maryland, the Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Henry Rozer, Notley Young, Robert Darnall, George Digges, Edmond Plowden, Esq’s, Mr. Joseph Millard, Captain John Lancaster, Mr. Baker Brooke, Chandler Brent, Esq., Mr. Bernard O’Neill and Mr. Marsham Waring, merchants; John Darnall and Ignatius Wheeler, Esq., on the western shore; and on the eastern, Rev. Mr. Joseph Mosley, John Blake, Francis Hall, Charles Blake, William Matthews and John Tuitte, Esq’s. In Pennsylvania, George Mead and Thomas Fitzsimmons, Esq’s, Mr. Joseph Cauffman, Mr. Mark Wilcox and Mr. Thomas Lilly. In Virginia, Colonel Fitzgerald and George Brent, Esq’s, and at New York, Dominick Lynch, Esq.

“Subscriptions will also be received and every necessary Information given by the following Gentlemen Directors of the Un-

dertaking: The Rev. Messrs. John Carroll, James Pellentz, Robert Molyneux, John Ashton and Leonard Neale."

The contributions received were not great. The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith contributed three hundred Roman scudi, Mr. Peter Jenkins of Market Harborough, England, gave two hundred pounds sterling, and Rev. Charles Plowden, Father Carroll's friend in England, was also a contributor.

In a letter to Father Plowden, written March 1st, 1788, Father Carroll said: "We shall begin the building of our academy this summer. In the beginning we shall confine our plan to a house of sixty-three or sixty-four feet by fifty. . . . It will be three stories high, exclusive of the offices under the whole..... On this academy is built all my hope of permanency and success to our holy religion in the United States."

This is a pen picture, drawn in advance, of the original college building, which stood, and was used, for a hundred and fifteen years, until 1904, when it was removed, and in its place was erected the magnificent Ida M. Ryan Hall.

At the time of the centennial of the college a tablet was erected over the main door of the old building, bearing this inscription:

AEDES . QVAS . HEIC . SPECTAS  
VETVSTATE . DILABENTES  
LAPIDE . AVSPICALI . IACTO . INCHOAVIT  
AN . M . DCC . LXXXVIII

The building was begun in the summer of 1788, and on November 12th of that year Father Carroll wrote: "Our academy is going on, and I have not lost hopes of having it under cover this year, though the contractor for brick has been a great stop to the work by depending on two kilns of 60,000 each which have been refused by the gentleman who superintends the building."

The building was not entirely completed and ready for the reception of students for nearly three years from its beginning.

By deed dated January 23d, 1789, William Deakins, jr., and John Threlkeld granted to John Carroll, Robert Molyneux and John Ashton, for the sum of seventy-five pounds current money, "all that Lott or Portion of Ground Beginning at a Stone Marked No. One Standing in a line drawn Westwardly from the North

Side of the first Street of Peter Beatty Deakin's and Threlkeld's Addition to George Town and at the end of a line drawn South Thirty & one half Degrees East Ninety One feet from the South East Corner of the College now Building and Running thence Westwardly two hundred and ten feet to a Stone No. Two, thence North Three Hundred and Seventy feet to a Stone No. Three east two Hundred and ten feet to a Stone No. four South Three Hundred and Seventy feet to the Beginning—Containing One Acre and a half of an acre more or less."

Fifty pounds an acre for such land was a good price in those days.

The deed was recorded April 11, 1789, in the land records of Montgomery county, Maryland, and the original is now in the college archives.

The acre and a half thus purchased has been augmented from time to time until the college property has now grown into a magnificent estate of one hundred and fifty-four acres of beautiful, rolling park land.

The site is thus described by Father Stonestreet, the twenty-third president of the college:

"The hill on which it stands is the last of the range enclosing the amphitheatre selected by the Father of his Country as the site of its Capitol, and the noble Potomac rolls immediately below. Up to this point the river is seen winding through the narrow limits of a rock-bound channel; but here it widens and encircles the beautiful Anacostan, and then, swollen by the accession of the waters of the Anacostia—a mighty flood—it sweeps on to the sea. In the rear of the college the neighboring hills rise to a still greater elevation, offering to the first view, the embowered college walks and the vine-clad ascent to the observatory, and then, beyond, the lofty oaks which lift their tops almost to mountain height. Here we behold the solitude and romantic wilderness of the dense forest, whilst but a few steps in front how changed is the scene! There lies the Nation's Capital."

This picture is as true to-day as when drawn fifty years ago.

In the meantime work on the first building progressed slowly, and in February, 1790, Father Carroll wrote to his friend Father Plowden in England: "I am greatly obliged to you for your anxiety about our proposed academy, as well as for your generous

intentions respecting it. I think we shall get enough of it completed this summer to make a beginning of teaching; but our great difficulty will be to get a proper president—a superintendent. The fate of the school will depend much on the first impression made upon the public, and a president of known ability and reputation would contribute greatly to render the impression a very favorable one.”

Father Carroll having been selected as the first bishop of the church in America went to England in 1790, and was consecrated as bishop of Baltimore by Bishop Walmesley at Lulworth Castle, and returned at once to Baltimore. The following account of his arrival is taken from the “Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser” of December 10, 1790:

“On Tuesday last the ship *Sampson*, Capt. Thos. Moore, arrived from London. In this vessel came as a passenger the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Carroll, recently consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States. On the landing of this learned and worthy prelate he was respectfully waited on by a number of his fellow citizens, of various denominations, who conducted him to his residence.”

Shortly afterwards Bishop Carroll was able to write, in February, 1791:

“I trust in God that our Georgetown academy will be opened in a few months. Congress having resolved to make that neighborhood and perhaps that town their seat, and consequently the Capital of the United States, gives a weight to our establishment there which I little thought of when I recommended that situation for the academy.”

At this point, before considering the history of the college in detail, it may be well to examine briefly the course of studies and method of instruction at the college; and the following conspectus of studies and method of instruction is taken from the university catalogue of 1905-06:

“The course of studies at Georgetown is carefully and logically graded throughout. The aim of the course is to give the student a complete general and liberal education, which will train and develop all the powers of the mind, and will cultivate no one faculty to an exaggerated degree at the expense of the others. It is intended, too, to impart the broadest possible culture, together with accuracy in scholarship. To attain this end, during the under-

graduate period the course is not elective, but is prescribed, and embraces the Latin and Greek classics, English in its various branches and aspects and correlated studies, such as rhetoric, literature, etc., history, one modern language besides English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, the elements of geology, astronomy and mechanics, and a very thorough training in rational philosophy.

“The exacting and comprehensive nature of this course may fitly form a subject for comment. It is believed that its requirements are seldom equalled. As an indication of the labor demanded for the successful completion of the course, it may be stated that the amount of time spent in class by all the students varies from twenty to twenty-five hours weekly. To prepare for these classes and recitations obligatory study for about twenty-three hours per week is exacted. Moreover, students who aim at a high standing spend much time in study in addition to that which is of obligation.

“It is presumed that a man of fair capacity who has conscientiously followed this curriculum under capable professors will be possessed of trained and cultivated faculties, and will have a considerable amount of positive knowledge in every department of learning. He will thus be in touch and intelligent, sympathy with progress in every field of intellectual activity, and be saved as far as possible from narrowness and superficiality. Such an education serves, it is believed, as the best foundation for special training in any branch which the student, with his mind now mature and disciplined, may decide to take up. Those who are unable or unwilling to undergo the amount of labor and application necessary to the mastery of the full curriculum will be obliged to go elsewhere. It is especially to be noted that no student will be exempted from any of the prescribed studies, not even from Greek.

“One of the most essential necessities for success in educational work is the possession of natural, thorough and effective methods of teaching. It is necessary, too, that these methods should be uniform in spirit throughout the school, employed equally by all the teachers under whom the student may come. In this respect Georgetown enjoys peculiar advantages. Her teaching is guided by the principles laid down in the famous *ratio studiorum*. This body of rules and suggestions has been elaborated by centuries of experience, and has been adjudged worthy of attentive study and



hearty approbation by the greatest scholars. It is a noteworthy fact that many of the recently-devised methods of teaching, such as the natural, the inductive, and similar plans, are in reality mere repetitions of the devices recommended long ago in the *ratio studiorum* and practiced with varying degrees of fidelity in the colleges of the Society of Jesus.

“Special attention is called to the facilities for scientific work offered by the college. The physics department is one of the largest and best appointed in the university. To its use an entire floor in the east wing of the south row is devoted. The lecture room, enjoying a southern exposure, is particularly pleasant and lightsome, and has ample facilities for projection, both by light from the sun and the electric arc. The department is provided with a large collection of instruments suited for a complete and thorough demonstration of the principles of physics.

“The discipline in force at Georgetown is in no wise military. It has only in view the safeguarding of those hours of study so necessary to prepare for attendance at class, and the punctual and regular attendance at the various college exercises, which is required to produce that intellectual and moral training which it is Georgetown’s aim to impart. To safeguard the evening hours of study so suitable for preparation for class, students will be allowed to go out after dinner only on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, on condition that they have maintained an average of 60 per cent in their studies and have comported themselves as young gentlemen in the house. It is presumed that under these conditions, these two evening recreations during the week cannot be harmful to either their studies or their morals.

“To safeguard their punctual and regular attendance at class and other college exercises hour by hour from the very beginning to the very end of the year is a more difficult matter, but one of the utmost importance. What is learned from the living voice of the teacher is acquired more thoroughly and more completely. The friction of mind with mind in the class room, the work of emulation and work in concert, the proposal of difficult points not explained by the text book and their solution, the repetition in public of the whole lesson are some of the more important agencies at work during the hour of class, which cannot be well supplied out of class, and so an hour of class lost is a distinct and in some sense an irreparable loss. And it is not only a loss of mental

training, it is a serious menace to the regularity of college discipline.

“Religious instruction is considered of the first importance in education, but students not of the Catholic faith are exempt from the instruction given at the college.”

The foregoing course of studies is based upon the famous *ratio studiorum* of the Jesuits, which is sufficiently interesting and instructive to be considered at this point.

The following extracts are taken from the article on the *ratio* written by John Gilmary Shea and incorporated in his history of Georgetown College:

#### “THE RATIO STUDIORUM.

“When the Society was restored, in 1814, she could not of course regain everywhere, at a single bound, the pre-eminence she had formerly enjoyed in matters of teaching. The manner of her restoration was so different from the gradual organic development which had marked her original establishment, and the evils which she had to face, wrought during her period of death, by that general upturning of society called the French Revolution, were so formidable and so engrossing that she found but little of the scholarly leisure and repose necessary for the formation of ripe scholars and eminent teachers.

“Yet in a very short time almost incredible advances were made, and when, in the year 1824, Leo XII restored to the Jesuits their Roman College, they were able to provide it with professors in the various faculties not unworthy of its ancient renown.

“At the period of the foundation of the Society, a great change was coming over the face of the civilized world. New ideas were taking root in the minds of men, the old systems were on the verge of decay, and even the great universities, which for centuries had been the creators and rulers of thought, were about to be swept away. The great founder of the Society saw well that ideas can be combated only by ideas; that education was the only weapon against the coming foe. He therefore instituted a body of teachers to mould and form the minds of the young. Time, however, is required to fashion a great idea into a working system, and it was not until many years after the death of St. Ignatius Loyola that the *ratio studiorum* came forth as a great organized system of education. . . .

“In the year 1832 the *ratio studiorum* was thoroughly revised and adapted to modern requirements by a commission appointed by Father General John Roothaan, in virtue of a recommendation of the Twenty-first General Congregation, and this revision is now universally employed in the Society, so far as the circumstances prevailing in different countries admit of its application.

“There are some faults for which the Jesuit system of discipline has no mercy, and in the first place is found the vice of impurity. For this crime the only punishment is expulsion, since contamination is looked upon as the greatest evil that can be spread amongst the young. Hence the virtue of purity is fostered with all possible care and solicitude, and even Protestants have borne witness to the high moral purity of Jesuit students.

“With regard to the method of teaching to be observed, we cannot do better than to quote the words of a German Protestant who holds a prominent place in the work of modern education. Mr. Körner, in his ‘History of Pedagogy,’ thus writes of the Jesuits: ‘The Jesuits founded an educational system which was the best in its time, and soon won for itself well-merited fame throughout the world. It is the fashion to represent the Jesuits as heartless beings, malicious, cunning, and deceitful, although it must be known perfectly well that the crimes imputed to them are historically groundless, and that the suppression of the Order in the last century was due entirely to the tyrannical violence of Ministers of State. It is only our duty to justice to silence the folly of such as declare Jesuits’ system of education to be nothing but fanatical malice, and a corruption of the young. The Jesuits were the first educators of their time. Protestants must with envy acknowledge the fruitfulness of their labors; they made the study of the ancient classics a practical study, and training was with them as important as education. They were the first schoolmasters to apply psychological principles to education; they did not teach according to abstract principles, but they trained the individual, developed his mental resources for the affairs of practical life, and so imparted to the educational system an important influence in social and political life. From that period, and from that system, scientific education takes its rise. The Jesuits succeeded in effecting a moral purity among their pupils which was unknown in other schools during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.’

“The writer has well expressed the Jesuit system; its end and object is to educate not merely in the limited sense in which that word is usually taken, to express simply the imparting of information; training is the object to be sought for; the mind must be disciplined, and, above all, the character must be formed. The axiom that knowledge is power is no doubt true, but it may be power for evil as well as for good. The principle running through the whole Jesuit system is that knowledge for its sake is worthless; and, indeed, this must seem evident, for it is only a knowledge used according to the dictates of right reason, and morality that can purify and elevate, and to purify and ennoble should be the end of all science.

“The influence of this principle is seen in the paramount importance given in the Jesuit plan to religious training. It could not be otherwise with a body devoted entirely to the service of religion and the Church.

“Hence, also those rules, recurring everywhere throughout the *ratio*, which direct the teacher to aid his pupils as much by his prayers for them, and by the good example of a truly religious life, as by his formal instructions. He must give them exhortations from time to time, especially on the eves of great festivals. He must lead them to habits of prayer, to daily attendance at Mass, to examination of conscience, to the frequent and devout use of the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist. He must strive to induce them to practice particular devotion to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord, and to His Blessed Mother, and for this purpose Sodalties are instituted among the students. His influence must help them to shun vicious habits of every kind, and to practice virtues worthy of a Christian. The teacher must watch over the reading of his scholars, suggesting good books, and using every effort to deter them from the use of dangerous and licentious literature.

“To the methods and spirit of the *ratio studiorum* Georgetown University has always been faithful, so far as the circumstances of time and place and available material in scholars and teachers would permit; and in this fact is found the explanation of her great success, and of the exceptionally large proportion of her graduates who have attained distinguished positions no less in literary and learned professions than in the practical management of affairs.”

## CHAPTER II.

1791—1825.

The efforts of Bishop Carroll to find a man fitted to be the first president or "superintendent" of the "academy" were rewarded when Rev. Robert Plunkett came from England to the United States in the summer of 1791 and was installed in office; and the founder's hopes expressed in his letter of February, 1791, were realized when the academy opened its doors to students in September.

Among the first teachers were Rev. Francis Neale, a member of the Society of Jesus at the time of the suppression, and destined to be the seventh president of the college, Samuel Browne, and Rev. John Edward de Mondesir.

The first pupil to enter the school was William Gaston of North Carolina, destined to shed lustre on alma mater. He was also the first boarder at the college, for he was the only student to live in the college until 1797, when the old north building was far enough advanced to furnish a dormitory. After several years at Georgetown he finished his education at Princeton, and afterwards had a brilliant career in the national congress and upon the bench of North Carolina.

A comprehensive biographical sketch of William Gaston, and also of Wederstrandt, Walsh, and other noted alumni, will be found in another volume of these annals.

The second student to enter was Philomen Charles Wederstrandt, a relative of Bishop Carroll. He, too, achieved a brilliant career, as an officer in the navy.

The third student was Lewis Bayley, who entered January 24, 1792.

Others followed rapidly, and during 1792 sixty-six students were enrolled.

In the meantime, in 1791, the north building was begun, for it early became apparent that the original academy building, which was occupied as class rooms for the students and as living rooms for the faculty, would not furnish sufficient accommodation for the wants of the school. The north building was built after

the model of a chateau in France. Work on it progressed slowly and in 1795 it was well under way. In 1797 it was so well advanced that students began to lodge in it, there being fifty-nine boarders at the college in that year. Theretofore all the students except William Gaston had boarded with families in Georgetown. The north building was completely finished in 1808; though it was afterwards necessary to strengthen it by the erection of an octagonal tower at each end.

Among the pioneer students, though the date of his entry cannot be ascertained, was Robert Walsh, son of Count Walsh and Baron Shannon, of Baltimore. Robert Walsh was not only a brilliant student at Georgetown, but is the most distinguished scholar and man of letters that old Georgetown has ever turned out. Not only was he a credit to Georgetown as a student and an honor to her as an alumnus, but for four generations the name of Walsh has been a household word in the college, his sons, grandsons, and greatgrandsons having been students there, a great-grandson being now in the college. Harvard, thrice as old as Georgetown, can boast only five generations in any single family.

And not only the Walshes, but the descendants of other early Georgetown students came to the school of their fathers, for in 1848 we find side by side in the class rooms Hugh and William Gaston, grandsons of William Gaston, and Charles N. and Edward M. Morse, grandsons of Philomen Charles Wederstrandt.

In 1792 the legislature of Maryland passed an act creating "The Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen" and authorizing all persons holding in trust the old Jesuit estates to convey them to the corporation.

Augustine and Bushrod Washington, grandnephews of the "Father of his Country," entered the college on April 8, 1793.

Father Plunkett continued as president of the college until June, 1793, when he resigned in order to enter the missionary field in Maryland, where he labored zealously until his death, in Georgetown, on January 14th, 1815.

On June 14, 1793, Rev. Robert Molyneux, one of the original directors of the college, and one of the three trustees who held title to the college property, succeeded Father Plunkett as president.

Forty-seven new students entered on the opening day in the autumn of 1793.

The teachers under Father Molyneux in 1793 were Francis Neale, afterwards president, and brother of Leonard, the great Archbishop, Peter Barre, John Edward Mondesir, Samuel Browne, Felix Kirk, and Peter McDonald; while the directors, some of whom also taught in the college, were William Matthews, a former early student, afterwards sixth president, Rev. Benedict J. Flaget, afterwards bishop of Louisville and Bardstown, and Messrs. Wilson, Carlisle and Girardin.

Father Molyneux's abilities were directed not only towards conducting the college, but also to the work of superintending the erection of the north building, which had been started in 1791, and was carried a long way towards completion during his term. "The new building of the college is nearly completed, and a noble one it is," wrote Bishop Carroll in November, 1795. "It presents a front of 154 feet, and an elevation of three stories on one side and four on the other, as a slant of the ground uncovers the offices upon the view."

As above stated, the grandnephews of President Washington had entered the college in April, 1793, and their presence led to a visit of the faculty to the president. Washington returned the visit, riding up unannounced, according to an old tradition, and hitching his horse to the paling fence.

His visit had been expected, however, and a reception prepared. Mr. William Matthews of the faculty delivered an address of welcome, and Robert Walsh, one of the youngest students, and destined to be one of Georgetown's most famous sons, delivered a poetical address. Unfortunately this poem has been irretrievably lost, though an address delivered by young Walsh in Trinity church four years later has been preserved.

On October 1, 1796, the Rev. William Du Bourg succeeded Father Molyneux, becoming third president, and served until March 30, 1799.

In 1798 the legislature of Maryland passed another act relating to the Jesuit estates, and authorizing Messrs. Carroll, Molyneux and Ashton to convey to the "Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen" all the lands and buildings known as and belonging to Georgetown College. The act also authorized the corporation to receive donations sufficient to maintain and educate thirty scholars, providing the donations should not exceed four thousand dollars per annum. This was the only act of the Maryland legis-

lature relating to the college, for Georgetown soon afterwards became a part of the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the national congress.

The limit of four thousand dollars per annum net income from donations remained until the incorporation of the college by the act of congress of 1844, when it was increased to fifty thousand dollars net annual income.

Christian Hines in his "Early Recollections of Washington," published in 1866, describes two visits of Washington to Georgetown besides the visit which has been mentioned. One of these was "when he came up in a boat and landed at the lower bridge, at the foot of K street, north," and stopped with his nephew, Thomas Peter, Esq. I saw him the last time in the year 1798 when he crossed the Potomac in a ferry boat near Aqueduct bridge. On each side of Water street from the foot of High street, Georgetown, to the bridge, the citizens were ranged on either side while General Washington walked between them, uncovered and bowing to the people as he passed along. I recollect the Georgetown College boys were all formed in a line on the north side of the street and nearly opposite where I stood. They were dressed in uniforms consisting in part of blue coats, red waistcoats, and presented a fine appearance. They seemed to attract the attention of the General very much."

About the middle of Father Du Bourg's term as president a four-page quarto pamphlet—probably the first printed catalogue of the college—was issued. This catalogue, reproduced in facsimile, is as follows:



## *College of George-Town, (Potomack) in the State of Maryland, United States of America.*

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**I.** **T**HIS College was first opened for literary instruction, not quite six years ago; and though many difficulties have opposed its progress, ever since the day of its establishment, yet the public mind begins to be satisfied, that it is not far distant from that point of perfection to which its exertions have been invariably directed.

**II.** IT is no inconsiderable recommendation to public favour, that the College is an extensive and most convenient edifice, situated on one of the healthiest spots and commanding one of the most delightful prospects in the United States; and that it is so near to the City of Washington, which being the centre of the Federal Government, will offer the best examples of, and incentives to attain literary eminence. These are only accessory circumstances towards the obtaining of general encouragement, which must be gained and preserved by establishing suitable provisions for the improvement of youth in the three important branches of *Physical, Moral, and Literary* education.

**III.** A CONSTANT and scrupulous attention to cleanliness, wholesome and regular diet, moderate exercise, and a due proportion of application and relaxation are the means adopted and unwearily pursued, in order to preserve the health of youths, especially those of a tender age.

**IV.** WITH regard to *Morality*, the system hitherto pursued will be continued, and if necessary, farther means used, to preserve to the College the reputation, of which it is in full possession, for this important part of education. Persuaded that irreligion and immorality in a youth, portend the most fatal evils to subsequent periods of life, and threaten even to disturb the peace, and corrupt the manners of society at large; the directors of this Institution openly profess that they have nothing so much at heart as to implant virtue and destroy in their pupils the seeds of vice—Happy in the attainment of this sublime object, they would consider their success in this alone, as an ample reward for their incessant endeavours.

**V.** To answer so desirable a purpose, and to promote more effectually the grand interests of society, no trouble is spared in the cultivation of susceptible and tender minds, and enriching them with every thing useful or ornamental in the several branches of literature. The sphere of education, in this College, was, for a time, unavoidably contracted; it has expanded itself gradually, and the College now offers the promising prospect of being a complete nursery of learning, equal to those in the United States whose institution was earlier, and which have taught this to emulate their fame.

**VI.** THE study of the dead languages, that foundation of universal knowledge, which, in every Academy calculated for the purposes of extensive utility, ought to engage a large proportion of the attention of the professors, must have been indeed cultivated in this with uncommon application, of which the extraordinary proficiency of many of its pupils, in so short a period, is an unequivocal proof.

**VII.** THE English and French languages come next, and are encouraged both in theory and daily practice, no pains being spared in training up the *foreigners* to a correct and familiar use of the former, and the *natives* to that of the latter, (without either neglecting the study of the grammatical rules or peculiar beauties of their own) in which the mixture of American and French pupils affords a considerable assistance.—Writing, arithmetic in all its branches, mathematics, geography, the use of the globes, and the art of an elegant elocution close the course of instructions hitherto embraced in the College—Seven professors of most reputable characters and the ablest in their respective lines that could be procured, share among themselves, under the president's directions, the several branches above-mentioned.

**VIII.** WHEN the students are advanced in their scholastic career, and qualify themselves for the study of higher sciences, as history, moral and natural philosophy, the College will furnish able teachers in these several branches. There is already a provision made for the teaching of the Spanish

Spanish language, which, next to the English and French, is considered as the most valuable in a country, naturally connected by the double tie of neighbourhood and trade with the Spanish territories.

IX. The religion uniformly practised by the students living in the College is the *Roman-Catholic*. But as instructions in the sciences and morality are equally offered to youths of every denomination, in order to obviate the inconveniences, either of breaking in upon the necessary uniformity of discipline, or of obliging any to be present at a different worship from that of their first education; a house has been provided for boarders professing other tenets. In this separate house, under the inspection of the president and a supervisor appointed by him, the students are subjected to the same rules, (*religion excepted*) and enjoy the same advantages for their improvement in science with the boarders in the College.

X. To check the natural propensity of youths to extravagance, and stop at once the just complaints of some parents on this subject, all boarders shall wear an uniform dress, to be furnished them by the College on the cheapest terms, unless their parents should chuse to take that trouble themselves, in which case they must scrupulously conform to the due quality, colour and form.

XI. No student shall be allowed to sleep out of the College, or to go abroad during the vacations: The many inconveniences attending that indulgence having induced the directors, after mature consideration, finally to adopt this measure, which, although it may affect the feelings of some fond parents, cannot fail of meeting with the applause of every one who will reflect on its happy tendency, and of proving unequivocally the disinterestedness of the administration of the College, when it is considered that it puts itself thereby to a considerable addition of expence and trouble, merely for the sake of the greater improvement of its pupils.

XII. The age for admittance of boarders is from eight to fourteen, though they may, when once admitted, continue in the College after that period, till they have completed their education. They must likewise be previously taught to read and write.

XIII. The terms of payment, which is always to be made half-yearly in advance, are here annexed:—

	Dolls. Cts.
For Board, - - - -	100 : 0
Tuition, - - - -	26 : 67
Mending linen and stockings, - - -	4 : 0
Washing, - - - -	6 : 0
Doctor's fees, remedies and nursing, - - -	3 : 0
Firewood for schools, - - - -	2 : 0
Pew in church for Catholic students, - - -	1 : 0 — 142 : 67
Entrance money, - - - -	4 : 0

XIV. For boarders in the separate house, the board will be 132 dollars. The other articles, viz. tuition, &c. the same as above.—This difference in the prices of the two boards will be easily accounted for by the necessity of renting a house for this express purpose and furnishing it with servants and necessary articles.

XV. EVERY boarder upon his entrance into the College is to bring with him

Six shirts,	Four towels,	} all quite new.
Six pair of stockings,	One hat,	
Six pocket-handkerchiefs,	Three pair of shoes,	
Four cravats,	—	

The uniform for the season in which he comes, consisting in a complete suit for Sundays and another for week days,

A silver tumbler and spoon,

Two knives and forks,

A matras and a pillow,

Two pair of sheets and two pillow-cases,

Three blankets and a counterpane or rug.

These articles will be furnished by the College, on demand, and paying immediately their amount in advance.

XVI.

XVI. THE same will be required for necessary advances made to the students during the course of the year, which the College will furnish, if requested by parents, they depositing beforehand a sum of 40 dollars towards those expenditures, for which they will receive credit on the removal of their children from the College.

XVII. A REGULAR account of board, &c. and articles furnished will be exhibited once in six months; and it is earnestly requested, that immediate remittances be made to the full amount; as the circumstances of this institution, which for its support, depends altogether on the punctuality of payment, cannot allow any considerable delay. If, after two months notice, payment be not received, the president is directed to send the pupils home to their parents or friends.

(SHOULD any parent wish to agree for the whole expence of board, tuition and other articles specified in No. 13, together with the cloathing, books, &c. &c. under a general price, so as to get rid of every minute account or uneasiness of mind, he will pay 250 dollars per annum, every half-year in advance.—The youths in this case must be furnished, upon entrance, in the same manner, as others, with all the articles detailed in No. 15. And the College engages to return to them when they leave it, the half of their original provision of linen in perfect order, the uniform of the season in which they quit it, with all the other articles which they brought with them at their entrance.)

XVIII. VOCAL and instrumental music, drawing and dancing are taught in the College by well-qualified masters, but form a separate article—to be paid as follows:

Music, One guinea a month,  
Drawing, Nine dollars for three months,  
Dancing, Eight ditto ditto.

INSTRUMENTS or books belonging to these accomplishments will, of course, form also a separate charge.

XIX. PARENTS are desired to fix the weekly allowance which they wish to be given to their children, for their private use.

XX. PARENTS living at a distance, will appoint a safe correspondent in Baltimore, Georgetown or one of the principal towns in the state of Maryland, who will engage not only to discharge the accounts presented for payment, but also to receive the students, if, for any cause, they should be obliged to quit the College.

XXI. DAY scholars are received, and equal attention bestowed on their literary improvement, many of whom have eminently distinguished themselves in their respective classes.

THE terms for simple tuition, including the two dollars for fire in schools, are 28 dollars, 67 cents, paid half-yearly in advance—an account will be furnished twice a year for paper, books, &c. used by them.

N. B. WHENEVER a student is withdrawn from the College, after entering on a new quarter, no deduction will be made for the remaining part of it.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 1st, 1798.

*Leon<sup>d</sup>. Neale*  
*President*  
*of the College.*

(Signed) ROBERT PLUNKETT, JOHN ASHTON,  
FRANCIS BEESTON, CHARLES SEWALL, } *Directors.*  
FRANCIS NEALE,

A. J. ANTELO DEVEREUX, '98.

This catalogue was issued by Father Du Bourg on January 1, 1798, but the particular copy here reproduced bears the original signature of Father Leonard Neale, the successor of Father Du Bourg, the latter's name being crossed out with the pen.

It is to be observed from this announcement that students were by that time required to live in the college; and also that the directors, (still appointed by the "Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen" of Maryland), consisted of Robert Plunkett, first president, Francis Beeston, Francis Neale, who was to become the seventh president, John Ashton, one of the original trustees to take title to the college property, and Charles Sewall.

In the latter part of the year 1798 Father Du Bourg made preparations to go to Havana, to establish a college there.

On December 20, 1798, an address signed by James Bankhead, William Carroll, John Law and Garrett Barry, students, expressing their own and their fellow students' regret at his departure, was presented to Father Du Bourg. Bankhead was from Alexandria, Va., Law and Barry were Washington boys, and William Carroll was a nephew of Bishop Carroll, being a son of Daniel, the bishop's brother. The number of students at this time was ninety-five.

At the same time a similar address of regret was signed by all the teachers in the college, and presented to the president. It was signed by John Wade, who was fencing master, Nicholas A. Fenwick, a former early student and a son of James Fenwick, Philip Laurenson, Theoph's F. Dougherty, Charles Boarman, Guillemín, Jeremiah Connor, and Enoch Fenwick, who had been a student in the college before he became a teacher, and afterwards became the eleventh president.

Father Du Bourg replied to these addresses in an appreciative letter dated December 24, 1798.

Father Du Bourg returned from Havana to Baltimore, and afterwards, in 1815, was consecrated bishop of Louisiana and the Floridas. He resigned the bishopric of New Orleans in 1826, and afterwards became archbishop of Besançon in France, where he died in 1833.

Father Leonard Neale became fourth president of the college on March 30, 1799. Under his administration, which continued to October, 1806, a complete college course was arranged.

On February 24, 1800, the faculty and students of the college

joined in a memorial service at Trinity church, Georgetown, upon the death of Washington.

The "Sentinel of Liberty" of Georgetown in its issue for February 25, 1800, says: "About ten o'clock a numerous assembly having convened at the Catholic church in this place, religious service was commenced. After the solemnities at the church were concluded, Master Robert Walsh, a young gentleman of the college, draped with badges of mourning, made his appearance on a stage covered with black, and delivered, with propriety and spirit, an ingenious and eloquent academic eulogium. He was succeeded by a second young orator, Master Dominick Lynch, who recited with animation a pathetic elegy. The music then commenced, and in a few minutes the audience retired."

The address of Robert Walsh and the elegy delivered by Dominick Lynch have both been preserved.

By the year 1801 seven students were taking advantage of the full college course established by Father Neale and were formed into a college senior class, studying logic, metaphysics and ethics in connection with other higher branches of the college course.

The rules of discipline introduced by Father Neale were so rigid as to cause many parents to withdraw their sons from the college, and although the standard of studies was raised the number of students was very much reduced under his administration.

Among the prominent pupils who entered about this time were Joseph Merrick of Maryland, entered in 1799; James Ord, son of George IV and his wife Mrs. Fitzherbert, who entered in 1800, and finished the course in 1806; Major Placedus Ord and Dr. James L. Ord, his sons, entered the college in 1835; John Ord, entered in 1850; and James C. Ord, a son of Dr. James L. Ord, entered in 1864. In 1801 Stephen Parry, a gifted and noted student, entered, and in 1804 came Joseph H. Clarke.

On June 21, 1805, Bishop Carroll, under authority granted by Pope Pius VII, appointed Father Robert Molyneux, superior of the Society of Jesus in the United States, with the powers of provincial, and nearly all the ex-Jesuits renewed their vows and were reunited with the society under Father Gruber, the general in Russia, where the suppression had not been effective. During this and the following year the Jesuits quietly re-entered into possession of their property, although the society was not fully re-

stored until Pope Pius VII did so by his brief of August 7, 1814, and its property was not formally conveyed back until 1816. After the reorganization of the society Father Neale retired in September, 1806.

The Rt. Rev. Leonard Neale, D. D., was born at Port Tobacco, Maryland, October 15, 1746. Like other young Catholic Marylanders he was sent abroad for his college education. While in Europe he entered the Society of Jesus, and after the suppression he went to England, and thence to South America, where he labored as a missionary for many years, returning to the United States in the nineties. When selected president of Georgetown College in 1799 he had already been selected by the pope as coadjutor bishop of the see of Baltimore. Upon the death of Archbishop Carroll in 1815 he became second archbishop of Baltimore, and died at Georgetown June 15, 1817.

On October 1st, 1806, Father Robert Molyneux, who had been the second president of the college, and was subsequently the first superior of the Jesuits in the United States after the restoration, became fifth president. When he entered upon his term of office he found the number of students much reduced, due in part, no doubt, to the establishment of St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, which Bishop Carroll had founded and put in the hands of the fathers of the order of Sulpitians.

Father Molyneux bent his energies towards completing the north building, and he had the happiness of seeing this accomplished in 1808 before his death.

In 1807 there were only forty students in the college. During this year the course in mathematics was recast and greatly strengthened by James Wallace, one of the best mathematicians belonging to the society.

During Father Molyneux's second term the college grounds were slightly increased by the purchase of several small pieces of land, and the number of students began to increase, caused by the improvements to the buildings and grounds and by judicious advertising.

Rev. Robert Molyneux, S. J., was born in England in 1738 and entered the Society of Jesus in 1757. In the latter part of the year 1808, his health being much impaired, he retired from the presidency of Georgetown, and died there on February 9, 1809.

On December 10, 1808, Rev. William Matthews, S. J., who had

been an early student and afterwards for several years a teacher in the college, became sixth president, and served a little more than a year.

The Georgetown "Museum and Advertiser" of January 21, 1819, contains an article praising the college, which is described as "a seminary established on an extensive scale and liberal principles. The building is spacious, being capable of accommodating 200 students. The professors are men of learning and science who attend not only to the mental improvement of those committed to their charge, but also closely inspect their moral conduct." In a letter published April 10, 1809, concerning the public examinations of the students at Georgetown College, particular mention is made of their pronunciation of Latin.

Among the students this year were Charles Boarman and William W. Corcoran. Young Boarman was a son of Mr. Charles Boarman, a professor in the college, and afterwards entered the navy, reaching the rank of rear-admiral. He died in 1879. Young Corcoran finished his course at the college in 1811, and afterwards attained great prominence in Washington as a banker, philanthropist and benefactor and patron of arts and letters. He was also a benefactor of Georgetown College and was the first president of the alumni society in 1881 and 1882. He died in Washington in 1888.

Under Father Matthews the college aided in the establishment of its first offshoot, the New York Literary Institute; and after he left Georgetown he became pastor of St. Patrick's church in Washington and gave to the Society of Jesus ground for the erection of an academy which afterwards developed into Gonzaga College, Georgetown's second offshoot.

Father Matthews was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1770, and was long connected with Georgetown College as student, teacher and president. He died in Washington on April 30, 1854. He was an uncle of Judge William M. Merrick and the brilliant Richard T. Merrick, who did so much for the college which was their alma mater, and also for the School of Law.

Rev. Francis Neale, S. J., who had been a teacher in the college, succeeded Father Matthews, and became seventh president on January 11, 1810. He served nearly three years. Although pious, able and zealous, and a gentleman of courtly manners, he was not fitted for the position of president, and the college de-

clined during his administration, the number of students being reduced to sixteen by the end of his term. This condition may have been due in some degree to the "hard times" which prevailed in the United States during the two or three years preceding the war of 1812. During his term he added about forty acres to the college ground.

One of the noteworthy events of Father Francis Neale's administration was the institution at the college on December 9, 1810, of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, which is fully treated in another chapter of this book.

Father Francis Neale devoted the remainder of his life after he ceased to be president of Georgetown College to pastoral duties in Virginia, Maryland and Washington, and died at St. Thomas' Manor, Maryland, December 20, 1837, at the age of eighty-two.

Father John Anthony Grassi, S. J., succeeding Father Francis Neale, became eighth president of the college on October 1, 1812, and served until June 28th, 1817, presiding during nearly five of the most eventful and fruitful years in the early history of the institution.

Students immediately began to enter in encouraging numbers. One of the most promising students of this period was Edward Kavanaugh, of Maine, who was enrolled on October 26, 1812, and remained for several years until he finished the college course. He afterwards achieved great distinction in his native state of Maine, where he was successively member of the legislature, member of the national congress, president of the state senate, and acting governor in 1843-44.

Other students to enter in October, 1812, were Charles and George Dinnies of New York, who, in 1817, received the baccalaureate degree—the first two degrees conferred by Georgetown under authority of the act of congress of 1815.

Thomas Finegan, who afterwards became a Jesuit, Charles James Faulkner of Virginia, Benjamin and John Latrobe, sons of the architect of the Baltimore Cathedral, and many other students entered during the autumn, twelve coming on Christmas eve from St. Mary's county, Maryland; so that by January 1, 1813, there were forty-two boarders, a greater number than for several years, and a number of day scholars; and before the end of the school year there were fifty-nine boarders.

In 1813 the faculty under Father Grassi consisted of Father



Francis Neale, vice-rector, Father Ladaviere, Brother McElroy, and Messrs. Bowling, Clarke and Redmored.

Father Grassi, although president, taught the mathematics.

On August 29, 1813, James Ryder entered, and on December 13th of the same year, Thomas F. Mulledy came from Virginia, both of them destined to be distinguished presidents of the college in later years, and to devote most of their lives, side by side, to the upbuilding of the grand old institution. By the end of December, 1813, there were sixty-nine boarders in the college.

Many improvements were made to the interior of the college buildings in 1813, at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars; and in 1814 a fine hand-ball alley of brick was erected between the two college buildings on the site now occupied by the Healy building. Hand-ball was then, and for many years continued to be, the principal athletic sport of the students. After the demolition of the old alleys to prepare for the erection of the Healy building in the late seventies, hand-ball died out; but it has been revived recently and several fine alleys have been built.

On September 6, 1813, Father Grassi caused the following announcement to be made in the *National Intelligencer*:

“Georgetown College.

“The public are respectfully informed that schools have commenced the 1st inst., and will continue as usual; the existing state of affairs leaving no apprehension of any further disturbance.

“Sept. 6, 1813.

JOHN GRASSI.”

“The existing state of affairs” referred to the prospects of settling the trouble with England. Father Grassi’s hopes were not well founded, for about a year later, August 24, 1814, the British troops entered Washington, and burned the capitol, white house, treasury and many other buildings. Fortunately the college did not suffer, though at one time the troops were very near it.

At the final examination in 1814 Robert Durkee carried off the highest honors, with Charles Dinnies and Aloysius Young next in merit. The college opened as usual on September 1, 1814.

The year 1815 was one of great moment to Georgetown College, for in that year the congress of the United States granted to the college the authority to confer degrees, and thereby raised it to the rank of a university.

William Gaston, Georgetown’s first son, had come to congress as the representative of his native state of North Carolina, and

it was his privilege to present the petition which resulted in the passage of the law.

“It was a graceful and filial tribute to Georgetown College that the Act of Congress raising the institution to the rank of a university should have been introduced by its former distinguished student, William Gaston. The annals of Congress for the year 1815 contain an account of the transaction. On the 27th of January of that year,” says Mr. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, “Mr. Gaston arose in his place in the House and presented in fitting terms the petition of the President and Directors of Georgetown College to be invested with the authority to confer the usual academical honors and collegiate degrees on those who, by their proficiency in the arts and sciences and in the attainments of scholarship, might be found deserving of such distinctions. The bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and passed the House on the 4th of February. It was sent the same day for concurrence to the Senate, but there it was referred to a select committee—Goldsborough, of Maryland; Fromentin, of Louisiana, and Horsey, of Delaware. They kept it in their hands during the greater part of the month, and it was feared the committee might amend it injudiciously; but, thanks to Mr. Gaston and the intrinsic merits of the case, any latent bigotry which might have been at work was removed, and it was reported without amendment by Mr. Goldsborough on the 23d of February, received its third reading on the 27th and passed the Senate on the same day.”

The act was approved by President Madison on March 1, 1815, and is as follows:

#### “AN ACT

#### “CONCERNING THE COLLEGE OF GEORGETOWN, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for such persons as now are, or from time to time may be, the President and Directors of the College of Georgetown, within the District of Columbia, to admit any of the Students belonging to said College, or other persons meriting academical honors, to any degree in the faculties, arts, sciences, and liberal professions, to which persons are usually admitted in

other Colleges or Universities of the United States; and to issue in an appropriate form the diplomas or certificates which may be requisite to testify the admission to such degrees.

“LANGDON CHEVES,

“Speaker of the House of Representatives.

“JOHN GAILLARD,

“President pro tempore of the Senate.

“March 1, 1815.

“Approved,

“JAMES MADISON.”

There were many defects in this law, but it served well its purpose until the formal incorporation of the university by another act of congress in 1844.

In 1815 the first scholarship at Georgetown was established by a generous bequest of Mr. Darnall of Frederick, Maryland.

The commencement of 1815 was held on July 28th, but no degrees were conferred, nor for the next two years, there being no students to complete the full college course leading to the A. B. until 1817. The class of poetry, or sophomore, was the highest class in 1815.

In May, 1815, Archbishop Carroll visited for the last time the college which he had founded.

Heretofore most of the students had been from Washington and Georgetown, or from Maryland, Virginia, and other southern states, but in 1815 they began to come in considerable numbers from the north; and on the opening day, September 1, 1815, eighty students were entered.

In the “Chorographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia,” written by David B. Warden in 1816, dedicated to Mrs. Custis, and published in Paris, the author says: “The Catholic college of Georgetown erected and supported by subscription, was commenced in the year 1790 under the direction of the incorporated Clergy of the State of Maryland. . . . The present professors are young men destined for the Church who have not a fixed salary. An Italian from Milan, who gives lessons in Natural Philosophy, conducted us through the establishment and pointed out objects of curiosity, among which is a species of orrery and armillary sphere erected by his own hand. . . . The dress consists of a plain coat and pantaloons of blue cloth with yellow buttons, and a waistcoat of red cloth or kerseymere. . . .

To be admitted as a pensioner the student must be a Roman Catholic. If a Protestant he boards in a house convenient to the College, where he enjoys equal advantages with the Catholics, except as to admission to the instructions and exercises of the Catholic religion, to which, without express orders, none but Roman Catholics are admitted—the necessary result of giving education to youth intended to be brought up in different systems of religion.”

On April 3, 1816, by deed of Leonard Neale, archbishop of Baltimore, acting for himself and on behalf of the “Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen” of Maryland, transferred the old Jesuit estates, including Georgetown College and its grounds, to John Anthony Grassi, S. J., superior of the Maryland mission and president of Georgetown College, for the Society of Jesus.

The college up to this time had been, nominally at any rate, under the direction of the “Incorporated Clergy of Maryland.”

“Thenceforth,” says J. Fairfax McLaughlin, “it was a Jesuit College, of which Andrew White was pioneer, John Carroll was founder, and Leonard Neale was restorer.”

The scholastic year of 1816-17 opened auspiciously. From an article in volume 16 of the *College Journal* we learn that under Father Grassi, Father John McElroy, S. J., was treasurer, Rev. James Wallace professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, Rev. R. Baxter professor of languages and polite literature, the tutors were James Neale, Thomas Downing, John Kelly, Philip Smith and Joseph Moberly, and the prefects were Thomas Mulledy and Stephen Dubuisson.

More than a hundred students were entered, and besides the two students in the senior class the other classes were as follows: Rhetoric 11, poetry 10, grammar 20, rudiments 20, preparatory to rudiments 17, elementary 23. Thomas Mulledy, beside being a prefect, was in rhetoric; James Ryder and George Fenwick were in poetry.

During this scholastic year Father Grassi, whose health was giving away under his arduous labors of presiding and teaching, retired, and went abroad, appointing Father Benedict J. Fenwick, S. J., to succeed him.

During this year “The Washington Seminary,” afterwards and now Gonzaga College, the second off-shoot of Georgetown, was established in Washington by the Society of Jesus, the ground being given by Father William Matthews, S. J., formerly president

of Georgetown and then rector of St. Patrick's church in Washington.

Father Grassi, who did so much for Georgetown College, was born in Rome, September 10, 1775, and entered the Society of Jesus in Russia in 1799. He spent some time at Stonyhurst, England, and became thoroughly familiar with the English language and system of education. In 1810 he came to the United States to become superior of the Jesuits.

On June 28th, 1871, when he retired from the presidency of Georgetown College, he went to Rome, expecting to return to the college, but he never came back to America. Several years after his departure he sent many pictures and works of art to the college.

He had a brilliant ecclesiastical career in Italy, and died at Rome, December 12, 1849.

On the 28th day of June, 1817, Rev. Father Grassi was succeeded as president of Georgetown College by Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick, S. J., who has been mentioned by various writers of college history as the most capable president in the entire succession down to his time. As an old student of the college Father Fenwick appeared to appreciate more fully than most of his predecessors the actual needs of the students, and as a teacher of considerable experience he also understood the true relation of teacher and pupil. As a builder of Catholic educational institutions he was not without celebrity, for prior to his appointment to Georgetown College he had at one time directed the affairs of the New York Literary Institution, which had been founded by Rev. Father Kohlman and then was an academic school of high rank.

But Father Fenwick was not to remain long as president of Georgetown. He was sent here to re-establish and build up the college, which appears to have fallen in a declining way; just as Father Ryder was called for the same purpose about twenty-five years afterwards, and Father Maguire after him, and Father Healy at a still later period. Such men as Father Fenwick were too few in his time, hence his services were in constant demand for the upbuilding of the church and its institutions in different parts of the country. He remained at Georgetown only about one year and then was sent by his superiors to other fields.

While at Georgetown it was Father Fenwick's fortune to preside over the exercises of the first commencement of the college at

which degrees were conferred in conformity with the act passed in 1815. "There were present," says a Georgetown diary in describing the exercises and the conferring of the first bachelor degrees on Charles Dinnies and George Dinnies of New York, "an immense crowd of spectators, and a goodly number returned home, who could not find places. And there was also an exceedingly good band of music which gave their services for the occasion." . . . "In addition," says the same account, extracts from which were



Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick, S. J.,  
1817-1818: 1822-1823.

printed in a recent number of the *College Journal*, "there was a Latin and a' French ode, a Greek selection, pieces in English, a parliamentary debate of the fourteenth year of George the Second, a discourse in praise of literature by Thomas Lee of Maryland, and some congressional speeches." From this narrative and others bearing on the same event we learn that Charles Dinnies' ode was on the subject of "Patriotism," and also that he delivered the introductory address.

The other participants in this pioneer Georgetown commencement, so far as accounts disclose, were Henry Gough, of Maryland.

After the close of the academic session in 1820, Father Kohlmann was succeeded as president of the college by Rev. Father Enoch Fenwick, S. J., who entered on the performance of his duties in September and who, like his immediate predecessor, served two years.

Father Kohlmann was born in Alsace, July 13, 1771, hence was nearly fifty years old when he was made president of the college. He was ordained priest in 1796, and became a member of the Society of the Sacred Heart, which during the period of suppression kept alive the spirit of the Society of Jesus. When the edict of Pope Pius VII permitted the latter society to receive new members in Russia he entered the novitiate, and in 1870, after labors in Germany, Holland and England, he came to this country and worked in missions among the Germans of central and southern Pennsylvania. Later on he was for several years connected with the missions in New York, where he founded St. Patrick's cathedral, and a school of high character which took the name of the New York Literary Institution. He also brought the Ursuline nuns from Ireland to America. On one occasion Father Kohlmann refused to divulge the name of a person from whom he received a watch in the confessional, and for this the deputy attorney general sought to have him imprisoned for contempt of court; but DeWitt Clinton decided that the revelation of the penitent to his confessor was a sacred and privileged communication. During the latter part of his life Father Kohlmann returned to Europe and taught moral philosophy in the Roman College. He died April 10, 1836.

Rev. Enoch Fenwick, S. J., became president of Georgetown College on September 16, 1820. His term of office was quite brief, but during its period he introduced some important regulations in the college life, dividing the scholastic year definitely into two terms, from September 15 to December 23, and from after the holidays to July 22. He also made more definite organization of the six classes—rudiments, three grammar, humanities and rhetoric. Each master was to teach Greek, Latin, French and English in his own class, and take the next highest class at the end of the year. Father Fenwick also sought to attract students to the college, and to that end caused a prospectus to be printed and extensively circulated, calling the attention of parents to the superior advantages of the college under his charge; and he also caused advertisements to be printed in various newspapers and in every way endeavored

to promote the welfare and growth of the institution. Under the strict regulations enforced by him several incompetent students were dropped from the roll, so that at the end of his first year the total attendance was less than eighty. Rev. Father Carey was vice-president under Father Fenwick, while Father Baxter was his prefect of studies, and also taught the class in rhetoric. Father Thomas C. Levins taught mathematics and natural philosophy, Father Van de Velde, rhetoric, and Father Finnegan, humanities. Several other teachers of less note were assigned to the lower classes.

The annual commencement in 1821 was held July 27, and on that occasion the bachelor degree was conferred on one graduate, master degree on one candidate, Rev. John Fairclough, and the degree of doctor of laws on the Rev. John Tuomy. These were the first degrees higher than that of A. B. to be conferred by Georgetown College.

In speaking of the commencement in 1821, the *College Journal* (V. 16, P. 120) says: "We are told that for the commencement, as on every other important occasion, the custom of appearing in full uniform was rigorous. In winter it consisted of a blue coat, striped pantaloons and light-colored waistcoat; in summer light colored pantaloons were worn.

"At that time the Georgetown commencement was the event of the year in Washington, and it was customary for the president to attend and distribute premiums. President Monroe did not fail on this occasion to keep the custom which had been observed by his four predecessors.

"Besides the numerous friends who thronged the college hall on this occasion many senators and representatives appeared to witness the closing exercises of the year. These consisted chiefly of an original drama in two acts, written in imitation of Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar,' and delivered with becoming solemnity by the company of youthful authors. An address in Greek, two Latin poems, a French soliloquy, and a number of speeches and poems in English, completed the long list. But this pleasing, though to us bewildering, combination of ancient and modern sweets was not the sole element that captured the tastes of the august audience, for we are told that the music was even the chief feature of the entertainment, being the best to be had in the neighborhood. The marine band, which was celebrated even at that



early date, performed on this occasion and at each commencement for some time afterward, until the establishment of the Philharmonic Society in the college.

“Thus it was in the old days at Georgetown. The strange union of quaint uniforms, Latin lyrics and bursts of Grecian eloquence has long since passed away; the Philharmonic Society, the massive folding doors and the flower-bedecked arches are things of the past. But the sprightly earnestness of those days will live on in the spirit of the college learning and college discipline for many long years to come, and those who will be students of Georgetown a century hence will have no less cause than we to look back with interest and pride to the pioneer days of alma mater.”

The next academic session opened September 15, 1821, and ended July 29, 1822, with the customary exercises, which are thus described by a contemporary writer: “In place of the speeches by others, original declamations were given; the addresses were original, the very music that resounded through the intervals was given by the college band. At this time the baccalaureate in arts was conferred on John Faulkner of New York, Lewis W. Jenkins of Maryland and Edward Lynch of Virginia, while George E. Ironside and William Powers received the degree of doctor of laws. There were also two valedictorians, L. W. Jenkins and John Faulkner.”

Father Enoch Fenwick's term as president of the college ended on September 14, 1822, when the twelfth president entered on his duties. Father Fenwick was a brother of Bishop Fenwick. He was one of the earliest students at Georgetown, taught there from 1798 to 1805, and while a young man entered the Society of Jesus in 1806 and was ordained priest by Bishop Neale on March 12, 1808. Soon afterwards he was appointed by Archbishop Carroll to the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, where he remained several years and was actively engaged in advancing the work on the new cathedral, making collections for it throughout the diocese under Archbishops Carroll, Neale and Maréchal. At Georgetown he proved an efficient president and the college prospered under his administration of its affairs. He died there on November 25, 1827, at the age of forty-eight years.

Rev. Father Benedict J. Fenwick began his second term as president of the college about the middle of September, 1822, succeeding his brother, and continued in that office until 1825, when he

in turn was succeeded by Rev. Father Dubuisson. In the college life during Father Fenwick's second term there were few noteworthy events for our record; the classes were small—too small even for that period—and there was little except the routine of college life to vary the courses of the months from one year to another. In 1823 there was no graduating class, hence the annual function of commencement was robbed of its most interesting feature.

At the beginning of the next scholastic year, 1823-24, some changes were made in the faculty, and Father Francis Dzierozinsky became vice-president and treasurer of the college. Father Baxter was continued as prefect of studies and also taught the class in moral philosophy. As in the last year rhetoric and the lower classes in rudiments were taught by Messrs. Van de Velde, Moberly and Callaghan.

At the annual commencement held July 28, 1824, "there were five hundred in the audience. In addition the day was made memorable by the visit of General LaFayette to the college, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry. And it was on the day of the parade in honor of this famous soldier that the students of Columbian (now George Washington) University attempted to prevent the Georgetown men taking precedence of them in the line, where place had been assigned them. But it seems they reckoned without their host, for with a savage warwhoop, it is chronicled, the stout clan of Georgetown hurled them back, though in the conflict they lost their banners, capturing in return the much-prized streamer of the Columbian men. However, a few days later some students descried the Georgetown flag hanging from the window of a house on Bridge street, and easily got possession of it again, whereupon they returned the captured Columbian trophies, and in commemoration of the affair had a fine banner painted by an artist named Simpson, with the arms of the college on one side and an eagle on the other, bearing the motto, '*nemini cedimus.*'"

"The reception given to LaFayette on this occasion seems to have impressed him very much, for on his return to France we find that he made it the topic of some remarks in the national assembly at Paris. And indeed one can hardly see how it could be otherwise, for the hospitality of Georgetown is proverbial, and at that time of the year the buildings with their beautiful setting of foliage, the Potomac winding away in the distance, the majestic green-clad hills of Virginia must have seemed particularly beautiful to him."

At the commencement held July 28, 1825, three hundred persons were present. "These commencements," says the *College Journal* for June, 1907, "were always attended by some of the highest dignitaries of the state and at the commencement of July 28, 1825, the president of the United States came with the secretary of state, while the diplomatic corps was fully represented, as were the army and navy. Upon this occasion the baccalaureate was awarded to D. R. Woodley of Virginia and Adolphus Legendree of Louisiana. 'After the exercises were finished,' says the *National Journal*, 'the president of the United States with readiness and satisfaction, at the request of the president of the college, consented to distribute the premiums to those to whom they had been assigned; and if we can augur from the faces of the innocent youths, the favor and kind feeling which his benevolent countenance expressed will never be eradicated from their minds.' "

### CHAPTER III.

1825—1851.

The term of office of the Rev. Father Stephen Larigaudelle Dubuisson, S. J., as the thirteenth president in the notable and noble succession of Georgetown College presidents, began in September, 1825, and ended with his resignation on July 7, 1826. At that time only about thirty-five students were in attendance, but under him the college had a faculty of eight members, a sufficient number for the time, and like himself each of his associates was a teacher of much note. Their names and duties may be mentioned as follows: Rev. William Feiner, prefect of studies and professor of theology and German; Rev. Francis Dzierozynski, professor of moral philosophy; Samuel Newton, professor of natural philosophy and mathematics; James Van de Velde, professor of poetry; Thomas S. Finnegan, professor of rhetoric; and Joseph Mobberly, James Callaghan and Dennis Donlevy, auxiliary teachers.

The students, and they were not many, sought few diversions and applied themselves diligently to their studies. In the early part of April, 1826, an exhibition was given consisting mainly of declamations, the reading of poems and other similar exercises. Those who took part in this exhibition were George W. Anderson, who gave an original discourse on "Virtue"; Thomas Walsh, who recited a poem on "The Study of History;" Alexander Dimitry, the subject of whose declamation was "Soliloquy on Marius" (in later years Mr. Dimitry became still more actively interested in the college life, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1859. A sketch of his life will be found in another volume of this work); Robert J. Brent, LL. D. '54, whose address was on "A Monarchy and a Republic Compared"; and Solomon Hillen, whose ode was on "Freedom."

On July 4, 1826, the college celebrated Independence day, the officers, faculty and students taking part in the exercises which were held in the hall and consisted of music, the reading of the declaration of independence by Theodeors Jenkins, '26, and an oration by James P. Deery of the District of Columbia. Besides these diversions the students frequently found recreation in excursions

to various points along the Potomac and during the year they joined with the faculty in extending welcome to several notables of the church, the archbishop of Baltimore, Bishop Fenwick, a former president of the college, Rev. John Dubois, founder of Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland, and afterward bishop of New York, and Rev. Simon G. Bruté.

Rev. Father Dubuisson, whose presidency of Georgetown College covered less than a full year, was born at Saint Domingo, October 21, 1786, and was educated in France, where he was prepared for military career; but his personal inclinations led to a more pious life in the church, and when Napoleon caused Pope Pius VII to be seized and imprisoned he rebelled against the iniquitous practice, resigned his commission, abandoned the pleasures of the court and came to America, where, in 1815, he entered the Society of Jesus. He then taught several years at Georgetown, later studied theology, and in 1822 was ordained and appointed assistant rector of St. Patrick's church in Washington. Three years afterward he became president of the college and after his resignation sailed almost immediately for Europe to prosecute further studies in Rome. In 1829 he returned to this country and in 1831 became rector of Trinity church, Georgetown; and at the same time he taught French in the college. After two years he was sent to the missions in Pennsylvania, but soon again went to Rome. On his return, in 1838, he became pastor of a church in Alexandria, but eventually went back to Europe and lived some years in Turin and Toulouse. He died at Pau, August 15, 1864.

Next after Father Dubuisson in the presidential succession came the Rev. Father William Feiner, S. J., who under his predecessor had been prefect of studies and professor of philosophy and German. Like Father Dubuisson he too was of foreign birth, a man of superior attainments and well qualified for the office he filled during the next three years. He entered upon his duties in the early part of July, 1826, and on the 26th day of the same month he conducted the exercises of commencement day at the college, which were attended by a very large audience, several hundred invitations having been sent out and nearly every one accepted.

The exercises were of the usual character of the times, orations and essays by students and graduates. The class of '26 contained three members, each of whom received the degree of A. B.

For the year 1826-27 there were changes in the faculty in some respects and James A. Neill became prefect of studies in place of Father Feiner. Another new name of the faculty roll was that of James Gartland, teacher of rudiments and humanities. Naturally the number of students was small, but then the college was hardly more than ten years advanced beyond what may be called the end of the formative period of its history. One of the students at this session was William M. Merrick, on whom in 1875 the university conferred its honorary degree of LL. D., and who for many



The College—Old North Building on the Right.  
(From a painting by Simpson.)

years afterward was closely identified with the college and its Society of Alumni.

In 1827 the commencement was held July 30, and among the guests of the occasion was President Adams. On that account the exercises were somewhat more elaborate than usual. The valedictory address was given by Solomon Hillen of Maryland, afterward mayor of Baltimore. Four degrees of A. B. were conferred at this commencement.

During the vacation which followed the last commencement day the president and his counsellors made an effort to secure a larger

student attendance for the next year and inserted an advertisement in the newspapers setting forth the advantages of the college and offering to receive pupils at the tuition rate of five dollars a year and fifty dollars a year for half boarders. But this expedient was only partially successful in its results, and when the school opened in September the number of students was much less than the faculty had reason to expect in view of the high standing of the institution in the educational world; and no public exercises were held at the end of the academic year in 1828, although examinations were held, premiums for merit were awarded and several of the students delivered orations.

Again during the next summer vacation the college course was publicly advertised with the view of attracting students, and the terms offered were one hundred and fifty dollars per year for board, instruction, books and stationery, washing and mending, and the charge for half boarders was fixed at sixty-five dollars for the year. As must be seen these were not prosperous times in the history of the college, but there was ample reason for it all, and in view of the unfortunate state of all Jesuit institutions at the time it is only surprising that the college was able to continue its great work of education under such disadvantages. But in the course of a few more years Georgetown took new life and several of her fathers were sent to Rome to receive special instruction in the art of teaching; then again to return and become a part of the new and reorganized faculty. This was done in 1828, and late in December of that year Fathers Thomas F. Mulledy, William McSherry and Aloysius Young came back to Georgetown with an excellent equipment for their chosen work. Father Mulledy was at once made prefect of studies and professor of philosophy, Father Young was appointed professor of rhetoric and poetry and Father McSherry was assigned to teach humanities. Their duties were begun early in January. James Gartland, a former teacher, was continued as director of the lower classes, and Brother Joseph P. Mobberly had retired from the college after having taught in various capacities from about 1814 to 1827. He died at the college October 3 of the year last mentioned.

Rev. Father Feiner, president of the college, died January 9, 1829, his health having been broken by the burden of his duties, as also has that of many of those who have come after him in the presidential office. He was a native of Poland and one of the

Jesuit fathers who came from Russia to assist in the reorganization of the Society of Jesus in America.

The next president of Georgetown College was the Rev. John William Beschter, S. J., whose official duties began March 31, 1829, and continued until about the beginning of the scholastic year in September following. It was therefore his pleasant duty to conduct the exercises of the commencement, when President Jackson had been invited to be present. Under Father Beschter the college was more prosperous than in several of the immediately preceding years and the rolls contained the names of forty-five students. One of the pupils of this year was the late William F. Clarke, afterward Father Clarke, S. J., and among the others were James McSherry and Samuel Mulledy.

When President Andrew Jackson was invited to attend the annual commencement in July, 1829, he was visited by Bishop Fenwick in company with Father Beschter, and he received his guests with generous cordiality. He readily consented to attend the exercises and even gratified his visitors by promising to enter his son as a student at the college; but on account of sickness the president was unable to attend. The day, however, was one of gratifying success and found another guest present as acceptable perhaps as the distinguished president. Archbishop Whitfield of Baltimore was on the platform in the college chapel with Father Beschter and the faculty and distributed the medals and premiums among the successful competitors.

Father Beschter was born about 1770. He came to Maryland in 1808 and soon afterward was appointed master of novices, later was employed in various works of the Society of Jesus, including his brief term as president of the college, and later took part in the work of the missions. He died at Paradise, Penn., January 4, 1849, at the age of 79 years. He was a writer of considerable note on religious subjects. His work, "The Blessed Reformation: Martin Luther Portrayed by Himself," was published in Philadelphia in 1818.

Father Thomas F. Mulledy, S. J., became president of Georgetown College on September 14, 1829. His first important work and one which had great influence for good in subsequent years was to radically reform and reorganize the courses of study, a duty which was immediately charged upon his very capable prefect of studies, the Rev. Father James F. Ryder, who also at the same



time was vice-president of the college, afterward its president, and to whom belongs the honor of having founded the Philodemic Society, one of the most beneficial student organizations of the college in all subsequent years of its history.

Besides having established a revised curriculum Father Mulledy raised the standard of the college to a higher plane and surrounded his administration with a superior corps of professors and teachers, some of whom had been a part of the faculty in former years and others who were new elements of the teaching force and eminently qualified for the duties to which they were respectively assigned. The composition of the faculty at this time was as follows: Father James F. Neale and Father Dennis Donlevy, professors of natural philosophy; Father B. A. Young, professor of logic and mental philosophy; Father James F. Ryder, Father Dzierzynski and Father William McSherry, professors of theology; Father J. A. Lopez, professor of Spanish; Father John W. Beschter, the last preceding president, professor of German; and Father James Callaghan, professor of mathematics. In the classical department Father William Grace taught rhetoric; Father George Fenwick poetry; Father James Gartland, Father James Deery and Father Thomas Lilly, humanities; Father James Van de Velde and Father F. James Lucas, French.

The first commencement during Father Mulledy's term as president was held in the college chapel on July 27, 1830, and at that time the degree of A. B. was conferred on three members of the class of '30. One degree of A. M. also was conferred at the same time. Among the guests at the exercises were the Portuguese and French ambassadors, the mayors of Washington and Georgetown, which then were distinct municipalities, and Major General Macomb, U. S. A. On this occasion the first Philodemic Society address was given, the first of a series of orations which continued for more than forty years, until the Merrick debating medal was founded, when the character of this special function was somewhat changed, though the society did not lose its identity. The history of the Philodemic Society is made the subject of special mention in another part of this volume, as also is the history of the Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate, which in the month of May, 1830, introduced into America the new Catholic devotion of the "Month of Mary." This too was one of the events of Georgetown College history which dates from Father Mulledy's first term in the presidency.

Father Mulledy's second year as president of the college was even more prosperous than that which preceded it, both in point of attendance and the improvement of conditions about the college buildings and premises. Father William Grace became prefect of studies and also taught the class in poetry; Father Young taught rhetoric; Father Callaghan taught mathematics and Fathers Fenwick, McSherry and Byrne were given charge of the lower classes. In respect to the student attendance drawn to the college during the years 1830 and 1831 it may be said that while the exact number is not known it was larger than ever before and so taxed the capacity of the buildings that Father Mulledy caused an addition to be built, namely the building now known as the Mulledy building at the west end of the south row. He was without means to complete this work unassisted, but in his need the widow of Commodore Decatur, who lived near the college grounds, promptly advanced him a loan of \$7,000 with which to make the desired improvement. At the same time the western half of the infirmary was built.

It was during this period that the "college walks" were laid out, although without the purpose at the time to establish what in later years became a favorite resort for rest and comfort, and has been enjoyed by hundreds of fathers and brothers of the Society of Jesus and by thousands of college students; and this splendid acquisition of more than three-quarters of a century ago was due to the benevolent enterprise of one Brother Jacob West, once a frugal Maryland farmer, and during the latter years of his life a devoted brother of the society. In the year 1818 Brother West sold his lands in Montgomery county and entered the society, filling the office of an humble worker and doing whatever his hands could find for him to do, patiently toiling at whatever task he was set until he saw its final completion. With the sanction of his superiors Brother West was permitted to retain his little store of money during the years of his probation, and when at length he discovered that a certain tract of land adjoining the college grounds had been advertised for sale at public auction he asked and was given permission to attend on the day set for its disposal; and when he returned again to the community household the college was enriched to the extent of the lands sold, for the good brother had bought them for the college out of his own means.

Being a farmer Brother West was given permission to im-

prove and cultivate the land he had purchased, and this he did with profitable results, ditching and draining here and there and utilizing the drain waters from the high lands to irrigate those down toward the college; and in throwing out the earth from the trenches he levelled the top, which eventually became packed down hard by frequent foot travel until it was formed into a much used path and eventually took the name of "the walks." Later on the walks were extended to various other parts of the grounds and have become one of the most attractive places within the college grounds.

The college library, too date its history from Father Mulledy's time, although from the day of the founder the college had been collecting many volumes, until a good library of about 12,000 books was opened to students as an aid to study and entertainment. About the middle of February, 1831, the books were taken to a hall in the north building which had been fitted up as a college library under the direction of Father Mulledy, and here they remained until removed to the Riggs library.

At the annual commencement held July 28, 1831, in Trinity church, Father Mulledy was liberal in his bestowal of university honors, and while there was no graduating class in that year there were seven persons on whom he conferred the master degree, and one who received the still higher honor of the degree of doctor of laws. On this commencement day those who took part in the exercises marched in procession from the college to the church, Father Mulledy and the mayor of Georgetown leading the way, followed by the faculty and invited clergy, the marine band, other guests, and the students, in the order mentioned. After the programme had been carried out the prize winners were announced. Samuel A. Mulledy was awarded the medal for proficiency in rhetoric and Daniel C. Digges the medal for poetry.

In September, 1831, the college doors opened to a larger number of students than in the preceding year. The total attendance reached 127 boarding and many day students, and the classes were so enlarged that the president felt warranted in laying down some rather severe rules for the guidance of the students, and strict obedience was required. One of the regulations was that each student should bring with him one suit of clothes, to be worn as a uniform, or in other words, a dress suit after the prevailing fashion of the day; "in winter, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons,

with a black velvet waistcoat; in summer, white pantaloons with a black velvet waistcoat." Another requirement had special relation to the amount of pocket money any student should be permitted to carry, and that all might be placed on an equality it was prescribed that no student would be allowed more than twelve and one-half cents a week. The increased attendance also prompted the college officials to raise the rate for board and tuition, full students being received at \$150 per year, with \$10 additional for entrance fees.

In 1831, on Christmas day, the students' dormitory was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but the loss was not regarded as serious, for the boys needed larger and better quarters and such were provided when the burned structure was replaced with a new one.

The next commencement was held in Trinity church, Georgetown, on July 26, 1832. These annual exercises were now attracting large audiences from both Washington and Georgetown, while many relatives and friends of the students came from distant parts of the country. The class of '32 had six members, each of whom received the bachelor degree; and besides these four master degrees were conferred.

At the beginning of the academic year in September, 1832, the faculty was much discouraged by the total enrollment of only about 50 students. About that time an epidemic of cholera was ravaging many of the principal cities of the middle south, and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington were visited with disastrous results. No deaths from the disease had occurred at the college, but many young men who intended to enter were kept at home. However, before the term was far advanced the original attendance was more than doubled and the courses were carried to a successful close in July of the next year, although during the session it became necessary for the president and the prefect to make examples of several refractory and rebellious students whose practices threatened to demoralize the entire student body unless summarily checked. Even before this time isolated cases of student offenses had been dealt with in a spirit of forgiveness, but the disturbances in 1833 was of more serious character and involved several students who refused to submit to the regulations of discipline and even defied the authority of the president and his prefects; but Father Mulledy handled the cases without fear

or favor and expelled the offenders. The lesson of his action had a most salutary effect and for a long time afterwards there was no display of rebellion among the students.

In 1833 Georgetown College received a grant of city lots from the federal government of the value of \$25,000. This was the first considerable gift the institution had received from any public source, and it was asked only because in the preceding year Columbian College had been granted valuable lands and Georgetown's request for a like favor was entirely just under the circumstances. The bill passed the house on February 26, but in the senate it aroused considerable discussion, a spirit of opposition having sprung up on account of the fact that Georgetown was a Catholic institution and therefore not entitled to any consideration at the hands of congress. At one time it seemed as if the bill would be defeated in the upper house, but when the weight of the eloquent logic of such giants as Webster of Massachusetts and Tyler of Virginia was thrown in its favor the opposition was overcome, and the bill was passed on March 2, by the close vote of 14 for and 13 against the measure.

But that which was of equal value to the college in another sense was formal recognition by His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI, which was given on March 30, 1833, in answer to the petition of Rev. Father John Roothaan, superior general of the Society of Jesus.

Under the decree the college was invested with authority to confer degrees in theology and philosophy. The congress of the United States had already granted power to confer degrees under the provisions of its charter, but the authority of the head of the church was still wanting until the sovereign pontiff issued the decree of March 30, 1833:

“DECREE OF THE SACRED CONGREGATION DE PROPO-  
GANDA FIDE.”

“Whereas the Very Rev. Father John Roothaan, Superior-General of the Society of Jesus, in an humble petition addressed to our most holy Lord, Gregory XVI by Divine Providence, Pope, has set forth that Georgetown College of said Society, situated in North America, was erected into a University by a law of Congress of the United States, passed in 1815, and that young men are

there trained in philosophical and theological studies; but that, however, no degrees are there conferred, because the power of conferring the same has not hitherto been granted by the Holy See; and added, moreover, that if this power is conceded to Georgetown College, in conformity with that which formerly by the Briefs of Julius III, 1552, and Pius IV, 1561, enured to all colleges of said Society, in which courses of philosophy and theology are duly given, much advantage would redound to Religion, but especially as Georgetown College would be the only publicly recognized University in the United States, young ecclesiastics allured by the hope of the Doctorate, which is highly esteemed in those States, would gather there from all directions, and thus make thoroughly the course of theology, which they now make superficially in their dioceses; the petition being presented to our most holy Lord Gregory XVI, Pope, by the Rev. Castruccio Castracane, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation 'de Propaganda Fide,' his Holiness kindly consented and granted to Georgetown College of the Society of Jesus, power to confer degrees, after an examination to establish the fitness of those to be promoted. Given at Rome in the hall of the sacred congregation March 30, 1833.

"Gratis, free from charge of any kind.

"C. M. Pedicini, Bishop of Praeneste, Cardinal Prefect.

"C. Castracane, Secretary."

During the same year (1833) Rev. William McSherry, who had taught for several years in the college, was made provincial of the new Jesuit province of Maryland, and the Rev. Father Kenney, who had served as visitor to the Maryland mission, was transferred to Cincinnati. During the month of April Archbishop Whitfield visited the college and administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-eight students; and also ordained the Rev. Father James Curley, S. J., who for more than half a century afterward was closely identified with the college life and who for almost two-score years was the director of Georgetown College Observatory.

The annual commencement in 1833 was held July 25 in the college hall. The exercises were very long, sixteen speakers taking part. The valedictorian of the class was Daniel C. Digges of the District of Columbia. Six graduates received the degree of A. B., and one candidate was honored with the higher degree of D. D.

The academic year which began in September, 1833, was as devoid of noteworthy events as the previous year had been fruitful of them. During the summer vacation the new students' chapel had been formally dedicated to St. Aloysius and the edifice was blessed, the ceremonies having been performed by Father Fenwick. Among the students enrolled during the year were several who afterward became distinguished in public and professional life, among them Francis Kernan, who attained a seat in the senate of the United States; George Brent, afterward judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and Julius Garesche, chief of staff to General Rosencrans and who was killed in battle at Stone river during the civil war.

The next annual commencement was held at the college on July 29, 1834, when Father Mulledy conferred the degree of A. B. on three graduates and the degree of A. M. on two candidates. The valedictory address was given by Reuben Cleary of Virginia.

The academic year beginning in September, 1834, found encouraging prospects in the good number of students enrolled, although during the early part of the session later arrivals increased the total attendance to 129 students in the several classes. Among the new members of the faculty for the year were Father James Curley, recently ordained priest, who taught the class in natural philosophy; Father Gabaria, professor of logic; Father James Ryder, professor of rhetoric, and Mr. James Ward, professor of poetry. The teachers of the three classes in humanities and two in rudiments were Rev. William Grace, Mr. John Blox, Mr. James Gibbons, Mr. Charles C. Lancaster and Mr. Thomas Kellenberger.

The annual commencement held July 28, 1835, was conducted by President Mulledy and Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore, the latter taking a prominent part in the exercises and conferring the degrees. The class had five members, each of whom was given the bachelor degree. The valedictory was given by Richard D. Cutts, afterward Colonel Cutts, U. S. A.

The academic year 1835-36, beginning in September, 1835, was one of marked progress, without any untoward event to mar its course, and with the routine of college life varied occasionally by the meetings and festivals of the Sodality, the Philodemic, Phileleutherian and the Philophrastic societies, the last three of which held a joint celebration on July 4, 1836. The next commencement was held in the latter part of the month, and was no-

table in that the class of the year had seven members. Each graduate received the bachelor degree, and in addition Father Mulledy conferred two degrees of master of arts. The valedictory was delivered by Phineas Pemberton Morris of Pennsylvania.

Classes were again resumed in September, 1836, and another year of hard, earnest work was begun by both professors and students, of the later there being a large number.

On December 10, 1836, a fire broke out in one of the small buildings which then was occupied by the college tailor and cobbler, whose duty was to keep the student raiment in proper repair; and this the good Brother McFadden did without particular regard to materials or colors in making his selections for patchwork. But in his humble way the brother was a most useful and necessary member of the college community and firmly believed that "a patch well set is an ornament." In itself the fire was not serious, but it was only through the heroic efforts of the professors, students and brothers that the flames were kept from the joiner's shop, the burning of which would have endangered the college itself.

The annual commencement was held July 25, 1837, the Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston being present and assisting in the exercises. In the class of '37 were four members, who received the bachelor degree, and besides these the degree of master of arts was conferred on two worthy candidates, both former Georgetown graduates. The valedictory address was made by Lawrence S. Sigur of Louisiana.

The next collegiate year was begun in September, 1837, with a fair attendance of students, although the number was not so large as in some former years. Father Mulledy still retained the office of president and performed its duties until the latter part of December, when he was appointed provincial of the recently created province of Maryland. He administered the affairs of Georgetown College a little more than eight years and from a condition of financial and student impoverishment he re-established it on a more secure basis, radically revised the courses of study and put into operation a new and improved curriculum.

During his term of office Father Mulledy accomplished many reforms at Georgetown, abolished old customs which had been maintained for years, thoroughly subdued student insubordination and caused to be acknowledged the rightful authority of the



college through its officers. In very many respects the college was materially advanced during his administration of its affairs, and best of all he was largely instrumental in sweeping away the old ignorant anti-Catholic prejudices which had embarrassed the progress of the college in years before his time and had even threatened its downfall. It has been said that he was lax in his ideas of college discipline, but however the fact may have been he succeeded in gaining and holding the student affection and always maintained a friendly association with the boys temporarily committed to his charge.

Rev. William McSherry, S. J., was the seventeenth president of Georgetown College. His term began on Christmas day, 1837, and ended with the close of the year in 1839. His administration of the affairs of the college was carefully attended to and the burden of its duties made serious inroads on his health and eventually caused his death. During his term substantial progress was made and the period was one of few events outside of the customary Georgetown observances. Having entered on the duties of president soon after the opening of the college in the fall of 1837, Father McSherry guided the classes to the end of the scholastic year and presided over the exercises of the commencement held July 24, 1838. The class was smaller than usual, but its four members were brilliant scholars and attained prominence in later years. The valedictorian was John T. Doyle, then of New York but afterward of California, through whom the college in subsequent years received many substantial benefits. For many years prior to his death in 1906 he was the earliest living graduate. Four degrees of A. B. were conferred at this commencement.

The second year of the college under Father McSherry's administration was begun in September, 1838, with an attendance about equal to that of the preceding year, but on account of sectional feelings of unfriendliness among the students, those especially who came from the south, little real progress was made. Under such circumstances the whole student body became more or less affected and as one of the results several society functions and entertainments were abandoned for the year. The Philodemic Society observed its appointed celebrations, though with less earnest spirit than usual; and furnished an excellent orator—Mr. James Hoban—at the next annual commencement.

The commencement in 1839 was held July 29, and the Rev.

William Matthews presided over the exercises. He was the sixth president of the college and served in that office from 1808 to 1810. The class of '39 had four members, who received their bachelor degrees, and in addition Father Matthews conferred in the name of the college one degree of master of arts.

Father McSherry opened the college at the beginning of the term in September, 1839, and started the classes for the year, but soon afterward his health failed and compelled his retirement from office. His successor was the Rev. Joseph A. Lopez, S. J.

Rev. William McSherry was born on his father's plantation a few miles from Charlestown in West Virginia, July 19, 1799. His father, Richard McSherry, was of Irish birth and parentage, and his mother, Anne Lilly, also came of Irish ancestors. William was educated at Georgetown, where he entered in the fall of 1813, but before completing the course he entered the Society of Jesus. He afterward studied theology and philosophy in Rome, and during his visits there made special researches among the archives of the society in that city and brought out into the light the narrative of the historic voyage of the "Ark" and the "Dove," which brought the Maryland pilgrims to the shores of America. In 1833 he was appointed provincial of the Maryland province and held that office until a short time before he became president of Georgetown College. Father McSherry died December 18, 1839.

The Rev. Joseph A. Lopez was the eighteenth president of Georgetown College, and entered upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1840. He descended from a distinguished Spanish family and came to Georgetown in the capacity of attending chaplain to a family of Spanish refugees which had been driven from Mexico. He was a man of great learning and a priest of distinction. He entered the Society of Jesus in December, 1833, and at the time of the death of Father McSherry was minister at the college. His appointment as president was a temporary measure, yet he acquitted himself well, and laid down certain rules of discipline and exacted strict obedience to them. In the course of a few months he was succeeded as president by Rev. Father Ryder, and he died in October, 1841.

The accession of the Rev. James Ryder, S. J., to the office of president of Georgetown College was welcomed as the return of an old friend. The announcement was made May 1, 1840, and in appreciation of the event the students were granted the indul-

gence of a holiday. From this time dates the history of the college as a progressive institution of higher education. The earlier presidents had accomplished many good works and through them the college had become established on a secure foundation, but it remained for Father Ryder to take up the work of his predecessors and enlarge on the foundations they had laid. He came into office at a fortunate time, just at the beginning of the "Month of Mary," when the senior sodality was about to celebrate its solemn festival, when the leading societies of the college were beginning preparations for the annual commencement, and when the council of bishops was in convention at Baltimore; and they too, the most eminent of the Catholic clergy in America, came to Georgetown to congratulate the new president on his appointment and to visit with pleasure the oldest and the greatest of Catholic colleges in the whole country. On this occasion the visiting clergymen were given a cordial student and faculty reception.

Having become settled in the duties of the presidency, Father Ryder prepared at once for the annual commencement, which was held in July, 1840. The names of many speakers were on the programme and the exercises, while somewhat long, were highly interesting. The class of '40 had seven members, each of whom received the degree of A. B., and in addition to these the president conferred the degree of A. M. on three candidates. The valedictorian of the class was John E. Devlin of New York.

A new and welcome spirit of interest seems to have prevailed in every department of the college at the opening of the academic year in September, 1840. During the vacation several improvements had been made in the buildings and about the grounds and there was something in the atmosphere of the college and its surroundings which attracted more favorable notice than ever before. There seemed to be a certain confidence in the capacity, spirit and enterprise of the new president and the faculty that awakened Catholic parents to the knowledge that Georgetown College could and would furnish their sons with an education that would enable them to take a high station in life, and there was something too in the character and quality of the college which seemed to inspire non-Catholic parents with a desire to have their sons trained and educated under the devout fathers of the Society of Jesus who composed the faculty at this time. Among the

students who entered during this year and subsequently many were the sons of prominent protestant families.

One of the best features of Father Ryder's administration was his earnest interest in the students, their comfort, their holiday recreations and their college life, which he inquired into earnestly, and if he found them directed in wrong channels he always set them right in such a way as not to offend their most delicate sensibilities. In this way he won their confidence and love, and they obeyed him implicitly and received his gentle admonitions without even a show of resentment. On February 12, 1841, he granted them a holiday to participate in a public reception to General Harrison, the president elect, and when some of the boys desired to be excused for political reasons, Father Ryder persuaded them to join in the welcome as a token of respect for the chief magistrate of a great nation rather than as the representative of a political party.

At the annual commencement held July 26, 1841, the archbishop of Baltimore presided at the exercises. The mayor of Washington was present, as also was the famous author of "Home Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, and General Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis. The valedictory address was delivered by brilliant and beloved Hugh Caperton of Virginia, who ever afterward retained his allegiance to old alma mater and always manifested the deepest interest in her welfare. Four bachelor degrees were conferred at this commencement.

The academic year 1841-42 was a banner year in the history of the college down to that time. The number of students entered at the beginning of the session was as large as ever before, but that which contributed most to the contentment of the president and faculty, and to all Catholics in the region, was the published article in the *National Intelligencer*, wherein it was said of Georgetown College that "rich as our district is in seminaries of education it is unsurpassed by any of them and equalled by few throughout the union, either in beauty or healthfulness of situation, ability and devotion of preceptors, or thoroughness of instruction."

On May 9, 1842, the Philodemic Society, which now had become a factor for good in the college history, with Father Ryder, the faculty and all of the students, made a voyage down the Potomac to the landing place of the Maryland pilgrims. This cele-

bration was originated in the fertile mind of Father Ryder and its details were planned by Father Fenwick. The celebration, however, is so fully narrated in the history of the Philodemic Society that further allusion to it in this place is unnecessary.

At the commencement in July, 1842, a large class of eight graduates received the degree of A. B., and five candidates at the same time were honored with the degree of A. M., and one the honorary degree of LL. D. The presence of President John Tyler lent additional importance to the occasion. The nation's chief executive was received by Father Ryder and the archbishop of Baltimore and was escorted to a place of honor on the platform in college hall. The valedictory address was delivered by Thomas J. Semmes of the District of Columbia, who in later years became the leader of the Louisiana bar, and represented that state in the United States congress and also in the Confederate States congress.

The year 1842 was eventful in the history of the college in that it witnessed the founding of the observatory, the first step in the direction of the university character. Father James Curley was the chief instrument under Father Ryder in the accomplishment of this great work, although other important factors entered into it and made it possible. One of these was Father Thomas Meredith Jenkins, whose entire patrimony was placed at the disposal of the president to aid in the foundation, and another was the good Father Charles H. Stonestreet, who also freely placed his little private fortune in the hands of Father Curley and thus enabled him to purchase the meridian circle which Father Ryder had given him permission to procure. The history of the observatory will be found in another chapter of this work.

In 1843, the year after the founding of the observatory, Georgetown College branched out still further in its educational work and laid the foundations of a new college in the city of Worcester, Mass.; a Jesuit college of high character, and one which in its great wisdom the general court of that great commonwealth had denied a charter because of the alleged baneful influence of the Catholic church in the community. For this reason Georgetown College declared the new foundation and built up Holy Cross College within the authority of her own charter, sent to it her own professors, and on March 2, 1843, opened its doors to students under the presidency of Rev. Father Thomas Mulledy, of

whom frequent mention is made in these annals. From that time until 1865 Holy Cross College was directly connected with Georgetown as an offshoot body, its graduates receiving the Georgetown degree, and so was maintained, until the Massachusetts legislature in its higher enlightenment finally granted it a charter and enabled it to confer degrees.

The annual commencement in July, 1843, witnessed a material change in the character of the exercises, and instead of orations, essays and sometimes poems in Greek, Latin, Spanish and other languages, the entire programme was reduced to plain English. There had been a tendency in this direction for several years, but the old custom was continued to a limited extent until it was finally abolished in 1843.

The class of '43 was not so large as in the last year, and numbered six members, on whom was conferred the degree of A.B. Four master degrees also were conferred. The valedictory address was delivered by John L. Kirkpatrick of Georgia.

In another chapter of this volume it is recorded that for more than forty years a collection of minerals and curiosities had been accumulating until it became necessary to establish a college museum. The Coleman museum was the outgrowth of the collection there referred to, but the collection itself first began to attract attention during Father Ryder's time, although it was begun many years earlier.

The academic year 1843-44 was a prosperous year in the history of the college and witnessed several events which ultimately made for the welfare of the old Jesuit institution on the hill in Georgetown. Although Father Ryder had been obliged by other duties to lay aside many of the cares of his office of president, he was still its head and his work was seen in almost every direction during the subsequent years of his first term. The students were given privileges which some of the earlier presidents and prefects had seen fit to deny them, and it must be said that the liberal policy adopted by Father Ryder made for the best interests of the college and the students. Under him the institution prospered as never before and much of the old prejudice against and opposition to Catholic institutions in general were swept away, although records show that during Father Ryder's time he himself was twice stoned while passing through the public streets of Washington. One of these attacks was made in 1844, as he was

returning from the national capitol, where on April 26 two Catholic clergymen had conducted the funeral service of Representative Bossier of Louisiana.

Another important event in the college history which fell within Father Ryder's first term in the office of president was the act of congress incorporating Georgetown College. On that act the college foundation stands today. At this particular time (1844) the college was shaping its future university character and it became important that its authority, powers, duties, privileges and immunities should be clearly defined and understood beyond all question of doubt. The act of 1815 was understood to invest the college with these same rights, but the act itself was very brief, the powers granted were limited, and in some respects its provisions were not perfectly clear; hence the act of April, 1844, the full text of which is given here.

"AN ACT  
TO INCORPORATE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, IN THE DIS-  
TRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be erected, and hereby is erected in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, a College for the instruction of youth in the liberal arts and sciences, the name, style and title of which shall be 'The President and Directors of Georgetown College.'

"And be it further enacted that James Ryder, Thomas Lilly, Samuel Barber, James Curley and Anthony Rey be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed or in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever, by the name, style and title of 'The President and Directors of Georgetown College,' by which name and title they and their successors shall be competent, at law and in equity, to take to themselves and their successors, for the use of said College, any estate whatsoever, in any messuage, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys and other effects, by gift, bequest, devise, grant, donation, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance or will; and the same to grant, bargain, sell, transfer, assign, convey, assure, devise, declare to use, and farm, let, and to place out on interest for the use of said College, in such manner as to them, or

a majority of them, shall be deemed most beneficial to said institution; and to receive the same, their rents, issues and profits, income and interest, and to apply the same for the proper use and benefit of said College; and by the same name to sue and be sued, to implead and be impleaded in any courts of law and equity in all manner of suits, actions and proceedings whatsoever, and generally by and in the same name to do and transact all and every the business touching or concerning the premises; Provided that the same do not exceed the value of fifty thousand dollars net annual income, over and above and exclusive of the receipts for the education and support of the students of said College.

“And be it further enacted that the said corporation shall adopt a common seal, under and by which all deeds, diplomas and acts of the said College or corporation shall pass and be authenticated, and the same seal at their pleasure to break and alter, or devise a new one.

“And be it further enacted that no misnomer of the said corporation shall defeat or annul any donation, gift, grant, devise or bequest to or from the said corporation.

“And be it further enacted that the said corporation shall not employ its fund or income, or any part thereof, in banking operations, or for any purpose or object other than those expressed in the first section of this act; and that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress from altering, amending or repealing the same.



“J. W. Jones,  
Speaker of the House of  
Representatives.

“Wm. P. Mangum,  
Pres’t pro tempore of the  
Senate.

“Approved June 10, 1844.

“JOHN TYLER.”

A representation of the seal which was adopted under the authority of the foregoing act is herewith presented.

In an eloquent address delivered by Rev. John A. Conway, S. J., vice-president of Georgetown University, before the Phil-



adelphia Alumni Society of Georgetown College, on January 20th, 1902, Father Conway made the following remarks about the seal, and especially about the motto, *Utraque Unum*:

"In the newly-decorated Gaston Hall, there are in gorgeous order depicted the escutcheons of most of the Jesuit colleges in the United States, indeed, of all those colleges in America. \* \* \* Amid all those truly artistic designs, pregnant with symbolism and redolent of genius, there is none more expressive, none more suggestive of high purpose than the coat-of-arms of Georgetown, so familiar to us all. Indeed, I have often thought that it must have been the inspiration of some good Father of the olden time, who in his meditations, perchance, had caught some glimpse, prophet-like, of Georgetown's future, and its lofty destiny. The eagle soars above the earth, 'close to the sun in lonely lands,' grasping in the right talon the cross and in the left the globe, while the scroll reads UTRAQUE UNUM. So Georgetown soars aloft above the things of earth, eagle-like, facing the Sun of Truth with fearless eye, fearless in the strength of the cross; and not unmindful of what sea and earth and sky have to reveal, of all that human wisdom has gathered together in its centuries of experience, she bears the globe, the symbol of earthly science, whilst she fearlessly proclaims that both are one—that there is no conflict between religion and science, for both issue from the same source, which is infinite truth, and both flow into the same ocean which is Eternity."

And yet again there may be credited to Father Ryder's time that in the year 1844 the college curriculum was so broadened as to include the science of chemistry within its scope. On July 23 of that year the students gave a public exhibition at which various branches of that science were made the sole subject of their efforts in declamation.

At the commencement in July, the seven graduates comprising the class of '44 received their bachelor degrees, besides which one master degree was conferred. The valedictorian of the class was William P. Brookes of Maryland.

The college opened in September, 1844, with Father Ryder still president, but on January 10, 1845, his successor entered on the performance of his duties. The new president, Rev. Samuel A. Mulledy, S. J., was a man young in years, but a scholar of distinction. For a time he was a student at Georgetown and while

making the course became a member of the Society of Jesus. Later on he went to Rome in company with Father McSherry and others and there prosecuted his studies in theology and philosophy. Returning he entered the work of the missions and also engaged in teaching. As president of Georgetown College he performed his duties to the best of his understanding, but was very glad to be relieved in the course of a few months. He then returned to the missions, laboring for a time in Pennsylvania and afterward taking up his residence in the diocese of New York, where he died January 8, 1866.

The annual commencement in July, 1845, was given prominence by reason of the presence of President James K. Polk, at whose inauguration the students had attended in a body in the early part of the same year. On the 1st of July they had marched in the procession in honor of Jackson's memory, and thus had become somewhat known to the nation's new executive. Besides President Polk several members of his cabinet, among them being James Buchanan, attended the commencement. Another guest of the occasion was George Bancroft, the historian. The exercises were of the usual character of that day, yet poetry seems to have formed an important part of the programme. The valedictory address was given by Peter C. Howle of the District of Columbia. Six graduates received the degree of A. B., four candidates the degree of A. M. and one the honorary degree of LL. D.

The Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, S. J., who had previously held the office of president of the college, returned again to his old place on September 6, 1845, just before the students returned for the academic year. During this year the United States was involved in a war with Mexico, and at the request of President Polk a number of priests of the Catholic church went out to minister to the spiritual wants of a large number of Catholic soldiers who were in the service. From Georgetown College Fathers Anthony Rey and John McElroy answered the call, but Father Rey never returned, having been slain by a band of Mexican guerillas. He had been a professor at the college, served for a time as its vice-president and for a time also was assistant to the provincial.

At the commencement held July 28, 1846, a class of six members was graduated, each receiving the bachelor degree; two master degrees also were conferred. The valedictory was given by Richard H. Clarke of the District of Columbia.

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The next academic year was uneventful, although substantial progress appears to have been made in every department of the college. The Philodemic Society celebrated Washington's birthday in grand style, and on the following day its members joined with the other students in sending a generous contribution of more than \$336 (to which Father Mulledy added \$50) for the relief of the famine-stricken poor of Ireland. The national anniversary was celebrated on July 5th, and on that day the Georgetown students were visited at the college by the members of the Erosinian Society of Columbian College, now George Washington University. The best of feeling seems to have existed between the students of the two institutions.

President Polk was the guest of the college at the commencement held July 27, 1847. The distinguished visitor heartily enjoyed the cordial student welcome extended him and showed a deep interest in all the exercises. The valedictory address was given by John C. Longstreth of Pennsylvania. At this commencement five degrees of A. B. and four degrees of A. M. were conferred by the president.

With the beginning of the scholastic year in September, 1847, was begun the last year of Father Mulledy's incumbency of the office of college president. His former term had given him a ripe experience for the second, and he profited by it to farther advance the usefulness and influence of the institution under his charge. There was now no doubt as to the permanency of the college, the stable attendance of students in each of the last few years having been a sufficient guarantee of that, but at this time it was found that the increased cost of maintenance and the higher standard of education demanded a moderate advance in tuition rates; and accordingly full boarding students were thereafter required to pay \$200 per year, half boarders \$125 per year and day students \$50 per year. No entrance fee was exacted but a graduation fee of \$5 was charged. The increased charges do not appear to have had the effect to lessen the number of students, for parents had become convinced that a thorough Georgetown education was desirable for their sons at any reasonable cost.

The annual commencement in 1848 was held July 25. The degree of A. B. was conferred on eight graduates and the degree of A. M. on two candidates. The valedictorian of the class of '48 was Alexander A. Allemong of South Carolina.

The exaction of higher tuition rates, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, was not made without adequate compensation on the part of the college, for at the time the new regulation went into effect the faculty included some of the most capable instructors in the country, and during the year under consideration the teaching force was materially increased by the acquisition of several eminent Jesuit fathers who had been compelled to flee from Rome and find refuge in America. This expulsion brought to Georgetown such scholars as Father Angelo Secchi, the famous astronomer, and Fathers de Vico, Sestini, Rosa, Caviglio, the two Tongiorgis, and Fathers Tomei, Malza, Armellini, Bixio, Pianciani and Brunego. Several of these fathers at once became identified with faculty work in the college, others devoted themselves to literary researches, while still others became temporary members of the community of Jesuit fathers and brothers.

Those whose names are given constituted only a small part of the actual number of Jesuits who came to America during the revolution in Europe in 1848, and even in this country of so-called religious freedom the refugees in common with all other Catholic believers were subjected to revilings and persecutions, and at one time another anti-Catholic uprising was threatened and even quiet old Georgetown was not to be exempted from attack.

When Father Mulledy ceased to be president at the end of the academic year in 1848, he had given the college eleven years of faithful and successful effort in that office. He was born in West Virginia on August 12, 1794, and entered Georgetown College as a student in 1813. Three months afterward he was one of ten persons who went to Whitemarsh to make their novitiate preliminary to becoming members of the Society of Jesus. In 1817, during his scholastic term, he taught at Georgetown. While there he became very seriously sick and hope of his recovery was abandoned. He was prepared for death, receiving holy communion kneeling, but soon afterward he was improved and at length regained his full health and strength.

In 1848 Rev. Father James Ryder again took up the duties of the office of president and served three years more in that capacity; and as before his administration was a complete success. When he came to the college in this year it was found that certain serious differences had worked their way into the student life, and such was found to be the character of the disturbances

that Father Ryder was compelled to expel two of the students: but when he was presented with a petition from the offenders in which their wrong doing was acknowledged, he relented and forgave them and restored them to their former standing.

In May, 1849, the college for a second time commemorated the landing of the Maryland pilgrims by an excursion to the site of old St. Mary's city, where an elaborate celebration was carried out under the direction of the Philodemic Society. This was the most important function of the year and was participated in by Father Ryder, the faculty, all of the students and many others who accompanied the excursionists as guests.

The next annual commencement was held July 24, 1849, and was preceded by a series of student lectures on natural philosophy, preparations for which had been made under the direction of Father Secchi. At the commencement exercises President Zachary Taylor was the principal guest, and at the request of Father Ryder he assisted in conferring the degrees and the award of premiums. Of ten graduates who at this time received the bachelor degree four were graduates of Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass. In addition to the ten bachelor degrees four master degrees and one degree of doctor of music were conferred.

The scholastic year 1849-50 opened with a good attendance and under conditions which at the outset promised well for the college, but before the term was far advanced troubles arose in which the members of the Philodemic Society appear to have been the leaders of a revolt against the authority of the first prefect. The affair reached its culmination when members of the society held a Sunday meeting contrary to the prohibition of the prefect, and as a consequence of this wilful infraction of the rules the society meetings were suspended for a month and the members who attended the meeting were excluded from "late studies." In resenting this punishment the malcontents refused to read at supper in the refectory (a regulation adopted long before this time and continued several years afterward) and later in the evening committed many unmannerly acts in the dormitories.

For their disorderly behavior the offenders were brought to book by Father Ward, who was acting president in the absence of the rector, and three of them were expelled. Of the three, two left quietly, but the third remained and entered the refectory where the students were at dinner and made an inflammatory speech.

This was followed by general student uproar and in the excitement of the moment and the belief that they had been actually imposed upon many of the students rushed into the dormitory, broke down the doors and gave loose rein to other acts of violence until restrained by some of the more temperate of their fellows. Then about forty of them left the college and quartered in the city hotels in Washington, whence they sent a letter to Father Ward demanding that all of them be received back at the college without punitive conditions. The answer was that each case would be treated separately, that the application for permission to return must be made individually, and that it would receive the attention it deserved. This was not satisfactory to the rebellious students and they determined to make their cause a common one, and sent Father Ward a written statement of the wrongs which they claimed were put on them. They demanded that they be allowed to return without punishment for their deeds and that the first prefect be changed as the condition of their return.

This somewhat presumptuous communication received no reply, but the hotels were notified that the college would not be held responsible for any bills created by the students. In the meantime Fathers Maguire and Ruddy were sent to the city to interview the students, with a view of quieting public clamor, for the affair had found its way into the newspapers with such sensational exaggeration that it could not but injure the college if the proceeding was to be carried much further. Then again, the boys had by this time somewhat recovered from their excitement and were in a repentant mood, and the prospect of facing their parents in disgrace was not at all pleasant to contemplate. About this time Recorder Lee of Philadelphia, whose son was one of the students, lent his aid in settling the misunderstanding and made an address to the boys on the impropriety of their conduct. The final result was that the students abandoned their alliance and readily consented to return on such conditions as the college should impose. On January 21 and 22 they did return, and on the next day at supper one of their leaders read a letter of apology. In the meantime the first prefect had asked to be relieved of his duties, although his action was approved by all of his superiors. Father Maguire was appointed to succeed him. In consequence of this unfortunate episode there was no display of activity in society circles at the college during the remainder of the year.



The next annual commencement was held in the college hall on July 23, 1850, when S. Columbus Morgan gave the Philodemic oration and Alphonso T. Semmes delivered the valedictory address. There were only four graduates in the class from Georgetown and a like number from Holy Cross College, all of whom were honored with the degree of A. B. Five degrees of A. M. also were conferred.

The opening of the college in September, 1851, found a number of new faces among the students, thus indicating that the disturbance of the preceding year was not disastrous in its consequences. This was the last year of Father Ryder's second term in the presidency, and before its end all the necessary preparations had been made for the establishment of a medical department as a new and important element of the university. Indeed, the medical school had its inception in a movement to that end started as early as the year 1849, although the foundation was not made complete until two years afterward. In the same year the famous organization known as the Georgetown cadets was again brought into existence and for many years held an important relation to the student life of the college.

The commencement in 1851 was held in college hall, July 24, and on that occasion the degree of A. B. was bestowed on seven graduates of this college and four graduates from Holy Cross; and at the same time six degrees of A. M. were conferred. The valedictorian of the class of '51 was F. Matthews Lancaster of Maryland.

Few presidents of Georgetown College in any period of its history have accomplished more which has made for the welfare of that institution and its graduates than the Rev. James Ryder, S. J., its nineteenth and also its twenty-second president. In all he administered the affairs of the college for eight years, and a perusal of preceding pages of this volume will show how closely he was identified with its history and progress during that period and also how he contributed to its welfare in other capacities than that of president.

James Ryder was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, October 8, 1800, and died, after a brief illness, on January 12, 1860. His father was a Protestant, and died when James was only a child. He came with his mother to this country, and soon became a student at Georgetown College. At the age of fifteen years he entered

the novitiate of the Society of Jesus, and at the end of five years was sent to Rome to complete his studies in theology and philosophy. Having made the courses he was appointed to teach theology in the University of Spoleto, but in the course of a few years returned to America and became prefect of studies at Georgetown. From that time until his death he was closely associated with the



Rev. James Ryder, S. J.,  
1840-1845: 1848-1851.

best interests of the college, and afterwards whether directly connected with its work or with the operation of some other institution of the society, he always kept in close touch with the old college which he regarded as his alma mater. He taught there a number of years, and also in other Jesuit schools, and as a priest he enjoyed a very high reputation. Much of his time which could be spared from other duties was devoted to the work of the pulpit. After leaving Georgetown Father Ryder became provincial of the Maryland province.

## CHAPTER IV.

1851—1870.

The conditions of college life at the time of the accession of Rev. Father Stonestreet to the presidency, in 1851, were encouraging to the worthy incumbent of that office and there was little to be done during his brief administration. In 1843 the observatory had been built; in 1845 Father Mulledy had presented the villa building as a spot for summer recreations of both teachers and students; and in 1848 the college infirmary was finished. The serious political agitations in Europe during the year last mentioned had induced many able members of the Society of Jesus to emigrate to America and this brought an accession of several very learned men to the college. Among them were Fathers Sestini, De Vico, Secchi and others, and all took an earnest interest in the welfare of the institution during the period of their sojourn, some in teaching and others in writing books on educational subjects. In 1851 Father Sestini taught natural philosophy and astronomy and both he and Father Secchi were assistants at the observatory.

Another interesting element of the college which Father Stonestreet found when he came to the president's chair was the recently organized school of medicine, the founding of which was the first real step toward the university character in fact. The medical department had its inception in a movement begun in 1849, but the formal opening was delayed until the spring of 1851, hence to Father Stonestreet fell the honor of first awarding Georgetown diplomas to graduates in medicine in 1852.

The opening of the academic year in the fall of 1851 found the goodly number of 176 students divided among the several classes, and the faculty at that time was perhaps as strong numerically as at any previous time in the history of the college. The Georgetown cadets enrolled 40 members, the Philodemics 36, the Philonomosians 22 and the Reading Room Association 42 members, the latter being perhaps the strongest organization of students in the college. The cadets were organized after the manner of volun-

teer military companies, and were the center of considerable attention in Georgetown outside of college circles. The enrolled men had their "store feasts," where the boys were permitted to indulge themselves in the luxuries of sweetmeats, while those of higher rank held "officers' feasts," where other enjoyments were sometimes indulged in, generally without the knowledge of the faculty, by whom some of their pranks were forbidden.

In the spring of 1852 the college was favored with frequent visits by dignitaries of the church who were drawn together at the sessions of the first plenary council in Baltimore in that year, it being the highest educational institution which they could visit in the vicinity. On May 24th a large number of the Jesuit fathers made a voyage down the Potomac to St. Inigoes to celebrate the landing of the Maryland Pilgrims, and many of the college officers, faculty and a large number of the students joined in the excursion, thus following the precedent established ten years before by the Philodemic Society.

The annual commencement was held July 20th, in the college hall, with Bishop Richmond presiding over the exercises. The bachelor degree was conferred on fifteen graduates of Georgetown and on eight graduates of Holy Cross College. Mr. J. Fairfax McLaughlin gave the salutatory, and the valedictory was delivered by Henry W. Brent, his subject being "Chivalry." The annual Philodemic oration was given by Richard H. Clarke. There were other interesting speakers, for the several members of the class were expected to make public appearance on graduation day.

In the interval of summer vacation several improvements were made to the college buildings and in their surroundings, and the old structure in which had been kept the "curious and venerable relic of the missions of the Society of Jesus in the West Indies" was removed to another part of the grounds to make way for the proposed new building for the younger students.

In August, 1852, Father Stonestreet was appointed provincial of the Society of Jesus in Maryland and yielded his place at the head of the college to Rev. Father Bernard A. Maguire, S. J.

Charles H. Stonestreet, S. J., was born November 21, 1813, in Charles county, Maryland, and spent many years of his long and useful life in that state. He was given an excellent classical education at Georgetown, where, as a student, he was one of the founders of the Philodemic Society, and was intended by his father

to enter the profession of law but the son preferred the church, made his novitiate, then taught and served as prefect at Georgetown, and was ordained on July 14, 1843. After mission labors at Alexandria he was appointed president of St. John's Literary Institution at Frederick, and remained there until his appointment as president of Georgetown College. One year later he became provincial, and in 1858 was made president of Gonzaga College, the incorporation of which he procured. After completing St. Aloysius church, Washington, he returned for a time to Georgetown and became professor of rhetoric, and prefect, whither he went to Holy Cross College and became its spiritual father. In



The College Buildings, 1850.

1883 Father Stonestreet celebrated the jubilee of his entrance into the Society of Jesus, and two years later, July 3, 1885, he died.

Following next in the order of presidential succession came the prosperous administration of Rev. Father Bernard A. Maguire, S. J., the twenty-fourth president of the college, whose term began in 1852 and continued six years, until 1858. It was a period of progression in every sense, not without unusual incidents in some respects; but the new president was a man of peculiarly fortunate temperament, well calculated by native endowment to dispose of difficulties without in any way compromising the dignity

of the college and without relaxing in any way the regulations in regard to discipline among the students.

There was a large enrollment of students at the opening of the session in September, 1852, there being about 200 boarding students and about 30 day pupils in attendance. In view of this increase it was deemed best that the pupils of the preparatory department be separated from those of the regular college classes, and arrangements were made for the erection of a new building for the younger boys, in order that their dormitory, study hall and play grounds might be entirely distinct from the others; and the regulations then established have been adhered to consistently to the present time.

This separation of the preparatory and college departments had been discussed for a few years before Father Maguire's time, and none too soon was it actually accomplished, for in 1852, soon after his accession to the presidency, some of the older students openly rebelled against the rules of discipline and the authority of the prefect, and by their unseemly conduct created scenes of turmoil within the peaceful college walls; nor were they to be checked in their riotous proceedings until confronted with the firm, determined president, who remonstrated with the turbulent element in words of unmistakable meaning, although they were not spoken unkindly. Several of the more stubbornly rebellious students were dismissed without pardon of their offenses and the gates were opened to any others who might wish to leave the college rather than submit to the regulations in regard to discipline. In itself this event was unfortunate, but its moral lesson had a decidedly beneficial effect on the entire student body and seemed to bring together, more closely than ever before, the students and their teachers in harmony of thought and action.

In February, 1853, the once famous Dramatic Association was organized and became one of the recognized institutions of the college, although it had maintained an informal existence during several previous years. The Association for the Study of Dramatic Literature and the Practice of Elocution was the recorded name of the new society, and it may be said to have had its inception in the example of the Philodemic and Philonomosian societies, both of which had been popular debating societies of the college for many years and are still in existence. The new organization had 19 members, and these are believed to have been its first officers:

Rev. Charles King, S. J., president; Harvey Bawtree, vice-president; John J. Beall, recording secretary; Eugene Longuemare, corresponding secretary; George H. S. Hamilton, treasurer; Scott B. A. Smith and Alphonse Becnel, censors. The society included several members of the Philodemics and still others who had been of the Philonomosians, but now were advanced beyond it. Under the name of the Dramatic Association this society maintained a healthful existence until about the year 1868. On March 31, 1853, the association produced "Damon and Pythias," which was followed in May by "Hamlet," with William M. Smith in the title role.

The annual commencement in 1853 was held July 12, the event being specially honored with the presence of Archbishop Bedini, the Archbishop of Baltimore, the United States postmaster general, and several other personages of distinction in church and state. The exercises opened with a prologue in which William D. Close and J. Fairfax McLaughlin took part, and closed with the valedictory by Benedict J. Semmes. Fifteen graduates received the bachelor degree, four the degree of master of arts and one the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The Philodemic address was given by John Carroll Brent.

The opening of Loyola College, Baltimore, in 1853, drew largely on Georgetown for its corps of professors and teachers, and naturally made changes in the faculty of the latter during the following year. The student attendance for the session of 1853-54 was 260, and of that number there were 99 in the preparatory and 161 in the college department. The professorships remained about as before in point of numbers, but there was an increase in the number of prefects, whose duty in part was to cultivate friendly relations with the students, advise with and counsel them, encourage healthful recreations and pastimes, and restrain them if inclined in wrong channels.

In May, 1854, the Philodemic Society made another pilgrimage to the historic landing place at St. Inigoes, accompanied by the provincial of the Society of Jesus and many other distinguished persons from Baltimore and other cities, with several societies. This event is narrated at some length in the sketch of the Philodemic Society; hence it needs no more extended mention in this place.

There were many notables in attendance at the commencement

exercises held on July 11, 1854, among the number being President Franklin Pierce and the Most Rev. F. P. Kenrick, archbishop of Baltimore. The senior class was somewhat smaller than in the last preceding year, only ten graduates receiving the bachelor degree. One degree of D. D. and one of LL. D. was conferred by President Maguire.

Before the beginning of the next academic year the new dormitory for the boys of the preparatory department was finished and was occupied in September. This dormitory was in the large brick building at the east end of the south row. A fine greenhouse was built at the same time. In the early part of December an unfortunate fire destroyed the carpenter and tailor shops and it was only through the heroic efforts of the firemen and a number of citizens who came to the rescue that other of the college buildings were saved. The loss by this fire amounted to about \$5,000. In the same year the faculty inaugurated the custom of publishing in the annual catalogue the theses of rational philosophy publicly defended by four students of the senior class. The first of these publications appeared in fact in 1853, and the catalogue of 1854-55 contained the theses from logic, metaphysics, ethics and natural right defended during the year last mentioned.

The year which began September 4, 1854, and closed July 10, 1855, found a still larger number of student names on the college rolls, the greatest increase being in the junior department, where the number was 108, with 79 seniors and 96 in the preparatory department. At this time there had been some rearrangement of the faculty work, but without disturbing the composition of that body, and particular attention was given to the assignment of duties of the assistant professors and the several prefects of discipline, six serving in the latter capacity.

The year was uneventful and substantial progress marked the session in each department of the college. On July 9, 1855, the day immediately preceding commencement, the students of philosophy delivered their public dissertations, the exercises being accompanied with an excellent musical programme. The commencement exercises were held on the 10th and opened with an oration by Mr. H. Pinckney Northrop on the subject "Marathon," and then in turn each of the graduates made his final student appearance on the platform in the college hall. Mr. Leopold L. Armant gave the valedictory and John H. O'Neil delivered the Philodemic



oration. On this occasion the master degree was conferred on seven candidates, and besides the fifteen graduates who received the regular bachelor degree there were four graduates of the College of St. Francis Xavier who were similarly honored. Orestes A. Brownson of Indiana received the honorary degree of A. B.

In listing the students for the school year which began September 3, 1855, the records show the names of four who had made the full course leading to the bachelor degree and now were enrolled as "resident graduates," taking the second course in philosophy. The inauguration of this course was the foundation of the graduate school of later years, although at the time it was not destined to be a permanent feature of the curriculum. The first four resident graduate students were Harvey Bawtree, Manuel Garcia Zuniga, Richard Gardiner and James Spellissy. The total student attendance for the year was 312, of which number 4 were resident graduates, 75 seniors, 107 juniors and 126 in the preparatory department.

The year brought its distinguishing incidents, none of which were important although each served to vary somewhat the routine of college life. The first of these which attracted attention was the cracking of the college bell, causing it to give forth a doleful, broken sound, as of its own knell, and thereby attracting notice and evoking from one of the students, James R. Randall of the upper class, a well timed obituary, and a six-verse poem entitled "Adieu to the Old College Bell." The obituary was:

"Died at Georgetown College, aged 85, a well-beloved chime. Disease, a complication of old age and too many hard knocks. Even up to the moment of dissolution some of the notes were sublime—particularly at the dinner hour. May it rest in—the museum!"

The year also witnessed the organization of the Greek Academy, with the object to assist and promote the cultivation of Greek literature. The members were drawn from the college professors and the higher students who had no regular collegiate exercises in the Greek language. The academy dated its institution from January 6, 1856, at which time the officers were Rev. George Fenwick, S. J., president; Rev. Daniel Lynch, S. J., vice-president; Joseph O'Callaghan, S. J., secretary; Manuel Garcia Zuniga, treasurer; Robert W. Brady, S. J., librarian. The other original members were Harvey Bawtree, John Callan, Richard Gardiner, Joseph Hegan, S. J., Alexius Jamison, S. J., Alexander Lough-

borough and James Spellissy. The academy continued in existence until the latter part of the civil war and then was dissolved.

Another institution which found an abiding place among the students during the year was that familiarly known as the Jug Rat Association, to the inner circles of which were admitted only those who had been penalized for some infraction of college rules or deficiency in studies. The college records give no account of this organization, nor are its first members known, although at times its rolls were full. The celebrations of the association were chiefly burlesques on the commencement exercises proper and always drew a full attendance of members; but the association was not destined to long life and was abolished soon after 1870.

On Tuesday, July 8, 1856, the regular commencement exercises were held, and on that occasion gold medals were awarded to each member of the resident graduate class. Only two bachelor degrees were conferred, and nine master degrees. The valedictorian was John Rieckelmann; the annual Philodemic address was given by Alexander A. Allemong.

The next academic year opened September 2, 1856, with a total student enrollment of 311, the junior department having the greatest number. During this session the Philistorian Society was organized, dating from January 11, 1857. Its object was substantially similar to that of the Philonomosian Society and was set forth in the catalogue as "the advancement of its members in the knowledge of history and every department of literature which belongs thereto." The society admitted students of the lower classes and enjoyed a successful career for a few years, but became dormant in 1869. Its library was kept separate for some time and finally merged in the general society library with the books of the Philodemic and Philonomosian societies. The first officers of the new organization were Rev. R. Brady, S. J., president; Thomas P. Ryan, vice-president; Eustace Neale, recording secretary; T. A. Lambert, corresponding secretary; M. J. Buckley, treasurer; Gabriel Castanos, librarian; C. H. Tebault, assistant librarian; Stephen McNiel, first censor; John F. Hickey, second censor; William Yager, amanuensis. The other members at the time were Francis N. Digges, Charles C. Digges, Walter E. Magruder, Whitfield Mullen, G. W. Burke, Thomas McNiel, Thomas McAdam and B. F. Taylor.

The following interesting reference to the college cadet corps

appeared in the Washington *Evening Star* of October 29, 1856:

"The military company, composed of students of Georgetown College, was out in full force yesterday under their accomplished officers and preceded by a fine brass band. They marched around the heights and took occasion to pay military honors to the venerable Major Nourse, by whom and his estimable family they were graciously received, indeed, at his residence. They were accompanied by a dashing dozen of their fellow collegians *en cheval*. The afternoon was beautiful and the gallant young fellows appeared to enjoy their parade amazingly. They made as fine a military show as can be presented by any volunteer company in the District of Columbia. We would suggest to them the propriety of parading at least once during the present delightful season through the principal thoroughfares of Washington."

Commencement exercises were held July 7, 1857, in college hall. Among the invited guests present were the venerable adopted son of Washington, George Washington Parke Custis, also President James Buchanan and the secretaries of the treasury and the interior. The valedictorian of the class was William Choice; the annual address of the Philodemic Society was given by William M. Merrick. This was Judge Merrick's first public appearance in the history of the college in which he afterward took such a deep interest. The bachelor degree was conferred on ten graduates, and the degree of master of arts on five candidates.

Among those on the platform at this commencement was the late Charles B. Kenny, whose subject was "Music," being his famous ode written for St. Cecelia's day. He, too, afterwards became prominently identified with the life of alma mater and at one time was prefect of the Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate and also an efficient member and officer of the Society of Alumni.

The academic year 1857-58 opened September 7, 1857, and was the last year of Father Maguire's successful administration of the office and duties of the college presidency, although his successor did not assume charge until after the next session was begun. The aggregate student attendance was 333, noticeable increase being shown in the preparatory and junior departments, there being 119 of the former and 129 of the latter.

In November of this year the college lost one of its most devoted and popular professors, Rev. Father George Fenwick, S. J., the true friend of all the students throughout the almost thirty

years of his connection with the faculty, one of the principal founders of the Philodemic Society and one of the most beloved and honored fathers of the Society of Jesus during his long service in that noble order. Few professors in the college ever won from students such enduring attachment and respect as Father Fenwick, and the beautiful and touching tributes paid to his memory in after years by such distinguished alumni as Hugh Caperton and J. Fairfax McLaughlin show how deeply he impressed the minds of those whose education was committed to his care. Charles B. Kenny, a member of Father Fenwick's twenty-seventh and last class in rhetoric, wrote a touching elegy on his beloved professor, which attracted attention far beyond the college walls and soon found its way into print.

On July 6, 1858, the day before commencement, the students in the course of mental philosophy held their usual exercises, there being five active, able participants. The dissertation presented by Beverly C. Kennedy on the subject of "The Foreknowledge of God not incompatible with the Liberty of Man" attracted much attention and won favorable commendation. The commencement exercises were held on July 7, when the degree of A. B. was conferred on nine graduates of Georgetown and five from Holy Cross, Worcester. Six degrees of A. M. also were conferred by President Maguire.

The class of '58 established the custom of class pictures to keep fresh the memory of alma mater, and thus set an example which has been followed by almost every subsequent class, particularly those of the last thirty years, which has been called the photographic age. The old first class picture is still preserved and shows the faces of several Georgetown men who afterward attained prominence in the professions and in public life.

With the close of the academic year in 1858 Father Maguire's first term as president of the college was finished, but he remained head of the institution a short time after the opening of the next session in September. The students were loath to part with their much loved president, as he had won a strong hold on their affections during the six years of his administration. He had done much for the college in that time, brought order out of a condition which threatened serious results, and thereafter by personal and faculty effort cultivated feelings of harmony and mutual regard by bringing the faculty and students closer together. On the

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occasion of his formal retirement Father Maguire was made the recipient of a touching testimonial from his students, presented in the form of gifts, Latin addresses in poetry and verse, and resolutions. At the formal parting Father Maguire was addressed in behalf of the students by James Fairfax McLaughlin and was presented with an exquisite gold chalice and paten with a finely bound Missal.

A total number of 317 students in the preparatory and college departments, 34 matriculates in the school of medicine, and a university institution in excellent condition in every respect, was a part of the rich legacy from Father Maguire to the Rev. John Early, S. J., who succeeded to the office of president of Georgetown College in 1858. The new incumbent came into his high office with every reason to feel encouraged with the outlook for the future, and so far as related to a wise administration of his own duties his term was one of marked success, although on account of events quite beyond his control, or perhaps the control of any other human agency, it was to be that the college should experience many vicissitudes during the next several years following the opening of the college in September, 1860. Even before Father Early became president there were certain distinct signs of an approaching great political storm; but then no man could forecast the future, even for a very few years. On account of the questions of state rights and the institution of slavery, the whole country was already divided, the lines of public sentiment were closely drawn and while political feeling ran high and an open rupture seemed imminent the actual wave of disaster was stayed until after the election of President Buchanan's successor.

While the great civil strife was not impending at the time of Father Early's accession to the college presidency, yet the relations of the northern and southern states were seriously strained. For full three years there was a great calm which preceded a greater storm, and during that period the college moved forward with its work of education without noticeable diminution in the number of students from either the north or the south. On January 21, 1859, for the first time in the history of the college, one of its fathers said prayers in the House of Representatives. This service was performed by the Rev. John Aiken, S. J., and again four days later by Rev. Charles Stonestreet, S. J.; and about two weeks later, Father Stonestreet, vested in his religious habit, opened the Senate with prayer.

At the commencement held July 6, 1859, several of the speakers' addresses had relation to the subject of war. The first appearance in the exercises was that of James O. Martin, whose subject was the "French Revolution of '92." Robert Y. Brown's poem was on the "Battle of Hastings." John B. Gardiner spoke eloquently of "Party Spirit." Robert W. Lovelace spoke on the subject of "Law, and its Relation to our Country," and John F. Mason's address was on the "Battle of Fort Moultrie." The valedictorian of the class of '59 was James Pye Neale. The degree of bachelor of arts was awarded to eight graduates of Georgetown and two of Holy Cross College; that of master of arts on five, and that of doctor of laws on three candidates.

The academic year beginning September 5, 1859, found 73 pupils in the preparatory school, and 151 juniors and 89 seniors in the college, a total of 313 students, with 36 additional in the school of medicine. The year passed without remarkable incident so far as the institution itself was concerned, although during the summer of 1860 there occurred the death of two former presidents, Fathers Ryder and Mulledy, neither of whom was then immediately connected with the college. Father Ryder died in Philadelphia and his body was returned to Georgetown for burial under the shadow of the institution which he loved so well and for which he had done so much. Among the students the members of the Philodemic Society were his chief mourners, J. Fairfax McLaughlin pronouncing an eulogy in behalf of his fellow members. Father Mulledy died July 20, 1860.

On February 22, 1860, the Georgetown cadets, which then had gained considerable popularity, marched to Washington and took part in the exercises of dedicating the equestrian statue of General Washington, and in May following, on the occasion of the visit to the college of the ambassadors of the emperor of Japan, the cadets escorted them back to the city.

The next commencement exercises were held on July 10, 1860, when the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on sixteen graduates of this college and on three from Holy Cross. This was the largest class graduated in several years. Fourteen master degrees also were conferred by President Early. The valedictory was given by Augustine W. Neale and the annual address of the Philodemic Society by Harvey Bawtree.

When the college halls opened in September, 1860, for the

next academic year, the total student enrollment had fallen to 286 in all of the departments, except the school of medicine. It can hardly be said that the feeling of disquiet in national politics had an appreciable effect on the attendance, although a heated political contest was then in progress and never before had so much depended on the result of the ballot. In November Mr. Lincoln was elected president and soon afterward a number of southern students withdrew and returned to their homes. Their greatest departure followed closely after the inauguration on March 4, 1861, and during the month of April more than one hundred southern boys left Georgetown, while a less number from the north also returned home upon the call of their parents. Of those who remained at the college a majority were from the south and naturally their sympathy was with the cause for which the southern states had withdrawn from the federal union.

But numerous as were the withdrawals from the college on account of the war then just begun there was no inclination to close the doors of the institution, although such suggestions had been made in various quarters. Extensive military operations were being carried on in and all about the capital city, with the view of protecting it against confederate attacks, and in perfecting the line of defenses an officer of topographical engineers, accompanied by an old student of Georgetown, visited the college grounds, entered the buildings and from the windows viewed the surroundings for the purpose of selecting sites for the future encampment of troops. Although conducted properly this action was sufficient to arouse the ire of some of the southern students, and when Captain Prime emerged from the building and remounted, he found himself under the necessity of passing between files of students lined up on both sides of the highway and was greeted with lusty cheers for Jeff Davis and the southern confederacy. The officer took the proceeding in good-natured part and answered the students with the remark: "Hurrah! boys, hurrah! I was once a boy myself."

The preliminary visit by federal military authorities was merely the forerunner of others of a more formidable character, not with the design to injure the college or its property but to complete the line of defenses about the national capital. The first actual occupation of the college buildings came on May 4, 1861, when Father Early was notified of the intention of the war de-

partment to quarter a regiment of soldiers in and about the premises. Fortunately the troops first sent were the men of the 69th N. Y. Volunteers, very nearly all of whom were Catholics, and hence used every precaution against disturbing in any way the peace and proceedings of either the students or the faculty. The troops were quartered in the new building erected for the small boys, and in the students' refectory building, while Colonel Corcoran and his staff took quarters in the recreation room of the Jesuit fathers. But while this temporary occupation occasioned much inconvenience it was in a measure compensated by the decorum of the soldiers and their manifest devotion at the daily mass said by the regimental chaplain, Rev. Thomas Mooney of St. Briget's church, New York, who set up a temporary altar in the boys' playground.

The 69th regiment remained in camp at the college until May 24th and then joined the army in Virginia. Father Early had hoped that this might be the only visit of its kind; but in vain, for once more before the end of the session was a regiment quartered there. On June 3d the 79th N. Y. Volunteers occupied the new building and proved less desirable tenants than their predecessors. This command remained on the grounds until July 4th and maintained strict military regulations which were compelled to be observed even by the students, somewhat to their chagrin and greatly to their discomfort.

Notwithstanding the many inconveniences attending the military occupation of the college buildings and grounds in 1861 and later in the war, the action was one of absolute necessity and without any thought of embarrassing the fathers because of the utterances and sympathies of perhaps a majority of the students; and as an evidence that the college was not looked upon with disfavor by the war department or others in authority it may be said that several of the Jesuit fathers were earnestly requested to visit the regiments in the field and there minister to their spiritual welfare, and in 1861 Rev. Father James Clark, S. J., was appointed one of the examiners of cadets at West Point.

As might be expected there were no formal commencement exercises at the college in 1861, although a class of eleven graduates received the bachelor degree, while two master degrees also were conferred by Father Early.

Even the experiences of the previous year had not the effect to close the college during the second year of the war. When the



session opened on September 2, 1861, only seventeen students reported, but when at length it was known that the classes were to be continued the zeal of the faculty awakened interest on the part of parents with the result that the total number of students during the session was one hundred and twenty. During the year several of the fathers who before had devoted themselves almost entirely to teaching went out and remained with the soldiers in the field, but as each one departed on his new mission another was ready to take his place in the class room, and thus the full course of the year was given without serious inconvenience.

The year also witnessed a resumption of some of the former diversions, and during commencement week the Dramatic Association gave a costumed performance of Shakespeare's "Richard III," with an afterpiece melodrama, "The Seven Clerks." On the 2d of July the class in moral philosophy gave its annual public exercises, and the Greek Academy held its celebration on the same day, conferring its diploma on five candidates. At the conclusion of the ceremony an oration was delivered by Daniel Ford, S. J., and John K. M. Davis gave the valedictory address.

The commencement exercises were held July 2d, and were carried out as in earlier years, with an elaborate programme. Mr. Tallmadge A. Lambert gave the valedictory oration and Mr. John C. C. Hamilton delivered the annual address of the Philo-demic Society. There were five graduates, each of whom received his bachelor degree, as well as five graduates of Holy Cross College. Three candidates received the master degree.

In the following year the conditions for effective work in the college were still more encouraging, although the war was then at its height. For the session 140 students were entered, 63 in the preparatory, 37 in the junior and 40 in the senior department; but while for the time Georgetown was a comparatively small college, it was at the same time a great hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Pope's defeat at the second Bull Run compelled his army to fall back on Washington and the war department again claimed temporary occupancy of the college buildings and grounds, for hospital purposes now instead of a camping place for volunteers. Soon afterwards came the disastrous battle of Antietam and many of the wounded from that field were also sheltered at Georgetown, in the college halls, the students' refectory and even in the dormitory of the scholastics. Full five hundred sick and

injured men lay here, and there were several deaths in the buildings; but not without spiritual consolation, for the reverend fathers were constantly among the men, giving sympathy, encouragement and frequently personal aid, and if need be the last sad rites of the church.

Throughout all of this unusual proceeding in college life, and despite the many distressing scenes witnessed by the students, they held loyally together in such little space as could be found for their classes and abiding place; and when it was passed, studies and class work were resumed under something like normal conditions. On June 25, 1863, towards the close of the year, the Dramatic Association gave a reproduction of Bulwer's "Richelieu," followed by the laughable farce, "Barney the Baron." This performance was followed two days later by Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and the comedy, "The Limerick Boy."

The more solid event of commencement was held July 2d, when, as in the last two previous years, the addresses generally bore close relation to the subject of war. The valedictory was delivered by Henry M. Brent. Eight Georgetown men and six from Holy Cross College received the bachelor degree. The records make no mention of the Philodemic oration at commencement, but in January, 1864, the society held a grand celebration at which J. Fairfax McLaughlin gave an eloquent address on Sir Thomas More.

The college more than held its own during the scholastic year which began September 7, 1863, the student rolls showing 49 seniors, 55 juniors and 100 pupils in the preparatory department. The abandonment of the buildings by the federal troops was long before accomplished and the rooms were made perfectly clean before the session opened. The college once more appeared in its old-time normal condition, although the attendance was considerably less than during the years preceding the war. The societies too resumed their meetings and celebrations, that of the Greek Society taking place on June 27, 1864, when its diploma was awarded to eight candidates; and the Dramatic Association gave two performances, that of "Damon and Pythias" on June 23d, and "Richard III" on the 25th. On the 28th the class of '64 gave a scientific exhibition and lecture on the "Phenomenon of Combustion," in which Edward S. Reily was the principal demonstrator and Thomas S. Rudd and Henry Major, Jr., were his assistants.

Besides the demonstration an additional feature of the exercises was a lecture on the "correlation of physical forces," by R. Ross Perry, assisted by F. C. Zegarra and James P. McElroy.

Commencement exercises were held on June 30, 1864, and opened with an introductory address by Anthony A. Hirst, afterward founder of the Hirst library in the new college building. The programme mentioned seventeen participants and the exercises were interspersed with music. The class valedictory was given by Edward S. Reily, who in later years was for a time connected with the law faculty of the university. The degree of A. B. was conferred on eight graduates of Georgetown and five from Holy Cross College; four degrees of master of arts, one of doctor of music and one honorary degree of bachelor of arts also were conferred by the president. The gold cross prize in the class of natural right was awarded to Joseph A. Rice of Louisiana.

For the academic year of 1864-65 the number of students was slightly less than in the preceding year, but the college doors were opened under conditions which were regarded as entirely satisfactory. One hundred and ninety-two students entered and of the number one hundred and fourteen were in the preparatory department. The year was uneventful, except that every person in the college in whatever capacity was shocked and deeply grieved at the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. The college flag was displayed at half mast, and the gateway as well as the doors of the north and south buildings were draped in black.

On commencement day, July 3, 1865, the degree of A. B. was conferred on six graduates. Six master degrees and one doctor of music also were conferred. James F. Fitzpatrick delivered the valedictory address. The now much coveted gold cross prize in the class of natural right was awarded to R. Ross Perry, who afterwards for eleven years was prominently identified with the history of the law school of the university.

When the college doors were opened in September for the academic year 1865-66, Father Early was gratified to see a number of students exceeding the attendance at any time during the past four years. The war now was at an end and the reconstruction of the states recently in rebellion was already begun. Such reconstruction as was necessary in the college had been accomplished prior to the opening, and students came back from all parts of the land, Protestants and Catholics, northerners and southerners alike,

without entertaining ill feeling on account of sectional or political differences. The number of students for the year was 263, the increase being most noticeable in the preparatory, where 173 boys were entered. Of the others 49 were juniors and 41 seniors, while in the medical department, of which more particular account is made in another chapter, there were 75 matriculates. To the faculty the restoration of order without fear of further intrusion upon the quiet of college life was indeed a relief, and the spirit of the professors in this respect seemed to pervade the student body and to animate its members with an earnest desire to resume their courses with renewed energy. In speaking of this period Dr. Shea says: "The old college passed successfully through its greatest period of trial. September showed more than a hundred boarders and a number of day scholars. Students came again from the south, seven from Louisiana being pioneers. The old life revived. The officers' feasts were again enjoyed with zest. The contrabands gave a concert after the negro minstrel type, and a baseball club was formed, which wound up a play of three hours, in December, with a banquet."

In January, 1866, Father Early gave up his office of president, and if he could not deliver to his successor classes as well filled as when he received the college he at least could feel that the worst days were past and that in the capable hands of Father Maguire it would soon reach a higher point than it had ever before attained. On the first day of the year in 1866 Father Maguire again took up the duties of the office he had filled once before, and was given a warm welcome by the students, who knew him through his earlier work in Georgetown and his popularity with the students of that time. On January 18 the Philodemic Society gave an annual celebration and listened to the oratorical effort of C. C. Magruder on "Education: Its Progress and Development," and also the words of poet Hoban on "Music."

Commencement exercises were held on July 3, 1866, at which time President Maguire conferred the degree of A. B. on a class of five graduates, seven master degrees in course and two honorary master degrees.

After the close of the college in July, 1866, Father Maguire turned his attention to much needed improvements and repairs to the college buildings and grounds, and in the course of the next three months his task was finished, although when begun the

finances of the institution were not in a condition which was wholly satisfactory to the president. Obstacles such as this, however, never had the effect to seriously disturb the mental equilibrium of the worthy rector, and when he set out to accomplish a definite result the ways and means always were brought within his reach. In this respect as well as in many other of his personal qualities Father Maguire was a remarkable man and his resources appeared to be without limit. His executive ability equalled his mental powers and the fortunate combination of these qualities enabled him to re-establish the college on a safe basis and at the same time to accomplish important improvements in contemplation of future growth.

When the students returned to the college in September, 1866, all things about the buildings and grounds were in excellent condition to make their temporary home entirely comfortable; and these students came in numbers aggregating two hundred and ninety, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-four young men who had entered the school of medicine. The faculty also received attention and important accessions, and all signs pointed to a school year more prosperous than any since the outbreak of the war and a full return of the flourishing times which prevailed in college life at any previous time.

The year also brought another student organization, known as the *Societie Litteraire Francaise*, or as better known, the French Literary Society, the history of which dated from January 1, 1867, and continued until sometime in the year 1871. It had for its object the advancement of its members in the knowledge of French literature. The first officers and members were Rev. Albert Peters, S. J., president; Thomas A. Badeau, vice-president; Henry Walters, recording secretary; Ambrose Tauzin, corresponding secretary; L. W. Menger, treasurer; P. A. Morse, amanuensis; James V. Coleman, first censor; Raphael Provosty, second censor; and William C. Shaw, Oliver Provosty, Peter James, Santiago Lanfranco and Joaquin Lanfranco, members.

During the progress of the year the customary society celebrations followed one another after the Christmas recess, beginning with the play of "William Tell" by the Dramatic Association, with Edward S. Reily in the leading role. Next came the extraordinary meeting of the Greek Academy, then the grand annual function of the Philodemic Society and finally the regular

commencement exercises, held on Wednesday, July 3, 1867. On this occasion the prologue was given by George D. Lyles and the valedictory by Robert M. Douglas. The degree of A. B. was conferred on six graduates, and that of A. M. on six candidates in course, five others receiving the honorary master degree.

Equally prosperous times were promised for the academic year which began September 2, 1867, the total student enrollment in the several departments of the college being above two hundred and fifty. The real work of the year was begun in earnest and no unusual event marred the harmony of the entire session. On the first day in December the college received a distinguished visitor, the Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, pupil and successor to the sainted Flaget, once a professor in the institution. The archbishop of Baltimore came, attended by a zealous priest of his diocese, (now himself successor of Archbishop Carroll and cardinal of the Roman church, His Eminence, James, Cardinal Gibbons,) whom the students welcomed in English, Latin, French and Italian; and in this distinguished presence a member of the class in philosophy explained the nature of oxygen, and illustrated his lecture with experiments.

The Philodemics and Philonomosians celebrated in grand style the anniversary of Washington's birth, and on July 2d the Philodemic Society held a reunion and listened to Mr. Merrick's eloquent words of oratory. The class of '68 gave its scientific exhibition on the evening of June 30, presenting and demonstrating the subject of inorganic chemistry.

The annual exercises of commencement were held July 2, 1868, and opened with a poem, "The Sister of Charity," composed and spoken by James V. Coleman, now a distinguished alumnus and benefactor of Georgetown, living in California. The valedictorian of the class was F. J. Keickhoefer. Seven graduates received the degree of A. B., besides which the president conferred two degrees of LL. D., five master degrees in course and two honorary master degrees.

The next college year began September 7, 1868, with two hundred and seventeen boarding and thirty-four day students, and like the last preceding year was a period of progression in each of the several departments. The routine of student life was relieved of monotony by the usual diversions of society members, and on Thanksgiving day both the senior and junior cadets held a celebra-

tion at the villa; and on February 1st following, both companies, nearly one hundred strong, paid their respects to President Johnson, then marched to Gonzaga College and finished their day with a grand dinner at the National hotel.

The most notable event of the year, however, was the class day ceremony on June 24, when the class of '69 inaugurated the custom of planting a memorial tree within the college grounds, a ceremony hitherto apparently unknown in Georgetown traditions. Late in the afternoon of that day the procession marched from the north building, Henry M. Russell of Maryland, bearing the tablet to be affixed to the tree, and Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, who carried the silver cup, led the way, followed by Harry Walters, James V. Coleman, Sands W. Forman and W. R. Abell, bearing the tree. Next came three favorite domestics of the college carrying the bottle, hammer and nails. The rhetoric, poetry and first humanity then marched on in ordered line, and after the procession had passed beneath the giant trees of the walks for some distance it halted at one of the most romantic spots; and while the graduates took up their position on rising ground the assembled students formed facing them in a hollow square. The college quartette sang "When Students Meet," and Henry M. Russell addressed the class in philosophy. At the conclusion of the address "Woodman, Spare that Tree," was sung and Stephen R. Mallory, Jr., read the ode of the day. "Valete Studia" was then sung by the graduates, and at the "Bibant Philosophi" the cup was passed for each to sip the wine, the goblet being finally emptied at the root of the tree. A leaf of the tree was then presented by the class of '69 to the class of '72, as a token that it became the guardian of what had just been planted. On an adjacent venerable denizen of the forest was then affixed the memorial tablet. (Shea.)

Commencement day, July 1, 1869, was perhaps the most memorable day of its kind since the war. The guest of honor was President Grant, who in behalf of Father Maguire conferred the degrees and distributed the prize awards to the successful students. The exercises were not long, the class numbering six graduates who received the bachelor degree. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on seven, and the same degree in course on one candidate. The class valedictory was given by James V. Coleman of California.

After President Grant had distributed the prizes he was publicly thanked by Father Maguire on behalf of himself and his college associates. The privilege of a visit from the nation's chief executive had been the good fortune of Georgetown College for seventy years, without the exception of a single incumbent, and these visits have since been continued by each successive incumbent with only one breach in the otherwise perfect record.

The year 1869 witnessed the removal from Georgetown to Woodstock of the Jesuit scholastics who prior to that time had made their residence at the college while pursuing their studies in philosophy and theology as a preparation for the holy orders; and on their removal the rooms which they had occupied were assigned, in 1871, to the students of the philosophy class.

Two hundred and six students entered the college for the year which began September 7, 1869, and of that number forty-eight were seniors, eighty-three juniors and seventy-five were pupils of the preparatory department. From the opening of the fall term until the next commencement day the students devoted themselves to class work, and occasionally enlivened their leisure hours with healthful athletic exercise, and the equally enjoyable recreations of society gatherings and celebrations. On December 14 the Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate had a celebration and supper. On Washington's birthday in February, 1870, the Philo-demic Society held its grand annual celebration, which was followed by the Philonomosian Society with its annual function, which in this year was more elaborate than usual. The Corpus Christi observance took place on June 20, and was of greater importance than those to which reference has been made, for its tendency was to impress the participants and witnesses with feelings of reverence and awe of the ceremonial of the church.

The annual commencement in 1870 was held on June 20, and was the last occasion of its character in which Father Maguire was to be present as the official head of the college. On this day the president's words were peculiarly impressive and were listened to by his audience with the closest attention. But it was with much gratification that the worthy president of the college made public announcement of the fact "that we are about to enlarge the functions of the institution by the establishment of a law department"; and further "this completes our course as a university, the medical department having been in operation for



several years." Father Maguire first became president of Georgetown College soon after the medical department was founded and he conferred the medical degrees on its first class.

On this his last commencement day at Georgetown Father Maguire began his address to the assembled collegians and his audience with these words: "I beg the privilege of a parting word to this distinguished audience before we separate. In the first place I return my sincere thanks to the fair ladies and distinguished gentlemen who have graced this occasion with their presence. After an existence of eighty-one years alma mater sends forth her children equipped for the great journey of life, as she has sent forth so many who have preceded them; and she bids them go with a mother's blessing, and with her fondest wishes for their future success. If it be true that the youngest child is always the pet of the family, then the children of today may properly suppose that they hold a very large place in the heart of their mother."

There were only four graduates who received the bachelor degree at commencement in 1870, but several other degrees were conferred by the president. Judge Charles P. James and General Thomas Ewing, Jr., both of Ohio, received the degree of doctor of laws. Both of these men were prominently identified with the early history of the law department of the university, Judge James in the capacity of founder and the first professor of the law of real and personal property and also vice-president, and General Ewing as a founder and one of the advisors of those who carried the new school into practical and successful operation. He too was announced as one of the first faculty of law, but he did not take an active part in faculty work. Seven master degrees were conferred, five in course and two honorary; and one degree of doctor of music was bestowed. The valedictorian of the class of '70 was Mr. Eugene D. F. Brady, now a practicing lawyer of Washington, formerly for many years secretary of the Society of Alumni, and always one of Georgetown's most loyal and devoted sons.

With the close of the academic year in 1870 Father Maguire's official connection with the college and university also was brought to an end, but his heart always turned with warmth toward the old institution, and even now, more than twenty years after his death, the alumni remember him with affection, for to them he

was more than a teacher and spiritual guide; he was their friend and frequently their fatherly advisor and always manifested a deep parental interest in their individual welfare.

Bernard A. Maguire, S. J., was born at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland, February 11, 1818, and died in Washington, D. C., April 26, 1886; and his solemn requiem was offered at St. Aloysius church, where the last months of his life were spent. His remains were carried thence to the college with which he had been so closely associated in former years, where the stu-



Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J.,  
1852-1858: 1866-1870.

dents paid him their last tribute of regard, and then were laid at rest.

Father Maguire came to this country when quite young, and having spent some time at St. John's Literary Institution, Frederick, Md., he entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus on September 20, 1837. He afterward resumed his literary studies at Georgetown, there made his course in philosophy and at its close was appointed teacher of mathematics at Frederick. At the

end of a year he returned to Georgetown and in 1845 was a teacher of first grammar, geometry and French. In the following year he became prefect and showed such ability that when a season of insubordination occurred while he was pursuing his divinity course he was called from his studies to resume the duties of prefect.

On September 27, 1851, he was ordained and on January 25, 1853, became president of this college, being then a little less than thirty-five years old. His success in administering the duties of office is best chronicled by reference to that part of the present chapter which treats of the college history from 1853 to 1858, and again from 1866 to 1870, the latter the period of his second term as president. After laying aside the cares of office he entered the field of missionary work and there too accomplished much good work for humanity, for the church, and for the society of which he was a member for almost half a century.

## CHAPTER V.

1870—1878.

Soon after the close of the college at the end of the academic year in 1870 Father John Early again assumed the duties of the presidency, and while the period of his incumbency was to be brief it was nevertheless marked by some important changes in class hours, followed a little later by others which to a certain extent re-organized the curriculum and placed the institution on a more modern basis with other colleges of the same high standing. The changes in class, study and recreation hours afforded relief to the students and were welcomed by them; and many thanks were returned to the president and his prefect of studies.

On the opening day in September, 1870, the attendance was not as large as in some previous years, there being one hundred and ninety boarding and twenty-two day students; but the classes were arranged and work was begun with promise of a prosperous year and an increased number of students in years to follow. So far as the college itself was concerned the year passed without noteworthy incident, although before it was ended the whole institution of officers, faculty and students, entered a strong and meaning protest against the impious action of King Victor Emmanuel in his seizure of the "City of the Popes," an action which aroused the righteous indignation of the entire Catholic world: The students themselves took prompt action in condemnation of this outrage, and at a meeting held November 20 several of them gave public utterance to the feelings of their associates. The speakers were Denis Sheridan, chairman of the meeting, G. Gordon Posey, John Ross, T. A. Badeau and F. A. Cunningham.

At the meeting it was determined that Georgetown University should send its Peter's pence to Pope Pius IX as a token of its fidelity to the holy see, with an expression of its utter condemnation of the unwarranted seizure. Four days after the meeting Archbishop Spalding, who had just returned to America from the vatican council which followed the seizure of Rome, again visited Washington and was attended to the college, and there given a loyal reception, by the students in their refectory. Here again Mr.

Sheridan spoke for the student body and gave a salutatory address. He was followed by others who spoke in Latin, French and German, and Mr. Posey concluded his own remarks by reading the resolutions which had been adopted at the previous meeting.

After this generous welcome and manifestation of fidelity on the part of these young men the archbishop acknowledged the kindly greeting with much earnestness of expression and congratulated the speakers on "the learning and the spirit of faith which animated their words", both for themselves and those whom they represented. In carrying out their resolutions the students made a collection and sent it with an address to Rome.

In due season the memorial and tribute reached its destination and in June, 1871, an acknowledgment was sent to the college by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, with his benediction. The letter was not received at the college until after the close of the scholastic year, but was printed and a copy sent to the students at their homes.

The meeting of students to which reference has been made was the first to be held by Catholic students in this country, and it was managed by them alone, the Protestant students in attendance being as generous in their contributions as those of the Catholic faith. A short time afterward another sum of money was raised in the same way and was transmitted to Rome, accompanied by an address in which the faculty joined.

Another distinguished guest came to visit the college in 1871. Rev. Michael Chaldany, of the Order of St. Anthony, a religious such as the students had not seen before. His visit was made on the first day of February, and on the next day he offered the holy sacrifice, in the college chapel, in Arabic and in accordance with the Syrian rite.

The commencement exercises in 1871 were held on Thursday, June 29, when Father Early awarded the diplomas and conferred the degree of bachelor of arts on ten graduates; twelve degrees of master of arts also were conferred by him. The valedictorian of the class of '71 was Martin T. Dickson of Missouri. This occasion was honored by the presence of General William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A., who at the request of President Early distributed the medals and premiums to the successful contestants. In conferring the degrees Father Healy, the vice-president, made the announcements and Father Early handed the diplomas to

General Sherman, who in turn presented them to the members of the class. At the conclusion of the regular exercises General Sherman made a brief and pleasant address to the students, one of whom at that time was his own son, a member of the first class in humanities, A. B. '74, and now a member of the Society of Jesus.

When the college opened for students on September 1, 1871, the attendance was even less than during the previous year, the total enrollment being only one hundred and seventy-nine in all of the academic departments. The medical school recently had shown much increase in numerical strength and the law school was just established on a secure foundation, with a good attendance of students and promise of still greater success in the future.

Before the session was begun in this year Father Early and his prefect of studies reorganized the curriculum and gave new designations to the classes above the junior department. This change affected more particularly the senior classes, as previously known. The first class in humanities, otherwise the first grammar class, took the name of freshman class; the class in poetry became the sophomore class; the class in rhetoric became the junior class, and the class in philosophy became the senior class. The post-graduate course was continued without change.

Soon after the opening in the fall of 1871 the Chicago fire occurred, and afterwards when an appeal for help went out through the country this college answered with a contribution of \$200 from the treasury and the students increased the amount by contributing \$150 more out of their spending allowances.

The fifty-fifth annual college commencement was held June 27, 1872, and at that time twelve bachelor degrees were conferred on graduates. The exercises were comparatively brief, there being seven participants, besides the valedictory address, which was spoken by Francis A. Cunningham. There were four bestowals of the degree of LL. D. and six of the degree of A. M.

To the class of '72 must be given a full measure of the credit of having founded the *College Journal*, and particularly to those of its members who were also members of Philodemic Society. True, the *Journal* did not make its initial appearance until after the beginning of the next college year, but it was largely through the endeavors of the men of '72 that the means were provided for the equipment of the old *Journal* office in the college building, for they were the promoters of the benefit concert in Curtis hall,

Georgetown, which yielded in good part the funds with which the founders in fact issued the first number.

On the first day of September, 1872, the academic department of the college opened with a rather meagre attendance of students, but before the work of the classes was fully begun the number had considerably increased. During the vacation period the buildings and grounds had been much improved and all that was necessary to the comfort of student life was found to have been provided. The chapel was furnished with a new organ and there was much else within the buildings to add to the attractiveness of the place; but student life became still more comfortable when an order was promulgated which abolished an old, time-worn and frequently annoying custom of having "something useful" read to the boys in the refectory during meals.

In December of this year the first number of the *College Journal* made its appearance, and great was the joy of the students then in the institution founded by the followers of Loyola. At last Georgetown collegians had an "organ", a "Mouthpiece", with which to proclaim the advantages of alma mater outside of the customary literature issued in the form of circulars, prospectuses, annual catalogues and the occasional class sheet. The foundation of the *Journal* had been laid by the class of the last preceding year; then only in name, now in fact. It must not be inferred that the college authorities and faculty were chiefly instrumental in establishing the new publication, although well authenticated tradition asserts that in times of adversity the college came to the relief of the managers with something more substantial than mere moral support. The history of the *College Journal* is made the subject of extended mention in another chapter of this volume, and therefore needs no further presentation in this place.

The college year now under consideration appears to have had more than the usual number of events outside of the routine of classes and the customary society observances. November 5, the day of the presidential election, was enlivened by the students with speechmaking from the balcony, political demonstrations and a straw ballot on their own account; but at this momentous election General Grant received only fifteen votes, while his Democratic opponent was given fifty-three, a majority of thirty-eight on the straight count. This day's diversion was the fruit of the genius of Charles O'B. Cowardin, who in later years honored alma mater

with his brilliant career in the journalistic field, and in many other ways. In December the boys were treated with an exhibition of a "talking machine", a wonderful contrivance in its way, which made a rather poor showing with the English language, but spoke very good German. In the early spring of 1873 one of the students discovered a fire, burning the fence along the graveyard boundary, which threatened more serious results, but was subdued by the students with the assistance of several of the brothers and some of the employees about the college buildings. A little later an epidemic of smallpox swept through Washington and Georgetown and occasioned much disquiet among the students, although there is no account of any of them having been attacked with the disease.

The saddest event of the year, however, was that which took away from the college its worthy and well-beloved president, Father John Early, who was stricken with paralysis as he was about to join the fathers in their recreation room, just after dinner, on May 22. Earlier in the day he had received Archbishop Bayley and accompanied him for awhile, but had no more than seated himself in the recreation room than he was stricken down. The college surgeon, Dr. Grafton Tyler, who was in the building at the time, was immediately summoned and gave the suffering man all possible attention, but without avail. While still conscious the last sacraments were administered to Father Early, and soon afterwards he passed into a profound sleep from which he never awakened. He died on Friday, May 24, and was buried in the college cemetery.

Immediately upon the death of the president the students held a meeting to take appropriate action in regard to the sad event. Appreciative remarks were made by several of those present, but that which seemed to best express the feelings of the entire student body was the series of resolutions then adopted:

"Whereas, in the providence of Almighty God, it has seemed good to Him to call out of this life the beloved president of Georgetown College, Rev. John Early, S. J.;

"Resolved, by the students of said college in general meeting assembled, that in the calamity which has overtaken them and the institution over which he presided, they are affected with a sorrow which is too deep for words; but which, nevertheless, exacts those public testimonials which usage requires.



“Resolved, that the students unite with their superiors in expressing their sorrow for his loss and their sympathy with his relatives in their bereavement.

“Resolved, that as some slight evidence of our respect and affection for him who was so lately our kind and prudent superior, our affectionate friend, and our second father, we wear the usual badge of mourning until the scholastic exercises of the year are closed and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Washington and Baltimore papers for publication.”



Rev. John Early, S. J.,  
1858-1865: 1870-1873.

Rev. John Early, S. J., in the order of succession the twenty-fifth and also the twenty-seventh president of Georgetown College, was born at Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh, Ireland, July 1, 1814. Educated in the classics at home, he afterward entered Armagh academy and won five prizes during the first year. In 1834, then about nineteen years old, he came to America and was received at St. Mary's College, but in 1834 he entered the Society of Jesus and began his novitiate at Frederick, Md. In 1845 he was ordained and soon afterward became teacher of philosophy,

having previously taught rhetoric and also having served as head prefect. From 1848 to 1851 he was president of Holy Cross College and in 1852 was chosen to found Loyola College, Baltimore, where he remained until first appointed president of Georgetown College. That position he filled from 1858 to 1865, then returned to the institution he had founded and resumed its presidency. In 1870 he again became president of Georgetown.

In May, 1873, Rev. Father Patrick F. Healy, S. J., became acting president of Georgetown College and at once took up the work of his predecessor. In one capacity and another he had been identified with the college life and history since 1866, and at the time of Father Early's death and for a number of years prior thereto he had been vice-president and prefect of studies. Therefore he came to the presidency with ample experience and an excellent equipment for the performance of its duties; and thereafter for nine years the university prospered under his prudent and progressive management.

Father Healy assumed direction of the university institution on May 23, 1873. His first important duty was to prepare for the annual commencement of June 26. The exercises of the occasion were not elaborate, because of the recent death of President Early; and one of the speakers, James F. Tracey, paid a splendid tribute to the life and works of the late head of the institution. In the class were eleven graduates, each of whom was awarded the diploma and the degree of A. B. The valedictory honor fell to John S. Hollinsworth. One degree of doctor of laws, seven degrees in course of master of arts and one honorary master degree also were conferred.

To the class of '73 belongs at least two high honors: that of having founded the *College Journal*, of which mention is made in a preceding paragraph, and that of having chosen the college colors, the Georgetown "Blue and Gray", which oftentimes in many hard-fought athletic contests, on baseball fields, in the racing shells, in intercollegiate debates and numerous other exhibitions of brain and muscle, have floated over the heads of the hundreds who proudly proclaimed allegiance to alma mater and have been worn by many thousands of admiring friends whose allegiance bound them by some strong tie of kinship or friendship to the sons of the grand old institution on the western borders of the national capital city.

During the vacation period many repairs and other improve-

ments were made to the college buildings and the lands were carefully surveyed and found to contain one hundred and fifty-four acres, of which sixty-four acres were woodland, including the "walks", the latter being found to contain ten acres.

The college opened for the next academic year on September 1, 1873, and the sessions were continued with the usual intermissions of recess until July 1, 1874. The attendance was not up to the standard nor quite sufficient to satisfy the desires of the faculty; but noticeable progress was shown in the results accomplished during the year, and at its close there went out from the college halls fourteen graduates as well equipped for the various activities of life as those of any other institution of the same grade in the country.

During the year an attempt was made to revive the old Philistorian Society, which had been founded in 1858 largely through the efforts of Father John A. Morgan, now professor of poetry and French, who used his best endeavors to re-establish the old organization, but without satisfactory result, and in consequence the society soon afterward dissolved and its collection of books was used as the foundation of what then became known as the Philistorian circulating library.

In April, 1874, the college was aroused to enthusiasm regarding the pilgrimage of American Catholics to Rome and to the shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes. A student delegation to join in the pilgrimage was suggested, but afterward it was determined to send a beautiful silk American flag to the Holy Father for his blessing previous to being deposited in the chapel at Lourdes. For the purpose of carrying out this commendable object the students held a meeting on April 20, adopted resolutions to accompany their gift and prepared an address to be delivered to his Holiness at Rome.

The necessary means were soon provided for the purchase of an elegant American flag, eight feet long, five feet wide, and made of the finest silk, with bullion fringe and gold tassels. The flag had a double field of blue, and on one side bore the inscription: A. N. D. de Lourdes, Les Elèves du Collège de Georgetown aux Etats Unis d'Amérique, 1874—Beati \* \* \* qui assistunt coram te omni tempore. Par II. On the reverse appeared this inscription: To Our Lady of Lourdes—the Students of George-

town College, United States of America, June, 1874—*Filii tui de longe venerunt, O Immaculata.*

The address to His Holiness with a Latin translation of the text was elegantly engrossed and enclosed in a beautiful portfolio of white, watered silk, lined with purple. The flag and the address were then confided to the hands of two Georgetown students, Frank and Eugene Ives, whose fortunate privilege it was to join in the first great religious pilgrimage that ever left this country. Having performed the pleasant duty assigned to himself and his brother, Frank Ives afterward gave a faithful account of their stewardship to the students, and the record of the pilgrimage and the special part taken in it by the students forms one of the many bright pages of Georgetown College history.

The fifty-sixth annual commencement of the literary department of Georgetown University held June 25, 1874, was attended by several distinguished guests, among them General Sherman, Senators Robertson and Alcorn, Judge Fisher and William W. Corcoran. The programme of exercises was short, although the class was as large as in any of the several preceding years. The salutary was given by George P. Fisher, Jr., and the valedictory oration by Charles O'B. Cowardin. The other speakers were Walter S. Perry, William C. Niblac and Thomas E. Sherman, son of General Sherman, each of whom gained the additional honor of winning one of the three gold medals contested for by members of the graduating class. In this connection it is interesting to note that the silver medal for Christian doctrine was won by Ansel B. Cook, a non-Catholic. Fourteen degrees of A. B. and two A. M. degrees in course were conferred by Father Healy.

The Philodemic Society held its grand triennial celebration on June 12, 1874, nearly two weeks before commencement. In itself the event was of much importance and doubly so from the results that grew out of it. The orator, Judge Charles P. James, was presented to his audience by Richard T. Merrick, who in introducing the speaker suggested that the members of the society should aim to become finished speakers and orators. The subject of Judge James' address was "Orators of the Past and of the Present," and in the course of his remarks he gave a vivid description of the famous debate between Webster and Hayne. When he had finished Father Healy made the awards of diplomas and certificates and took occasion to remark that he was quite willing that anyone

should aid him in putting into practical effect the suggestion of Mr. Merrick.

After the exercises were over Mr. Merrick formally offered to endow a prize for the object mentioned, and thus found the Merrick debating medal, which has since been looked upon as perhaps the most coveted prize of the several for which students compete. It always has been peculiarly the leading prize of the Philodemic Society and was founded for the members of that organization. It is mentioned more fully in the chapter devoted to the history of the society in another part of this work.

The founding of the Merrick debating medal was followed by the establishment of other prizes for the especial purposes set forth in their respective donations. Indeed it may be said that the now known Morris historical medal was founded previous to Mr. Merrick's public announcement of his own purpose. The "gold prize for the best historical essay," as the Morris medal was originally described in college publications, had its inception in a letter from Judge Martin F. Morris to Father Healy, dated May 1, 1874, which reads as follows:

"My Dear Father Healy:—Induced by a desire to stimulate the study of history among the students of the college, I propose, with your concurrence and approbation, to offer a gold medal for the best historical essay to be produced in the institution this year.

"My idea is that the prize should be open to the competition of the students of the four collegiate classes; that each student should be at liberty to select his own subject for composition, under such regulations and restrictions as you may see proper to establish; that a committee of three gentlemen, not connected with the literary department of the college, should be chosen to decide on the merits of essays offered for competition, after such culling by the faculty as might be necessary to reduce the number within reasonable limits, and that the prize should be awarded at the annual commencement.

"I am authorized by my friend, Charles W. Hoffman, Esq., to state that he proposes to give a similar medal next year for the same purpose.

"You are the best judge of the expediency of these views. If they meet your approval be pleased to adopt such measures as you

may deem proper to carry them into effect. If, however, on the contrary, you find them inexpedient or impracticable I will readily defer to your better judgment.

"I am, very respectfully

"Your obedient servant,

"M. F. MORRIS."

The Morris historical medal is regarded as one of the leading prizes of the arts and sciences department of the university and has been continued in all years since it was founded. In 1888 the medal was founded in perpetuity by a donation of \$300 to the college for that purpose. Beginning with the first contest in 1875 this medal has been awarded as follows:

1875—J. Caldwell Robertson.	1892—Jeremiah Ignatius O'Connor.
1876—Clement Manly.	1893—Jean F. Des Garennes.
1877—Eugene S. Ives.	1894—Walter S. Martin.
1878—William F. Smith.	1895—Martin Murphy.
1879—Edward O. Russell.	1896—Charles A. Chauveau.
1880—Condé B. Pallen.	1897—Timothy S. Connolly.
1881—Daniel W. Lawler.	1898—Stuart McNamara.
1882—Adam Clarke Wright.	1899—Edward A. McCoy.
1883—Francis A. Brogan.	1900—John William Hallahan.
1884—Henry D. Malone.	1901—William H. Byrnes.
1885—Ralph S. Latshaw.	1902—Hugh Joseph Fegan.
1886—Joseph M. Dohan.	1903—Don Carlos Ellis.
1887—James P. Montgomery.	1904—Robert Joseph Pendergast.
1888—Thomas B. Lantry.	1905—Maurice Joseph Gelphi.
1889—Jeremiah M. Prendergast.	1906—Francis Joseph Hartnett.
1890—Charles P. Neill.	1907—Albert Briscoe Ridgway.
1891—James S. Easby-Smith.	

In the letter to Father Healy in which he first suggested the founding of the historical medal Judge Morris mentioned the fact that Charles W. Hoffman proposed founding a prize on his own account to be competed for during the next year. It will be remembered that Mr. Hoffman was one of the principal factors in establishing the law department of the university, and that to him fell much of the real work necessary to be done in order to organize that school. When the faculty was organized he was made secretary and treasurer, later became dean, and

also served first as president and afterward as judge of its moot court, which also he was largely instrumental in bringing into existence. After leaving the law school he was appointed librarian of the congressional law library and served many years in that capacity, until about the time of his death at Frederick, Md., in December, 1897.

For the benefit of the college Mr. Hoffman established the gold prize in mathematics, which afterward took the name of Hoffman mathematical medal, to be annually awarded for the best algebraic problem. It was first contested for in 1875 and thereafter was continued until about the time of the death of its founder. During its continuance it was awarded as follows:

1875—Philip Ruz.	1886—Not awarded.
1876—Eugene S. Ives.	1887—Thomas J. Craven.
1877—Thomas C. Blake.	1888—Thomas B. Lantry.
1878—Andrew J. Shipman.	1889—Not awarded.
1879—Joseph M. Noonan.	1890—Edward L. Keyes.
1880—George Donworth.	1891—Stephen Q. Hayes.
1881—Isaac Nordlinger.	1892—Not awarded.
1882—William Law McLaughlin.	1893—William N. Roach.
1883—Michael J. Colbert.	1894—Alvin J. Finke.
1884—Not awarded.	1895—Not awarded.
1885—Louis Bush Allain.	1896—Daniel J. Ferguson.

Another important prize which was the outgrowth of Mr. Merrick's suggestion is that known as the Toner scientific medal, which when established in 1874 was designated in the college publications as the gold prize in natural history. In setting forth his intentions in founding this medal Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner said: "I beg leave, if you approve of my purpose, to be permitted to furnish a gold and a silver medal as prizes to students of the regular college courses who make, name and discover during the year the best collection of specimens in any branch, class, order, family, or genus of natural history. That the talents of all may find congenial employment the whole field of nature should be open to study. Each student, however, should confine himself to one group of minerals, animals or plants in his contest for the prize. The conditions deemed important are that the students should make the collection of specimens and name

them himself, giving also their history, habits, uses, when collected," etc.

The Toner medal has relation to an interesting research, and the faculty has always given earnest attention and encouragement to students engaged in it, but many of the latter are disposed to treat it lightly, except those of them who show more than a passing interest in and inclination for some particular branch of natural science. Still, the medal was well sustained until about the year 1899, since which time it has not been awarded. From 1875 to 1899 the successful contestants for the Toner scientific medal were as follows:

1875—John G. Agar.	1888—W. Paul D. Moross.
1876—Charles A. DeCourcy.	1889—John Vinton Dahlgren.
1877—Albert J. Laplace.	1890—Charles E. Duross.
1878—Charles O'Donovan.	1891—J. S. Easby-Smith.
1879—Ernest Laplace.	1892—J. Bennett Carroll Shipman.
1880—Prosper E. Thian.	1893—Not awarded.
1881—Not awarded.	1894—Walter S. Martin.
1882—Louis A. Kengla.	1895—Martin Murphy.
1883—Joseph M. Dohan.	1896—John A. Mulvihill.
1884—Edgar Kidwell.	1897—Not awarded.
1885—Henry J. Latshaw.	1898—Joseph J. Noeker, Jr.
1886—Not awarded.	
1887—James P. Montgomery.	

Still another prize was offered in 1874, of which contemporary writers gave no particular account. In December of that year General Francis Darr of New York, father of one of the students then in the college, and during the civil war an officer of the union army, offered a prize of a silver-mounted rifle for the best drilled soldier of the Georgetown cadets.

This narrative of prizes offered during the period here considered would not be complete without at least some mention of the College Journal prize for the best essay contributed to the columns of that publication during the academic year for which it was offered. The Journal prize was established in 1874 by a New Orleans merchant who at that time had a son in college and for that reason desired that his own name be withheld. The prize itself and the basis upon which it was proposed to be offered was



left to the determination of the Journal association. It seems to have been awarded four times, beginning with the year 1876 and ending in 1879, when it was made a double trophy, it honors being shared equally by Condé B. Pallen, whose successful composition was in prose, and Henry Collins Walsh, the poet, a grandson of the early student Robert Walsh. The prize was awarded in 1876 to Clement A. Manley; in 1877 to Charles A. DeCourcy and in 1878 to Andrew J. Shipman. In 1898 William Brantner Finney was the successful competitor for the special College Journal prize of \$25, which was the gift of Charles E. Gorman, LL. D., of Providence, Rhode Island.

When the college doors again opened in September, 1874, the total number of students entered for the year was 203, and of that number seven were members of the graduating class of the next year. It never had been the practice of the president or of his prefect of studies to proclaim the advantages of the regular academic course of the college or of its high post-graduate course, and for this reason perhaps the excellence of the latter course was not generally known. As then and previously organized the advanced course included instruction in the advanced branches of natural right, including the fundamental principles of civil, political and international law, the critical history of philosophy, and also special branches of science.

The fifty-eighth annual commencement was held on June 24, 1875, and much interest naturally centered in the first award and distribution of prizes offered for competition, to which reference has been made in preceding paragraphs. The old stage in exhibition hall, generally called college hall, was decorated with unusual elaboration and the occasion appeared to take greater importance among the students and the alumni in general. Among the notables present were Archbishop Bayley, Richard T. Merrick, founder of the famous debating medal, and William M. Merrick, his half brother. The exercises too were of more than ordinary interest, although the programme was not long. The salutatory was given by William H. Clarke, who afterward was a conspicuous figure in the history of the Society of Alumni, and the valedictorian was William Allen, Jr. The prize winners were announced by Father Healy, who also conferred the degree of A. B. on the seven graduates. One degree of Ph. D., three of A. M., two of LL. D. and one of D. D. also were conferred by the president.

The college began its next academic year September, 1875, and it was pleasing to Father Healy and his associates of the faculty to discover a somewhat larger student attendance than in any of the several previous years. The aggregate attendance was 215. The next commencement was held on Thursday, June 22, 1876, being the fifty-ninth event of its kind in the college history. There were seven graduates in the class. John I. Griffis gave the salutatory address and the honors of the valedictory were accorded to John Carroll Payne. Father Healy conferred the degree of A. B. on the graduates, and the degree of A. M. on two candidates.

At the close of the school year just mentioned the aggregate number of academic graduates down to that time was three hundred and sixty-one; not a large number to be sure, for it never has been the policy of Georgetown College to make it an institution of great numerical strength. Its special and peculiar strength always has laid in another direction, wherein mental and moral worth count for more than mere numbers of degrees conferred from year to year. Such was the idea and policy of the founders and such is the policy by which it has since been controlled.

Athletics at Georgetown received quite an impetus during the latter seventies. Of course Georgetown was then, as it has been ever since, foremost in baseball. Besides the baseball team there was, in 1875, a football team. The year 1875 also saw the institution of "field day," which was continued until superseded nearly thirty years later by the intercollegiate "meets."

A boat club was organized in 1875, largely through the efforts of Thomas P. Kernan, '78. The officers of the "Georgetown University Boat Club" elected September 24, 1875, were: president, Rev. William H. Carroll, S. J., vice-president, Thomas P. Kernan, secretary, William F. Smith, and treasurer, Martin J. Condon. Dr. Thomas F. Mallan, now a practicing physician of Washington, was an active member.

September 17, 1875, Mr. David Shoemaker gave permission to the students to erect a boathouse on his property, a short distance above the college on this side of the Potomac. Mr. J. L. Smithmyer, the college architect, drew plans for the house, which was 60 by 26 feet in size. It cost \$1,100, and was paid for by contributions of the students, alumni, and other friends of the col-

lege, and by funds raised by entertainments given by the boat club.

Unfortunately in November, 1877, the boathouse was greatly damaged by a freshet in the Potomac, the gig being completely destroyed though the other boats were saved. By another freshet in the spring the boathouse was entirely destroyed. In the words of Mr. Kerman, in a letter published in the *College Journal* for May, 1891: "Though built on strong piles and warranted to withstand the buffets of storm or freshet, the boathouse, or a great part of it, nevertheless, fell a victim to an extraordinary freshet and went sailing down the lordly Potomac one spring morning."

The cadet corps was also reorganized in 1875, the officers being the following: Major, E. A. Dolan, Adjt. B. C. McNeal, Company A, Capt. Stirling Kennedy, 1st Lieut. M. J. Condon, 2d Lieut. J. Campbell Hagan; Company B, Capt. A. Hood, Jr., 1st Lieut. J. W. Burleson, 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Mallan.

In 1876 the Toner Scientific Circle was organized. It was the outgrowth of the gold medal founded by Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner. The circle was organized for the advancement of the same purpose of scientific research that actuated Dr. Toner in offering the medal as an annual prize. The circle had nine constituent members, and officers as follows: Rev. John J. Ryan, S. J., director; Charles A. DeCourcy, president; Joseph L. Morgan, vice president; Arthur A. Sweeney, secretary; Andrew J. Shipman, treasurer; Albert J. Laplace, librarian.

The college year 1876-77 opened September 1, 1876, with 200 students in attendance. The session was accompanied with the customary routine of work in the several classes, the usual observances and society functions, and with but few incidents of noteworthy character, except perhaps that both faculty and students fittingly observed the golden jubilee of Pope Pius IX, and on June 5 caused this congratulatory message to be sent to Rome:

"Moderatores et Alumni Collegii Georgiopolitani Societatis Jesu, Pio Nono, Pontifici Summo, Patri Sanctissimo, Episcopatus sui annum quinquagies redeuntem qua decet filios amantissimos gratulatione celebrantes, felicitatem precantur, sibi que Apostolicam Benedictionem flagitant."

In acknowledgment of the message the college received this most gracious reply:

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR. LENOX  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



Georgetown University—Arts and Science Department. The Healy Building.

“R. P. Rectori Collegii Georgiopolitani, S. J., Washington. Summus Pontifex Moderatoribus et Alumnis istius Collegii gratias agens, petitiā Benedictionem peramanter impertit.

“Joan Card. Simeoni.”

The sixtieth annual commencement was held June 28, 1877, when Father Healy conferred the degree of A. B. on a class of seven graduates, also three degrees of A. M. and two degrees of LL. D. The salutatory address was delivered by Charles R. Newman, while the honor of the valedictory fell to Patrick A. Lynch.

#### THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

The grand and imposing structure which crowns the eminence in the old city of Georgetown in the western part of the District of Columbia owes its construction and in a large measure its existence to the zeal, forethought, business capacity and excellent management of Rev. Father Patrick F. Healy, and stands today as a lasting monument to his memory as well as to the memory of those who were associated with him in the great undertaking; of those of the Society of Jesus both at home and abroad who gave encouragement and substantial aid to the undertaking which was begun without endowment other than the absolute faith that the necessary means would be provided in good season and by some agency then not seen; of the many generous benefactors who came forward with open hands and purses and freely placed their donations at the disposal of the worthy president of the university; and of the great body of the alumni who owed so much to alma mater and the foundations of whose success in life had been laid within the walls of the old college building about to be replaced, or within one of the famous professional schools of medicine and law, which even then formed highly important parts of the general university group.

All of these principal forces, and others of perhaps equal value, were brought into harmonious action in carrying forward the great work undertaken by Father Healy soon after the close of the academic year in 1877. But it cannot be said that the idea of the new college building originated with Father Healy; its need was known and felt in years antedating his incumbency of the president's chair and the subject had been discussed by the university

corporation for some time before Father Healy took up the duties of his office; but it remained for him to originate and begin the real work, carry it forward to successful completion and ultimately to open to students one of the most beautiful and perfectly equipped college buildings in this great country.

Soon after the students had left the old college class rooms in June, 1877, the work of demolishing the old hand-ball alleys was begun, and in the meantime the plans prepared by the architects, Smithmyer & Pelz, had been sent to Rome for the approval of the general of the Society of Jesus. By the latter part of September the grounds were cleared and stakes were driven to mark the foundation lines of the new edifice, three hundred and twelve feet long, ninety-five feet deep, connecting the old north and south end buildings. The main entrance was designed to face the college gate and the entrance for students was placed at the center of the building.

Having torn down the alleys and moved back the gymnasium the foundation was begun, on December 12 the concrete work was finished, and on that day Father John B. Mullaly, S. J., vice-president and treasurer of the college, laid the first stone of the superstructure at the northwest corner of the new building. The stone was blessed by Father John B. Guida, S. J., professor of philosophy, with these words: "Benedice Domine, petram istam et domum quae super illam fundabitur, in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, et in honorem Beatissimae semper Virginis, Sancti Josephi, Sancti Ignatii et Sancti Aloysii."

The work of construction was necessarily slow, but it was pushed with vigor. In December, 1878, the roof was placed over the north pavilion and on March 20, 1879, the stone cross was raised to the front of the north gable and placed on the block of gneiss from the Potomac valley which John Hannon intended as a sample to show the quality of stone to be used for the entire building. In April the masons and joiners carried their work to the south pavilion and on May 14 the cross was placed on the south gable. The stonework on the central tower was finished in July, 1879, and on independence day the stars and stripes floated from the top of the pole at the extreme height of the spire, two hundred and six feet above ground.

On June 26, 1879, the first commencement exercises in the new building were held, although the whole structure was not

then fully completed; and on November 15 of the same year Father Healy ordered this notice to be read in the refectory of the members of the Society of Jesus who were connected with the direction of the college and university:

“As the new college, under the blessing of God, has been completed exteriorly, without any untoward accident to mar the memory of its erection, it is meet that we testify our gratitude to Him in a becoming manner. Wherefore, Rev. Father Rector requests that on tomorrow, the feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the priests will offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and those who are not priests their Communions and Beads, in thanksgiving for this great favor, and in petition that He, who has given us to begin, will vouchsafe to raise up benefactors who will enable us to complete, the great work undertaken to His greater glory. All are, moreover, requested to further this petition to the utmost until the new building shall be thoroughly equipped for occupancy.”

Although the new college building was sufficiently near completion in the latter part of the year 1879 to hold classes and general exercises there was much else which remained to be done to bring the edifice to perfect completion, and this work and its cost devolved in a great measure on the Society of Alumni, the individual efforts of members of that body, and a large number of friends outside the college. In due season all was finished and pronounced good, but almost every later year has witnessed some work of improvement or addition, a more particular account of which will be made apparent as this narrative progresses.



## CHAPTER VI.

1878—1889.

The work of erecting the new college building occasioned very little inconvenience to the progress of the institution during the years of its continuance. For the year 1877-78 one hundred and ninety-six students were entered, and of these fourteen were members of the senior class. The year itself was uneventful, and at its close Father Healy conferred the degree of A. B. on thirteen graduates.

The exercises of commencement were held on Thursday, June 27, 1878. The salutatory was delivered by Eugene Semmes Ives, who in this year won the Merrick debating medal, and the valedictorian of the class was Thomas P. Kernan, winner of the much sought Philodemic prize medal. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. John A. Watterson, president of St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

A new prize was offered for competition during the year just closed and was known as the special Tennyson prize. The trophy was won by Redmond D. Walsh, of Washington, whose subject was: Tennyson as a Poet.—(1) Do his diction, rhythm, imagery, and truthfulness to nature in the description of character and scenery, entitle him to be considered a great poet? (2) Has he the perspicuity and elevation of thought essential to a great poet?

In July, 1878, the college library became the resting-place of an old Maryland relic which the thoughtful care of Father J. Pye Neale, S. J., had sent from St. Mary's county with a view to better preservation. This was an elliptical mahogany table of three solid slabs, nearly nine feet long, and supported by massive carved legs. A well-supported tradition is that it is the table that was used by the council of the Maryland province in the time of Leonard Calvert, the founder of St. Mary's. (Shea.) After the completion of the new college building the table was given a permanent place in the center of the spacious parlor on the south side of the hall at the main entrance.

About this time, says the same writer, the college was crippled by a tax levied under a mistaken interpretation of a law passed in 1870, and the sum of \$30,000 was actually collected from it under threats of prosecution. An action was soon afterward begun to recover the money and in May Senator Thurman introduced an amendment to the District bill which provided "that the term 'schoolhouses' in the act of June, 1870, was intended to include all establishments actually used for educational purposes, and that all taxes heretofore imposed on such establishments in the District of Columbia since the date of the act are hereby remitted, and where the same, or any part thereof, have been paid under protest, the sums so paid shall be remitted." On July 18 the court decided that the money paid by the college as taxes must be refunded, and an order was entered to that effect.

The number of students entered for the academic year which began on the first of September, 1878, was only one hundred and fifty-six, and of these ten were seniors. Although at this time the grounds about the old buildings were in a condition of disorder on account of new construction there was no real reason why the attendance should have so decreased, except that the college authorities did not aim to secure any large number of students until the new building should be ready for occupancy.

The sixty-second annual college commencement was held in exhibition hall in the new building on June 26, 1879, and although the structure was not finished the hall was made ready for temporary occupancy, the guests, faculty and class being seated on a hastily prepared rough platform. President Hayes attended, and with the assistance of two of the faculty conferred the degrees. Other guests were Attorney General Devens, Postmaster General Key, Mr. Smithmyer, one of the architects of the building. Father Rector Healy was absent, having been compelled to visit California for the benefit of his health. His place was taken by Rev. Father John B. Mullaly, S. J., vice-president and treasurer of the college, and Rev. Father James A. Doonan, S. J., then professor of rhetoric. The salutatory was given by V. Howard Brown and the valedictory by Francis Duffy. Nine bachelor degrees were conferred on graduates of the arts and sciences department, three degrees of master of arts and one of bachelor of science.

When the students returned in September, 1879, after the summer vacation, the new building was entirely roofed and the

mechanics were engaged in the work of finishing the interior. In this year the student roll showed only 159 names, the smallest attendance in many years. The substantial completion of the building, however, proved a partial remedy for this noticeable decrease in attendance, but that which contributed most largely to the later prosperity of the institution was the result of the action begun in May, 1880, by Father Healy looking to the organization of a general association of the alumni. By reference to another chapter of this work it will be seen that an alumni society had been in existence for several years, but it never had been a strong body and drew its membership wholly from graduates of the arts and sciences department. Father Healy's aim was to bring together the alumni of the university in a single powerful organization and the movement looking to this end had its beginning at the time indicated. The first meeting for this purpose was held in the unfinished memorial hall of the new building, after commencement exercises, on June 23, 1881, and was attended by one hundred and eighteen students representing nearly every decade in the college history from 1811. A permanent organization was effected at that time and two years afterward the existing societies were united in one general Society of Alumni, for the declared object of promoting the welfare of alma mater in every direction. One of the purposes was to draw attention to the university with a view of increasing the attendance, and that this result was accomplished was shown in the large number of students who entered the college during the several years following the formation of the society. The history of the Society of Alumni forms an interesting chapter in the annals of Georgetown University and is made the subject of detailed mention elsewhere in this work.

The sixty-third commencement of the arts and sciences department of the university was held in connection with the commencement exercises of the law department on Thursday, June 24, 1880, in memorial hall, the "aula Maxima" which in the course of a few more years, under the direction and generosity of the Society of Alumni, became Gaston Alumni Memorial Hall, one of the most complete and most tastefully and beautifully decorated assembly halls in any college building in the land. The joint commencement exercises were not of any elaborate character, but drew a number of distinguished guests and many more alumni

than ever before had honored a similar occasion with their presence. The class of '80 had ten members, each of whom received the degree of A. B. Sixteen graduates of the law department received the degree of LL. B., and besides these two degrees of LL. D., two of LL. M. and one of A. M. were conferred. The honor of the valedictory was accorded to Walter S. Clarke.

In announcing the academic course for the year 1880-81 the faculty caused a modest notice to be inserted in the annual catalogue stating that "rooms have been prepared in the spacious new college for the accommodation of students in the higher schools and special classes." These rooms in the new building took the place of the rooms in the old "Mount Rascal" that had been occupied by so many generations of senior and graduate students.

This announcement concerning the new rooms was about the only public declaration of the fact emanating from faculty sources, but the alumni were kept informed of the progress of the building toward completion by means of the *College Journal*, in the columns of which each material improvement and advance was faithfully chronicled and presented to its readers. By the same medium the *Journal* patrons in 1880 were informed of the removal of Father John S. Sumner, S. J., from Georgetown to Gonzaga College, and in a later issue is recorded the death of that zealous Jesuit father, an account of whose life will be found in the second volume of these annals.

Among the several improvements to be noted for the year were the introduction of a better system of gas lighting, the change of the billiard room to a laboratory for chemical analysis, and the complete renovation of the chapel of St. Aloysius in the west tower, which was done at the suggestion and expense of William V. McGrath, Jr., B. S., '87, of Philadelphia.

During the year the number of students in the college was 184. The senior class had fourteen members and of that number eleven completed the course and received degrees, eight the degree of A. B. and three the degree of B. S. The exercises of commencement were held Thursday, June 23, 1881, and were attended by a larger number of the alumni than had ever before been seen together. At their head was the venerable William W. Corcoran, class of '11, with William B. Lee, '16, John B. Blake, '16, and F. R. McManus, '18. The next decade was represented by Dr. Edward de Loughery, '26, Joseph W. Jenkins, '27, and Charles

J. Faulkner, '29. James M. Willcox represented the class of '31 and the Rev. P. J. Blenkinsop the class of '34; and besides these were one hundred and ten others who graduated in 1840 and subsequent years. This interest in the older students which the alumni association had labored assiduously to create was a highly gratifying feature of the day. (Shea.) The class valedictory was delivered by Prosper E. Thian. Of the graduates Daniel W. Lawler of Wisconsin was awarded the Morris historical and the Philo-demic prize medals. One degree of D. D., one of LL. D., one of A. M. and two of Ph. D. were conferred by the president.

The first term of the academic year of 1881-82 began on the second Thursday in September, 1881, with Father Healy still occupying the president's chair, but on February 16 of the following year he felt under the necessity of retiring from the arduous duties of the position he had filled so well during the past nine years. During his incumbency a great work had been done in promoting the welfare of the university and much of that work was accomplished through his personal efforts and untiring energy, and his remarkable capacity to grasp the details of business management and to assemble the parts of a great enterprise and weld them into a systematic and composite whole. He received the college from the hands of his predecessor in good condition, and he left it better, stronger and greater than ever before in all its history.

It was particularly gratifying to the president to see a larger number of students entered at the beginning of the term in September, 1881, and he had good reason for the belief that in the near future a still greater attendance would be drawn to the college; nor was this a mistaken belief, for from the time of the completion of the new building the yearly attendance constantly increased until the classes were larger than ever before. When Father Healy turned over the office of president to Rev. Father James Aloysius Doonan, S. J., nearly two hundred students were in the college classes, and on the same day the worthy retiring president joined with the other officers and members of the board of directors in a grateful acknowledgment of the generous gift of a large sum of money from an honored alumnus and a prominent member of the Society of Alumni. A few years previous to this time Father Healy had expressed the hope that some members of the society would come forward and of their means make donations

that would enable him to carry out his plans for completing certain rooms in the new building which had been reserved for special objects, one of which was the establishment of a large museum; and now on the eve of his retirement from the office of president the first of these gifts was placed at his disposal. Early in the year 1882 he was gratified by a donation of \$10,000 from James V. Coleman of San Francisco, A. B., '69, A. M., '71, LL. B., '73, a successful man in every sense of the word, an early and prominent member of the Society of Alumni and its president in 1887.

#### THE COLEMAN MUSEUM.

As early as the year 1840 the collections in natural history under the care of Fathers James Curley, S. J., and T. Meredith Jenkins, S. J., had been sufficiently extensive to warrant setting apart a special room for their preservation and exhibition, and for many years afterward the college publications modestly announced that the museum contained an elegant and well arranged cabinet of minerals and many geological specimens, besides an extensive collection of shells. Soon after the year 1874, under the interest aroused by the founding of the Toner scientific medal, the museum collection increased more rapidly, and after the organization of the Toner scientific circle a new enthusiasm was awakened and numerous other specimens were added to the collection.

It was not, however, until after the erection of the new building that the museum began to attract particular attention, and not until after Mr. Coleman's gift that the college directors were enabled to make special provision for the display of the collection in a room arranged and fitted up for that purpose alone; and even then the museum was kept in its old depository until just before the centennial celebration in 1889, when it was removed to the admirably appointed room in the north part of the main building which was made possible by the founder's gift.

The museum under its present name dates from the time of Mr. Coleman's donation, about the first of the year 1882, but not until several years later did it acquire special prominence among the institutions of the college. The cases extending around the room are modeled after those in the national museum in Washington and are the handicraft of one of the lay brothers of the Society

of Jesus. The several collections include extensive cabinets of minerals, geological specimens and shells, valuable sets of coins and numerous miscellaneous objects. A beautiful Roman mosaic, in size five feet by three, representing the "Pontifical Benediction" at the vatican basilica, is one of several objects of great interest, and was presented to the college by Mr. Coleman, in 1888, in memory of his deceased wife. It is pronounced one of the finest works of its kind in the world. In almost every year since the collection was displayed in its present quarters some valuable gift has been



Rev. Patrick F. Healy, S. J.,  
1873-1882.

added until the museum has taken rank with the best institutions of its kind in this country. The many thousands of articles and specimens now on exhibition are carefully arranged, numbered and catalogued and any attempt to mention them all would necessitate a virtual republication of the catalogue.

Rev. Patrick F. Healy, S. J., was born near Macon, Georgia, February 27, 1834, and acquired his classical education at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in July, 1850, receiving his bachelor degree from Georgetown Col-

lege. In September of the same year he entered the Society of Jesus, made his novitiate at Frederick, Maryland, was ordained in Belgium in 1865, and professed on February 2, 1868.

At the close of his studies, which were prosecuted and completed largely in Europe, Father Healy returned to the United States and was at once sent to Georgetown College, where he began to lecture on philosophy. A few years later he was appointed prefect of schools and on the sudden death of Father Early, in 1873, he assumed the duties of the presidency, which for the next nine years he discharged with wisdom, firmness and broad-minded views. As prefect of schools he accomplished a work which, while it was less apt to attract public notice than the erection of the new building which bears his name and of which Georgetown is justly proud, was in point of fact of more importance with relation to the main work which a college must prepare for itself. The introduction of a course of literature, the extension of the course of chemistry, the proposal of special prizes for out-of-class work, are features of President Healy's policy. He gave to the college the years of his life which with men are usually the most active and fruitful, but his untiring labors broke his health, and in 1878 he took a sea voyage to California. In the following year he returned and resumed his duties, but in April, 1882, his health again failed, and he resigned and went to Portland, Maine. Father Healy now lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Father James Aloysius Doonan, S. J., succeeded to the office of president of Georgetown College in March, 1882, and served in that capacity until 1888, the year preceding the college centennial. He fitted well into the new position, although its duties were quite new to him and involved the conduct of affairs of business which at times were exceedingly trying; but he overcame all obstacles of this character and soon won and throughout the period of his incumbency maintained the admiration of the students and all others with whom he was brought into association. He had long been connected with the college in one capacity and another, first as a student and afterward as a teacher. The first commencement at which he officiated was held Thursday, June 22, 1882. The exercises were unusually brief, comprising the salutatory by James L. Morris, addresses by William Law McLaughlin and A. Clarke Wright, and the valedictory by Peter Xavier Smith. Seven degrees of A. B., two of B. S., one of LL. D.,



one of Mus. D., three of A. M. in course and one honorary A. M. degree were conferred by the president.

In this place it is well to mention how promptly the alumni and other loyal friends of the university were already answering the appeals of former president Healy for financial help for the purpose of meeting the indebtedness created by the erection of the college building and the prosecution of other work contemplated by him in fitting up rooms and halls for special uses. Besides the gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Coleman, the board of directors in this year made public acknowledgement of a bequest of \$10,000 under the will of James M. Coale of Frederick, Md.; the sum of \$10,000 from the heirs of Daniel O'Connor of New York; the sum of \$2,000 from William W. Corcoran, a student in the college in 1813, for the memorial hall fund; the sum of \$500 from Francis Preston Blair Sands of Washington, D. C., for the college building fund; the sum of \$1,000 from "a friend" in Brooklyn, N. Y., (A. B., '57), for the memorial hall fund; the sum of \$500 from Walter S. Cox of Washington for the memorial hall fund, and the sum of \$100 from the Rev. Charles F. Kelly of Towanda, Pa., his second subscription to the memorial hall fund.

These several contributions were made to the president of the college or to its treasury and unless otherwise directed by the donor the moneys were used for whatever purpose was most pressing. But it was not alone through the personal appeals of the president that these gifts were forthcoming, for close beside him in this laudable undertaking stood the officers and members of the Society of Alumni, and through the efforts of that organization the needs of old alma mater were made known to the thousands of graduates and former students and the help asked for was presented. And it is also well to state here that the memorial hall so frequently mentioned in preceding paragraphs eventually became Gaston Alumni Memorial Hall, and was finished, furnished and beautifully decorated at the sole expense of the Society of Alumni. This subject, however, is so fully treated in the history of the society that further mention in this place is unnecessary.

The next academic session of the college was begun in the lower classes on September 13 and in the school of philosophy on September 20, 1882; and it was particularly pleasing to Father Doonan to observe that the attendance once more reached and even passed the 200 mark, the exact number of students being 216. In

all of the classes the work of the year was carried forward earnestly to the next commencement day and its usual exercises in the latter part of June, 1883.

In the spring of the year just mentioned the faculty and students made preparations for a fitting celebration of the creation of the Maryland province; but the death of a member of the faculty, the professor of rhetoric, Father William Whitford, S. J., turned an otherwise festive occasion into a house of mourning. Father Whitford was born September 19, 1843, and entered the Society of Jesus when only sixteen years old. He made the course in philosophy at Georgetown, then became a teacher and in 1876 was appointed first prefect at the college and professor of English literature. For a time he was vice-president of the college, and at the time of his death, April 16, 1883, was professor of rhetoric. In the same year and about the same time occurred the death of Dr. Noble Young, one of the founders of the medical department of the university and one of its principal factors for more than thirty years.

One of the more pleasant events of the year was the celebration of the golden jubilee of Father James Curley, the venerable astronomer, mathematician and man of science, now approaching his centenary. The occasion was observed in the chapel of Visitation convent, Georgetown, where the eminent father celebrated his first mass fifty years before. The students held their celebration the night before, with a serenade and reception, followed by a general illumination and fireworks in honor of Father Curley, those taking the most prominent part being Francis A. Brogan, Michael J. Colbert, Charles J. Helm and James F. O'Neil.

The exercises of the sixty-sixth commencement were held Thursday, June 28, 1883, when Father Doonan conferred four degrees of A. B., one of B. S., four of A. M. in course and one honorary, and one degree of LL. D. The valedictory honors of the class of '83 fell to John D. McLaughlin of Massachusetts.

In publishing the student roll for the academic year 1883-84 it was found that two hundred and seven students were entered and of that number seven were residents at the college and at the same time were making the university course in law. Four of the seven had graduated from the college and held its bachelor degree.

In December the death of Dr. Johnson Eliot was announced and several members of the college faculty joined with the faculty

of medicine in the resolutions adopted on that occasion. With Dr. Young, Dr. Eliot had been one of the principal founders of the school of medicine and afterward took an active interest in its welfare even to the time of his death.

Other than has been mentioned the year seems to have passed without unusual event, except that in 1884 a number of those connected with the college took part in the pilgrimage to the historic landing place of the Maryland fathers in old St. Mary's county.

The exercises of the sixty-seventh commencement were held on Thursday, June 26, 1884, and were of the usual order, Father Doonan conferring the degrees, while the address to the class and the large audience assembled was delivered by the archbishop of Baltimore. The master's oration was delivered by A. Clarke Wright, and the valedictory by Samuel A. Wallis of Maryland. The graduating class had five members, of whom four received the bachelor degree and one the degree of bachelor of science. Four degrees of A. M. in course and one honorary, one of D. D. and one of LL. D. also were conferred. At this commencement the Goff philosophical medal, founded by George Paul Goff, LL. B., '74, A. M., '80, which now had become recognized as one of the leading prizes offered for competition, was taken by Thomas Douglas J. Gallagher of Pennsylvania.

With the academic year's opening in September, 1884, the college authorities began their work of preparation for the approaching centennial anniversary, but their action was quite informal and limited to discussions of the coming event, which was yet too far away for definite action. The total enrollment of students for the year was two hundred and one, and of these fifteen were senior classmen.

On December 16, 1884, the college sent for exhibition at the world's exposition in New Orleans an elegant walnut case containing views of the old and modern college buildings, portraits of the founder and the first student, and among other specimens of collegiate research the Edgar Kidwell collection of "the woods of the District of Columbia."

At the close of the year in 1885 the college revived the old but long discarded custom of holding a junior exhibition just before the annual commencement. Being the first event of its kind in many years it is well to note here the order of exercises of the occasion: "Character of the just man", by Vernon M. Dorsey; "Black Lovis", by Thomas J. Semmes; "National repose pre-

ferable to national aggrandizement", by William M. McCawley; "The Monk Felix", by George K. French; "Guarinos, Knight of France", by Brian Reilly, and "The utility of the beautiful", by Daniel J. Geary.

The sixty-eighth college commencement was held Thursday, June 25, 1885, and those of the class who took part in the speaking exercises afterward became actively identified with the work of the Society of Alumni. They were Ralph S. Latshaw, Francis J. Lawler, Thomas R. Ransom, John R. Slattery and Walter N. Kernan, the latter having won the valedictory honor. In this year Mr. Slattery won the Merrick debating medal with his oration on the subject: "Is it expedient and within the provisions of the constitution for the general government to aid education in the states by appropriation of money from the treasury of the United States?" Mr. Latshaw captured two honors, the Morris historical and the Philodemic prize medals. The entire senior class completed the course and all received degrees, fourteen that of A. B. and one the degree of Ph. B. Besides these Father Rector Doonan conferred two degrees of A. M. and four of LL. D.

The scholastic year beginning in September, 1885, found an aggregate attendance of two hundred and seven students, of whom ten were senior classmen. The distinguished feature of the year, outside of the customary class and society observances, was the celebration of the ter-centennial of the establishment of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin at Rome, and as Georgetown College enjoyed the celebrity of having the oldest sodality in this country, the day, December 8, 1885, was one of considerable importance in college annals. Solemn mass was celebrated and not only those who were members of the sodality but all students of the college who had made their first communion approached the holy table, and a number who had not yet been admitted to the divine banquet made this occasion their first communion. In the evening there was a solemn procession of the twenty-seven members of the sodality in college, who were addressed by Rev. Father John A. Conway, S. J., former professor in the college but then living at Woodstock.

In this year at the end of the session the college published a roll containing the names of all who had received its degrees. The list was made preparatory to the coming centennial, and at the same time it was purposed to publish a full biographical register of men holding Georgetown degrees; but the latter part of the plan was not fully carried out. The list, and a compendium show-

ing the number of degrees conferred by the college and university from 1817 to 1886, inclusive, was printed as an appendix to the annual catalogue; and from the recapitulation it appears that down to the close of the academic year 1885-86, a total of one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine degrees had been conferred, divided as follows: D. D., eight; LL. D., thirty-six; LL. M., fifty-five; LL. B., two hundred and twenty; Ph. D., three; Ph. B., two; Mus. D., five; M. D., four hundred and fifty-seven; Phar. D., three; Phar. B., six; A. M., two hundred and twenty; A. B., five hundred and seven; B. S., seven.

The sixty-ninth commencement was held Thursday, June 24, 1886, the exercises being exceedingly brief. The valedictorian of the class was James F. McElhone of the District of Columbia. Father Doonan conferred the degree of A. B. on ten graduates, and one degree of A. M. and one of LL. D. At the end of the year the directors of the college took occasion to thank the class of '86 for the construction of apparatus and assistance in remodeling the physical cabinet, the laboratory and the class room.

The academic exercises in the lower schools were resumed on the 9th of September, 1886, and in the school of philosophy on the 16th; and although at this time the college occupied a higher and far more advanced position in educational progress than ever before the student attendance during the year was altogether too small to be in keeping with the dignity of the institution which was just completing the first century of its existence. The records disclose that the total number of students entered for the year was one hundred and eighty-nine, a number considerably less than in any of the several years immediately preceding. In the university life, however, there appeared a general and healthful increase both in attendance of students and in the efficiency of the departments. The law school had recently been compelled to seek more ample quarters and in the summer of 1886 a new medical building was erected for that department.

In the college, outside of faculty employments and class work, various improvements were being made. The Coleman museum was nearing completion and preparations had already been made for the removal of the large collection of specimens and exhibits to that new and large room; and the oratory of the old museum in the west tower had been transformed into a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. This old room had been fitted up many years before Frank Barnum, then a student and afterward a zealous priest of the So-

ciety of Jesus, and later on was entirely renovated by another student, William V. McGrath of Philadelphia, of whom frequent mention is made in the several chapters of this work.

This was the year of the intercollegiate contest in Christian doctrine and was participated in by representatives of seven Jesuit colleges, the principal prize of \$100 having been offered by the provincial of the Maryland-New York province. The coveted prize was won by Frank W. Sullivan of Pennsylvania, Georgetown's contestant, to whom also was awarded on commencement day in 1887 the special prize of \$50 offered by the faculty to the student who should win the intercollegiate prize. For many years the prize for Christian doctrine had been eagerly sought among Georgetown students, but the liberal prize offer made by the provincial with the additional faculty prize at once awakened a new interest in this particular event and had the effect of increasing competition among the students.

The commencement exercises held June 27, 1887, were attended by several distinguished guests, among whom were President Cleveland, Assistant Postmaster General Knott and Assistant Attorney General Montgomery. Father Rector Doonan appeared in his usual happy frame of mind and made a very interesting address to the class. In presenting the diplomas he handed them to Mr. Cleveland, who in turn gave them into the hands of the graduates. The valedictory oration was given by John B. McFaul of Virginia. The degree of A. B. was conferred on ten graduates, that of Ph. B. on two and that of B. S. on two graduates. Three candidates received the degree of A. M. and one the degree of Ph. D. An interesting feature of the exercise in this year was the bestowal of three special prizes for proficiency in examinations. Jeremiah M. Prendergast of Minnesota was awarded a prize of high honor for having passed an examination on the entire Iliad, and Eric B. Dahlgren of the District of Columbia and Charles B. Power of Montana won special prizes for successful examinations on the odes, epodes, epistles and satires of Horace, as also on the orations of Cicero contained in Chase and Stuart's edition. In this year the Goff philosophical medal was awarded to William Michael Byrnes of New Jersey and the McGrath physical medal to Louis B. Allain of Louisiana.

The academic year which began in September, 1887, found a more liberal attendance than during the last preceding year, the number of students enrolled being two hundred and twenty, indi-

cating a return of the old prosperous years with still brighter promise for the future. The year, however, was destined to end Father Rector Doonan's term in the presidency, although strong influences were brought to bear to secure his retention in office. He opened the classes with the customary informal remarks and seemed to find real satisfaction in observing the goodly number of students in the several departments.

It had not been unusual at the beginning of the fall term to make a few changes in the composition of the college faculty, but in this year the number of transfers appears to have been in excess of those of any previous year and to have taken away many professors whom the students would have preferred to have remain. Father W. Reynolds Cowardin, S. J., who for many years had been connected with the faculty, more recently as vice-president and prefect of schools and studies, was appointed vice-president of Holy Cross College, Worcester, and was succeeded by Father James W. Collins, S. J., as vice-president and prefect of discipline. Father Mullaly was made superior of missions at Conewago, Pa., and Father Pius Massi, the college chaplain, was called to the charge of the Spanish congregation in New York. Father John W. Fox, S. J., who had been professor of chemistry, and Father Patrick J. Dooley, S. J., former professor of poetry, were transferred to Frederick, Md. Mr. William F. Clark, S. J., professor of rhetoric, Mr. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., a teacher of first grammar, and Mr. John Pittar, S. J., an assistant teacher, were all appointed to positions at Woodstock.

Besides Father Collins, the accessions to the faculty included Father Cornelius Gillespie, for the last five years a professor at Gonzaga College, who now became minister in place of Father Mullaly. Mr. Cornelius J. Clifford, S. J., for two years professor at the Frederick novitiate, was made professor of rhetoric. Mr. William G. Read Mullan, S. J., for four years at St. John's, Fordham, New York, became professor of poetry. Mr. James J. Deck was appointed professor of chemistry and also of German, Mr. David Hearn, S. J., became assistant teacher of mathematics, and Mr. William J. Ennis, S. J., who had been teaching in the preparatory department, became professor of English and classics in the Freshman class.

The second day in December, the occasion of the Holy Father's jubilee, was celebrated at the college with solemn high mass in the morning and musical and literary exercises in the evening,

the latter portion of the celebration being conducted by the class in rhetoric. Those of the students who took a prominent part in the exercises were William John McClusky, whose theme was "Leo XIII and the Proletariat"; Jeremiah Michael Prendergast, "Leo XIII and Catholic Education"; Daniel Joseph Geary, "Leo XIII and the European Powers," and John Vinton Dahlgren, "Leo XIII: Retrospect and Prospect." The exercises were concluded with remarks by Father Doonan, who congratulated the students on their very creditable display and expressed the hope that they would always defend the words they had just spoken.

Field day in 1887 was held on October 18th. R. N. Hennessy won the gold medal given by father rector to the student winning the greatest number of points. He won the 100 yards dash, the running long jump and the hop, skip and jump. J. Henry Martin and Edward Kernan being second with an equal number of points each received a silver medal.

During this autumn Georgetown played football with the Emerson School of Washington, and the Washington and Alexandria high schools.

In the spring of 1888 baseball was played with the Annapolis cadets, Johns Hopkins, University of Virginia, Alexandria high school and with local Washington teams.

The dull days in February, 1888, were enlivened with a grand demonstration by the students at the college in a mardi-gras carnival of their own arrangement, the principal actors being members of the Dramatic Association, which years before had held a conspicuous place in student life, later had yielded much of its importance in favor of other diversions, but quite recently had been revived and reorganized. Mardi-gras at Georgetown always had been a popular festival occasion, but in this year the programme was carried out on a grander scale than ever before.

About two months later the college was treated to another celebration in its near vicinity, and while the students had no part in planning the principal exercises of the day they were conspicuous in carrying them to a successful completion, and furnished a climax of the day's enjoyments with a display of their own invention. The occasion referred to was the celebration of the formal opening of the new bridge, which took the place of the old "Aqueduct bridge" across the Potomac between Georgetown and Arlington Heights. The exercises at the bridge were arranged and conducted under the supervision of committees representing the



District of Columbia and the Virginia side of the river, and the students' celebration was an impromptu but hardly less noisy affair. In the evening when all Georgetown was illuminated for the evening display every window in the college was ablaze with lights, and high up in the tower colored flames cast a mellow glow over the campus beneath, where the faculty and students were assembled. Of course a balloon ascension was necessary to every successful celebration, and such was provided by sending up four large paper balloons, each bearing the name of one of the university classes. The display of fireworks in the yard made the chief part of the college's participation in the day's event, and they were set off under the supervision of the smaller boys.

In the afternoon of May 31 the class of '88 was given a reception by the students of the other classes. The entertainment was held in memorial hall and was of a musical order chiefly, being under the direction of Pierce J. Grace of the class of '90. Although a novel event for Georgetown it was completely successful and gave the graduates of '88 one of the most pleasant of their college days.

The exercises of the seventy-first commencement were held Thursday, June 26, 1888. The grand old college had never looked so fair as on this occasion and seemed almost conscious of the near approach of the hundredth anniversary of her birth. Memorial hall—soon to become Gaston Alumni hall—was decorated with flags and bunting and emblems completely covering the unfinished walls of the spacious chamber. On the platform besides the faculty and members of the graduating class, were many old friends and former students, nearly all of whom were then earnestly engaged in the laudable work undertaken by the Society of Alumni. There were sixteen members of the class of '88, and of the number ten received the degree of A. B., two the degree of Ph. B., and four the degree of B. S. Seven degrees of A. M. also were conferred by Father Doonan. The valedictorian was Thomas V. Bolan of Pennsylvania.

In his address to the graduates and the assembled audience Father Doonan said: "When next you are gathered in this hall on commencement day the college will have donned her crown of a hundred years. Regarding her with loyalty and love as she stands before us in her maturity of a century's growth, it would argue ill for our estimate of the excellence which we believe she was born to attain, as it would derogate from the high hopes that

we hold of her future, to even intimate that her centennial finds the college what we would see her. Circumstances such as attend and hamper the early beginnings of every institution, and which were peculiarly potent in clogging the rapid development of a Catholic college at the period when Georgetown was founded, have operated to make our progress painfully slow and the result of our efforts to come short of the wishes that gave them impulse.

“Nevertheless, if in its dowerless existence of one hundred years Georgetown has, under God’s providence, achieved what we congratulate ourselves upon today, this measure of success gives every encouragement to the hope that in the second century of her work the noble ambition of its founders may draw nigh to realization.”

In this year the principal prizes were more numerous than ever before and the awards were of as much interest to the students as the formal exercises of the occasion. The Goff philosophical medal was awarded to Alphonsus J. Donlon of New York; the McGrath physical medal to W. Paul D. Moross of Tennessee; the intercollegiate Christian doctrine prize of \$100, and the special faculty prize of \$50 to the winner of the intercollegiate contest, to Jeremiah M. Prendergast of Minnesota; the Father Brennan gold medal for elocution, to Daniel J. Geary of Pennsylvania; a special prize to Jeremiah M. Prendergast for a successful examination on three plays of Sophocles and four of Eschylus; and a special prize to Stephen Q. Hayes of the District of Columbia for a successful examination on a selection from Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, the latter being one of the junior class prizes. The junior medal was taken by Jeremiah M. Prendergast, the sophomore medal by Edward D. O’Brien and the freshman medal by Raymond A. Heiskell.

On Lady Day, in August, says a contributor to the *College Journal* in the number for October, 1888, the Rev. Father James Aloysius Doonan’s term as rector of Georgetown College came to an end. When he assumed the presidency of the college Georgetown was passing through one of the darkest hours of its existence. By skillful management, by persistent and unbending devotion to duty, he brought the college back to its former career of splendid success.

“Father Doonan was one of a thousand. Profoundly versed in the learning that the world’s ‘master-spirits have embalmed in books,’ full of the deeper and subtler wisdom that is born of the

ruler's contact with men, gracious yet firm-handed, gentle and strong in one, Father Doonan came as near realizing our ideal of a Georgetown College president as any man we have ever known." . . . "We simply repeat what the dean of the medical faculty declared at the opening of the schools, that the pain of loss felt by every member of the three faculties of the Georgetown University at Father Doonan's departure, though amply compensated for by the learning and indomitable energy of his successor, will endure for many a year to come as a quiet but



Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J.,  
1882-1888.

unmistakable testimonial to the worth of the man whose removal called it forth."

Rev. James Aloysius Doonan, S. J., was born at Augusta, Georgia, November 8, 1841. He made his earlier classical studies at Georgetown College, then began his novitiate at Frederick, Maryland, and at the end of his two years of probation continued there two more years to finish his classical course. Beginning in 1861 he taught three years at Loyola College, Baltimore, afterward for three years at Boston College, and in 1867 began his philo-

sophical studies. During the academic year 1868-69 he was a teacher at Georgetown, but continued his own course in philosophy and theology at Woodstock until its completion. He was ordained in 1874.

In the same year Father Doonan was appointed professor of poetry at Georgetown College and in September of the next year went to Frederick, remained there about a year and in 1877 returned to Georgetown and filled the professorship of rhetoric in this college, and also during a portion of that time served as vice-president and prefect of studies. When Father Healy resigned Father Doonan by virtue of his office became vice rector and on August 17, 1882, was appointed president. This office he filled almost six years, until about the middle of August, 1888, when he was called by the provincial to take up other work in New York.

Father Doonan's administration of the business affairs of the university is deserving of more than passing notice. In his supervision of the community of Jesuit fathers he had won the particular esteem of all of them. In his manipulation of the thousand and one details which had relation to the comfort, discipline and proper instruction of the students of all of the departments he was brought into almost daily association with them and always showed a deep interest in them and their progress, their pleasures and their physical as well as their educational and spiritual welfare; and in return they all gave him most respectful obedience, and more than that—their undoubted affection with frequent manifestations of their feelings.

More than all this, Father Doonan proved an excellent financier and through prudent business management succeeded in reducing by more than one-half the indebtedness of about \$200,000 which hung over the college corporation at the time of his accession. His chief source of revenue of course was the tuition fees of the students, but in addition to the fund thus accumulated he turned to profitable account several parcels of real property which formerly had been considered as comparatively worthless. During his term the college treasury was increased by a few gifts, one of which was that of Mrs. Maria Coleman, amounting to \$10,000, as has been mentioned. He also received for the college a bequest of \$5,000 from Philip Semmes of Louisiana, and in 1887 a legacy to Brother Thomas J. Daugherty, which with the sanction of his superiors was applied to the needs of the college. With the funds derived from these several sources and other gifts re-

ceived directly and indirectly from the Society of Alumni the president not only succeeded in reducing the college debt very materially, but caused the erection of a new medical department building and also left to his successor a considerable fund for the prosecution of other work in and about the college building. Father Doonan had been in poor health for several years, and is now once again located at Georgetown, where his health has greatly improved.

The work contemplated by Father Doonan which he had hoped to complete before the centennial celebration in February, 1889, was a part of the legacy of duty which fell to Father Richards, although in the performance of all that remained to be done the new president was given valuable assistance by the executive committee of the Society of Alumni, that body showing an earnest interest in the completion of all then unfinished parts of the college building and the improvement of the grounds in its vicinity. Perhaps the most important work then in progress was the completion of the magnificent stone porch at the main entrance, while inside the building the energies of the workmen were directed to the completion of the four large classrooms, the large reception room and six smaller parlors, the treasurer's office, and the president's rooms on the second floor. The Coleman museum was furnished with elegant cases designed by Edgar Kidwell and executed by Brother Beckman of the college community, and to these cases the museum collection was removed and properly arranged. In the basement of the north pavilion large recreation rooms were fitted up for students, comprising the main play room, a billiard room with three tables, a reading room, smoking room, and apartments fitted up for the use of the base ball team. Most important of the suite were the new quarters provided for the united libraries of the societies. On these extensive improvements the sum of about \$40,000 was expended.

One of the noticeable features of exterior adornment was the mounting on trunnions on either side of the students' entrance of two large iron cannon, which were brought over from England by Leonard Calvert, the first actual governor of the Maryland colony, in 1633, as part of the armament of the "Ark" and the "Dove," and which afterward were used in saluting the newborn city of St. Mary's and in defending its people against hostile attack. In later years the guns were dismantled and for more than a century lay sunk in the bed of the river, whence they were

rescued by Captain Carbery and from him passed into possession of his brother, Father Carbery, S. J., superior of the house at St. Inigoes. "Two of the guns of this armament," says George P. Goff in a historical sketch, "remained for many years at St. Inigoes, and were at length rudely remounted on supports by scholastics from Woodstock College. They were brought to Georgetown College, in June, 1888, directly from St. Inigoes through the endeavors of Rev. Father Doonan. Just at the end of his second term as president of the institution he was enabled, through the kindness of Rev. John B. Gaffney, S. J., then superior of St. Inigoes, to fulfill his long-cherished desire of securing these relics."

"Dark scowling bulks! O lumps of British ore!  
Moulded by hands that have returned to dust,  
Hallowed by two hundred years of rust!  
Where's that fierce ring, that deafening crash of war  
That long since echoed down St. Mary's shore?  
You're mute, indeed, who once played slaves to Death,  
Blasting the sons of men with hell's own breath."

(C. Louis Palm, Ph. B., '89.)

When the very generous attendance of 222 students were assembled at the college at the opening of the academic year in September, 1888, they were met and welcomed by the new president, Rev. Father Joseph Havens Richards, S. J., who was well known to the students of a nearlier period as their very capable professor of physics, his favorite study. He came to his high office not only with the ripe training and large scholarship of the fathers of his order, but with the practical and perhaps more valuable experience of one thoroughly familiar with the ways and traditions of historic old Georgetown, and was peculiarly well fitted to administer the responsible duties of the presidency on an occasion of such momentous importance as the college centennial celebration.

After his installation in office the new rector met the faculties and students of the several schools in public assembly. On each of these occasions, in his inaugural sermon on the supernatural in education, preached on the philosopher's opening day before the school of arts, in the college chapel, as also in the brief informal utterances before the schools of medicine and law, he touched the

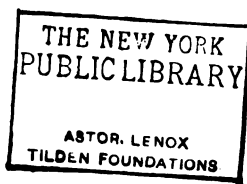
keynote struck by his predecessor in his commencement address in June; and while holding firmly and in all loyalty to the best traditions of the past the face of the new president was resolutely and hopefully set toward the future.

Field day was held October 20th, 1888. James S. Easby-Smith received the gold medal for the greatest number of points, winning the standing long jump, running long jump, mile run, hurdle race, and tied with H. B. Kauffman in the running high jump. The next number of points was made by William Kaul, who received the silver medal. He won throwing the hammer and was second in the standing long jump and in the mile race.

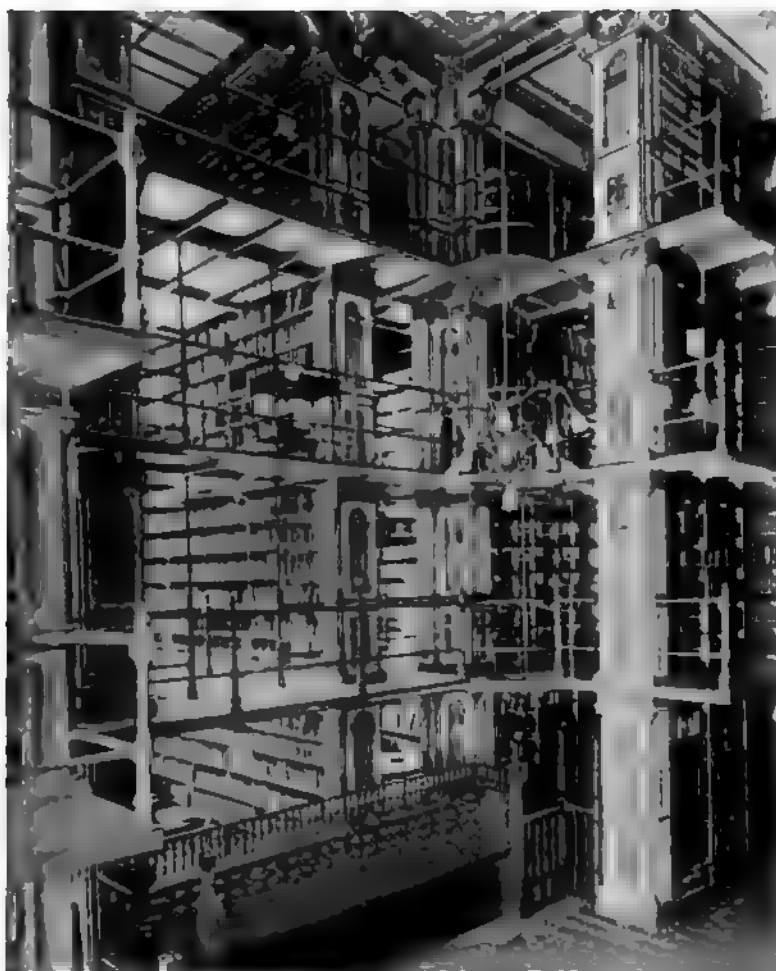
The one particular event which in importance overshadowed all others in the routine of college life about this time was the centennial anniversary, the celebration of which was to be in many respects the most extraordinary event in the college history down to that time; but the preparations for the occasion were not entirely in the hands of the president, although at all times under his supervision, and the great amount of time necessary to perfecting the details of the celebration was not given at the sacrifice of the regular duties of classwork. The students themselves entered into the spirit of the occasion, for each one seemed to appreciate something of the unusual prominence attached to student-ship during that year and it was believed that added honor would accompany the diplomas awarded members of the class of historic '89 of Georgetown College.

In society circles there appeared to be noticeable a general increase in interest during the months preceding the holiday recess, and after the students had returned from their short vacation preparations for the coming event were renewed with an earnest determination to make this the proudest year in their history. As early as the first of November, 1888, the Georgetown cadets had been fully reorganized and formed into two companies, with efficient officers for each, for they too were to take a prominent part in the centennial exercises. Through the influence and material assistance of Father John J. Murphy, S. J., professor of philosophy, a hundred government rifles and other necessary equipment were brought to the college, and about the same time an officer of the regular army was engaged to drill the cadets and teach them the practical science of military tactics and the equally important ethics of military conduct at social functions.

The Georgetown cadet corps was furnished for this particular







The Riggs Memorial Library.

occasion with new West Point regulation service and fatigue uniforms and this fact so elated the students that the ranks of the companies were soon filled to the number of thirty-five men each. The officers of Co. A were: Captain, Joseph S. Rogers; 1st lieutenant, Matthew R. Denver; 2d lieutenant, John A. Condon; 1st sergeant, William B. Callaghan; 2d sergeant, Frank P. Sheehy. The officers of Co. B were: Captain, James S. Easby-Smith; 1st lieutenant, Joseph F. Magale; 2d lieutenant, Fred. W. Scullin; 1st sergeant, Walter A. Johnson; 2d sergeant, C. Archibald Wells. On their first parade the cadets made a very creditable appearance when passing in review before Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York city and a party of other distinguished guests.

#### THE RIGGS LIBRARY.

This grand institution of the college was founded at just the most appropriate time, the year of the centennial anniversary, and enabled Father Richards to accomplish one of the most important works planned by his predecessors, which, through lack of means, they had not been able to carry to completion. The library had its beginning in 1792, and as early as the year 1825 the college had a collection of about 12,000 books in the library, some of which were very rare and valuable works. In 1850 the number of volumes had increased to about 22,000, and to about 45,000 in the early part of 1888, among them being a hundred volumes printed between the years 1472 and 1520, and three manuscripts antedating the year 1400.

The architects of the college building had made provision for ample library space in the south pavilion, and the generous gift of Mr. Elisha Francis Riggs in the early part of 1888 was sufficient to furnish the room with all necessary appliances and equipment to make the library named in his honor one of the most complete and beautiful college libraries in the country. While preparations for the centennial were nearing completion Mr. Riggs donated the sum of \$10,000, which he afterwards greatly increased, for finishing the library, and accompanied the principal gift with a large collection of books. A tablet erected by the faculty attests the devotion with which the founder dedicated his gift to the memory of his father, the late George W. Riggs, and his brother, Thomas Laurason Riggs, once a student in the college.

The Riggs library needs no elaborate description in these annals. The alcoves afford shelf room for 104,000 volumes and

are furnished with all conveniences for study and consultation. The collection of books is estimated as more than 90,000 volumes, exclusive of many thousands of pamphlets, and among them are many rare, curious and unique works, several ancient and many more modern manuscripts, together with a number of fac-similes, such as the Duke de Loubat's splendid reproductions in photo-chromography of ancient Aztec mss. In the department of fine arts the taste and liberality of the Rev. James J. Chittick of Hyde Park, Mass., are building up a notable collection of books embracing galleries of paintings, histories and treatises dealing with art and biography of the great masters. It will afford librarians and bibliophiles particular gratification to find in the Riggs library illustrations of many fine points of their specialty in editions, binding, bookplates, etc. Among the libraries incorporated in it is that of the historian, John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., which is valuable for Americana and Indian languages.

The exercises of the seventy-second commencement of the college were held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 25, 1889. Every seat in the hall was filled and on the large platform were many guests to grace the closing ceremonies of the centennial year, and with them were Father Rector Richards, the faculty, and the members of the class of '89, fourteen in number. Those who took active part in the exercises were William J. McClusky and Charles F. O'Day of New York, Daniel J. Geary of Pennsylvania, Jeremiah M. Prendergast of Minnesota and John Vinton Dahlgren of Maryland, the latter being the valedictorian of the class. Twelve graduates received the degree of A. B. and two the degree of Ph. B. Father Richards was liberal in his bestowal of college honors at this commencement, conferring one degree of D. D., three of LL. D., one honorary degree of M. D., five degrees of Ph. D. and seventeen degrees of A. M.

The Mercier centennial prize was an object of especial interest on this commencement day. At the close of the exercises last year it was announced that the Honourable Honore Mercier, prime minister of the province of Quebec, Canada, had offered a special prize to be competed for by the students in arts during the centennial year, and in February, 1889, the prefect of schools gave formal notice of the subject matter of the contest and the conditions under which it was opened. It was decided that a gold medal should be awarded to the writer of the best oration on the "Characters of Wolfe and Montcalm." The prize was awarded to Jeremiah

M. Prendergast, of the philosophy class, who also in the same year won the Goff medal for rational philosophy, the McGrath medal for physics, the Kidwell medal for mechanics, and the Christian doctrine prize of \$100, the latter the gift of Mr. Tallmadge A. Lambert. Another essay on the subject submitted for the Mercier prize showed exceptional merit, and a second medal was awarded to its author, Edward D. O'Brien of New York. A special prize was awarded to Edward L. Keyes of New York, who passed an examination on Cicero's essays, "de Senectute" and "de Amicitia," in addition to the authors read by the class; and a medal for the best translation of an ode of Horace, the gift of Charles Donovan, M. D., A. M., of Baltimore, was awarded to James S. Easby-Smith of Alabama for his translation of the ode, "Integer Vitae, ad Aristium Fuscum." The junior medal was awarded to Francis Joseph Semmes, the sophomore medal to James E. Duross, and the freshman medal to Stephen Q. Hayes.

## CHAPTER VII.

### GEORGETOWN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Georgetown College was held February 20-21-22 in the year 1889. The event itself was divided into three principal parts, or days, with particular exercises for each. The first of these was designated faculty day, and began in the morning with solemn religious service in the chapel, and was continued throughout the day and into the evening, when a general faculty reception was held in Gaston hall, followed by a banquet in the college refectory.

The second or alumni day was an occasion given over entirely into the hands of the Society of Alumni, which then had become a controlling influence in the college and university life. The day began with a business meeting, followed by class meetings of all old students in the afternoon and closed with an elaborate banquet in the evening.

The third or university day was set apart for a general celebration in which all of the departments of the university were included: in the morning class and society meetings, with the reading of papers, poems, etc., by the students then making the courses in arts, medicine and law; in the afternoon solemn academic session of the three faculties of the university, with the award of honorary degrees; and in the evening a general and elaborate illumination of the old and new college buildings, fireworks and exercises by the students on the college campus.

The story of the Georgetown centennial celebration has been well told by several chroniclers of college history, but the events of that memorable occasion were perhaps most pleasantly narrated by Jeremiah M. Prendergast, '89, now a priest of the Society of Jesus, in the pages of the *College Journal* during the year in which he was editor-in-chief of that periodical. The following account is taken largely from the editor's narrative.

Early in the year 1888-89 there were observed about the college happenings of unusual import. The ground in front of the unfinished main entrance was disturbed for the foundations of the great stone porch, the heap of earth which had for so many years lain along the whole front of the new building, shutting out almost

two stories from the observer who entered, gradually melted away under the hands of many workmen. Inside a like activity was shown about the new reception rooms; and spasmodic effects of the coming centennial made their appearance in every part of the building. Father Frank Barnum's decoration in the "preps" building was a cheering sight long before the centennial time was upon us. "Welcome" in half a dozen tongues, inscriptions in every language from English to Sanskrit, mottoes and gnomes without number, strewed the floor and tables and hung in clusters from the walls. Committees met, arranged, and learned scholastics about the house busily toiled at diplomas, medals, or inscriptions in Greek and Latin. So the year sped by up to the vigil of the great feast when the first signs of the good time coming were publicly observed in the reception of the cardinal. Early on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th day of February, the cadets with a band of music marched out from the gates. At the Washington circle they met his eminence the cardinal archbishop of Baltimore, whose earliest predecessor of the see of Baltimore had founded the college. With his eminence were members of the faculty who had met him at the railway station.

The procession thus formed, headed by the marine band, marched to the college. All along the route crowds of people assembled at the sound of music to greet his eminence and they thus witnessed the immediate signs of the approaching three days' festival. The gateway to the college grounds had been spanned by a triumphal arch of classic design, bearing on its outer face the inscription: "*Quod bonum faustumque sit tibi et universis tuis dulcissima parens doctores te consentientes cum discipulis consalutant matrem academiæ fecundam*"; and on its inner face: "*Almae Matri Alumni universi quos ad virtutem peramanter instituit, salve et vale adclamant.*"

As the procession passed under the arch the building in its gala attire came into view, the inscription over the main entrance especially challenging observation: "*Salvete, boni auspices felicis ævi.*" The cadets, as they approached the entrance, drew up into line at "present arms," while the cardinal's carriage rolled up to the porch. The company proceeded at once to Gaston hall, where the cardinal was received by the students.

Numerous flags and streamers and bunting had shorn the walls of their bareness, while on the stage potted plants and evergreens arrayed with taste and skill made the place truly pictur-

esque. Here the bright robes of the cardinal shone in beautiful contrast with the severe tone of the faculty gowns and with the evergreens for a background made a scene striking and beautiful. From the floor of the hall those chosen to speak addressed the cardinal.

From philosophy, as a tribute, came the poem of Charles O'Day, '89, "The Blue and the Gray," which was read by Daniel J. Geary. From rhetoric the chosen orator was Edward D. O'Brien, '90; and the closing words of welcome were spoken by Ernest B. Smith, '91, of Norfolk, Va. The reply of the cardinal was pointed and pleasant, and he expressed agreeable surprise at this reception; he had expected the escort of students, but nothing more. Referring to the blue and gray, his eminence said: "There is pregnant thought in that sentiment. The men who a few years ago fought against each other now legislate together in the halls of congress and throughout the land. There is no parallel of such a state of things in ancient history. Plato said he had two things to be thankful for—he lived in enlightened Greece and had Socrates for a teacher. You have much more than Plato had to be thankful for. Born in this country, your lines are cast in pleasant places, and you have the advantage of more enlightened tutors than Socrates—the Jesuits—who are acknowledged the foremost teachers."

Upon the close of this reception a spell of quiet fell upon the college as a preparatory lull for the great storm-burst of the morrow. Early on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th of February, the bustle and confusion attendant on the formation of a great procession commenced. The line of march was formed in the new building. On the lower corridor were arranged the Carroll family, representatives of other colleges, and diplomatic corps; on the corridor above were the cardinal, bishops and clergy. It was a beautiful sight that met the eye as the gorgeous robes of the archbishops, bishops and monsignori flashed in and out among the sober black of the secular and regular clergy. The end room of this corridor was reserved for the cardinal and his assistants, and around the door were gathered the acolytes who were to accompany him and his escort of cadets. This was the corridor of all others to which the curious sightseers flocked; those who witnessed it can never forget it. On the corridor above were gathered the alumni and the students of the several schools of the university, with the memorial hall as an outlet for too much crowding, even in that

great length of hallway. At ten o'clock or a little later the procession began to move amid the vigorous pealing of the bells in the tower.

About two squares down O street from the entrance of the college the head of the procession halted while the cardinal and escort were photographed as they stood on the steps of the great porch. Then it proceeded without other delay to Trinity church, where the pontifical high mass was celebrated. Rev. Father James A. Doonan, S. J., former president of the college, was selected to deliver the sermon. Father Doonan took his text from St. Matthew 13th chapter and 17th verse: "Amen, I say to you many prophets and just men have sought to see the things that you have seen and have not seen them."

The mass sung on this occasion under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Sherman was Gounod's *Messe de Ste. Cecile*, accompanied by a full orchestra of brass and string pieces. A striking incident of the ceremony was the military salute in the sanctuary by the officers of the cadet corps during the elevation. There was an additional and very impressive element in the mass, common enough in Catholic countries, but hardly known here. There had been much talk of ushering in the morning of the celebration with a salute of artillery, but the hour assigned for the salute came and went, with no artillery in sight. Father Murphy, upon whom the business of procuring the cannon devolved, looked unconcerned and said that the cannon would appear at the proper time, and so it happened.

In the sanctuary was the cardinal archbishop, the primate of the church in America, as celebrant of the mass, with prelates and other dignitaries assembled in sufficient numbers to give it the appearance almost, and dignity, of a minor council of the church. The last words of the *preface* still trembled on the air when the organ pealed forth its notes, and the exultant strains of that inimitable *sanctus* filled the church. As the action of the mass proceeded the ministers, the torch-bearers and thurifers grouped themselves in their proper positions, the officers of the cadet corps stepped promptly into the sanctuary, and as the words of consecration were pronounced six swords flashed upon the air, the quick click of muskets at "present arms" ran along the entire length of the church and the boom of cannon was heard amid the momentary lull of the music, at first indistinctly and then at regular intervals until the *communion* of the sacred office. The artillery had come



in time and at the fitting moment, at the true beginning of the celebration, the salute began.

After the mass the cardinal and escort, followed by the clergy, returned to the college in procession amid salutes of artillery, and after a short delay proceeded to the college refectory, where a banquet awaited them, which we can only judge of in appointments by the *debris* with which the great hall was strewn next morning. With this as a guide, however, we can assert that the banquet must have been magnificent, and if Homer's words hold



The College Gate.

good "neither did the mind lack an equal feast." Half an hour before the appointed time memorial hall began to fill for the theological session. At eight the cardinal and faculty took their seats on the stage. The exercises opened with a Latin address by Father Edward H. Welch, S. J., the chancellor of the university.

After the address the graduates advanced to the stage, where they made the profession of faith and took the oath on the gospels. Father Murphy, after a short address, read the Latin formula for the degree of doctor of divinity and presented each graduate with

his diploma. After conferring of degrees each of the reverend graduates was invested with cap and ring by the cardinal. Then followed the speech of the evening by Mgr. Preston, chancellor of the archdiocese of New York.

The exercises concluded with a short address by Father Richards, in which he announced that Mr. Elisha Francis Riggs of Washington had two days before generously donated \$10,000 to finish the new library, this donation being greatly increased by Mr. Riggs as the work progressed. Then, amid the booming of cannon, the cardinal, attended by the gentlemen, moved to the Coleman museum to hold a reception; and after three thousand had passed by and been presented the crowd scattered for different parts of the building, some to the refreshment room, under the care of Father Fox, some back to the memorial hall to enjoy the promenade. It was fully twelve o'clock before the building was clear and the entertainers were left, "the weary to sleep" and the supperless to eat. This closed the proceedings of the first day.

The second day of the celebration—alumni day—was looked forward to with perhaps greater interest than any other of the days of the memorable occasion. Its proceedings, with the full sanction of the college president, were arranged by the Society of Alumni, and from among the members of that loyal organization the executive committee selected the very best persons to represent the true worth of what the society stood for in the life and history of the university. The morning session opened with Gaston hall—the hall which was to be made beautiful, grand and historic through the exertions of the alumni society and the liberality of its members—well filled, and just before the exercises of the day were begun Father Murphy read a cable message from the pope congratulating the college on its centennial.

Condé B. Pallen, LL. D., the poet of the occasion, aroused the warmest enthusiasm and commendation in the delivery of his centennial ode, which afterward found its place in many public prints and in all Georgetown University publications, and has been pronounced a beautiful and lofty tribute of love and affection for old alma mater, pitched in the vein of true poetic feeling.

The centennial oration of alumni day was delivered by Judge Martin Ferdinand Morris, LL. D., former associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and now retired to private life. His was an earnest, thoughtful effort, worthy of the man and worthy of the high character of the institution the achieve-

ments of which were made the principal subject of his exhaustive address. The exercises closed with the reading of telegrams and letters of congratulation from different universities and colleges, whose officers had been bidden to this Georgetown Feast.

The evening of the day was made memorable by two banquets, one given at home to the students, and the other to the alumni, at Willard's hotel. The supper was announced at nine o'clock, but it was ten when the guests sat down to the tables. In the meantime the archbishops of New York and Philadelphia, together with the episcopal guests from other parts of the union, held informal receptions in the hotel parlors. At eleven o'clock President James V. Coleman of the Society of Alumni introduced Charles O'B. Cowardin as toastmaster, and under his guidance these toasts were given and responded to:

"Welcome to the Society of Alumni," James V. Coleman; "University of Georgetown," Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J.; "Academic Department," John C. Normile of St. Louis, Mo.; "Medical Department," Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson; "Law Department," George E. Hamilton; "The Founder," Rev. J. J. Murphy, S. J.; "Our Country," Joseph E. Washington of Tennessee; "Our Sister Universities," Dr. J. C. Welling, president Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C.; "Invited Guests," Professor Dwight, LL. D., Harvard College; "The Press," J. Brisbane Walker, Ph. D. After the regular toasts brief addresses were made by Condé B. Pallen, Harry C. Walsh, editor of "Notes and Queries," and Thomas J. Flatley, then deputy collector of customs, Boston. The banquet marked the close of the second day of the celebration, and ushered in the third.

The morning of the last day was given over to informality, and meetings of the different classes and societies were held throughout the college building, the most notable of which was the Philodemic reunion. The vice-president, John Vinton Dahlgren, opened the exercises with a brief address of welcome. The meeting at first promised to be somewhat devoid of interest, but under the influence of Father Pye Neale, S. J., the master spirit of the assembly, it proved to be one of the most enjoyable events of the celebration. Father Neale introduced the speakers, among whom were Major Nicholas S. Hill, '58, Judge Normile of St. Louis, Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, S. J., Lieut.-Col. James MacShane, and Charles D. Rooney. After the last speaker the meeting adjourned to the bi-centennial.

The informality of the morning exercises concluded with a dinner in the boys' refectory, partaken of by alumni and students alike. This ended the undress of the morning and ushered in the solemn academic session of the afternoon.

Soon after two o'clock Father Richards left the college to accompany President Cleveland to the closing exercises. The presidential party was met at the Washington circle by the cadets and the marine band and was escorted by them to the college. At the entrance gates an ovation awaited the visitors, and as they entered the cannon thundered forth its welcome to the nation's chief executive and the great bells in the central tower rang out their changes until it seemed as if the stone walls of the new building would burst with very joy. The cadets in two lines faced each other at "present arms" and the crowds of people on the grounds cheered the guest who came to do honor to the college, and made his entrance most memorable. As the president's carriage drove up to the steps, Father Cornelius Gillespie, S. J., vice-president of the college, assisted the president to alight and ushered him up the great porch to the hallway, whence the party proceeded directly to the president's office. After a few minutes the President and Father Richards, arm in arm with the cardinal, entered the hall, surrounded by a bodyguard of cadets. The audience arose and cheered as the procession moved forward to seats on the stage. Following the president and cardinal were archbishops and bishops, the different faculties, the judges of the Supreme court, foreign ambassadors, representatives of other colleges, candidates for degrees in laws, music, philosophy, and arts, and other distinguished visitors. Mr. Cleveland sat at the middle of the platform, with the cardinal on his left and Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, on his right. The hall was packed from wall to wall and even the corridor outside was one living mass when the chancellor, Father Welch, delivered the opening address in Latin.

The exercises of this important function were executed with much formality and included several addresses, the orators being William Clay Rogers, LL. B., '88, and his subject, "The Law and the People"; Ewing W. Day, M. D., '89, "Gradatim," and Daniel J. Geary, A. B., '89, "American Catholics and Higher Education." Besides this the president of the university conferred seventeen degrees of LL. D., four degrees of Ph. D., two degrees of Mus. D., and twenty-six degrees of A. M. Several elegant gold medals also were awarded, the recipients of which were His Eminence Cardinal

James Gibbons, a gold medal struck by the Society of Alumni for the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore; John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., the historian of the Catholic church in America, in recognition of his work, "The Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll"; and an alumni medal in gold to Grover Cleveland, president of the United States.

The cardinal spoke at some length and in warm terms of praise of the college and its work. His address was followed by another which had not been previously announced and was quite unexpected. Father Murphy rose and announced that President Cleveland had consented to end the exercises with a brief address, and when the nation's executive advanced to the front of the platform the wildest enthusiasm took hold of the audience and it was some minutes before quiet was restored. The president spoke with much earnestness and in a firm, clear voice. When he had finished Father Richards requested the audience to remain seated until the president had passed from the hall, in doing which he was escorted by a cadet guard of honor to the Coleman museum, accompanied by the cardinal and Father Richards. At the museum the distinguished party received the alumni only. After this they adjourned to the rector's room, where other guests were assembled, and protected by the crossed swords of the cadet guard of officers, stationed at the door of the anteroom, they held an informal visit for about half an hour.

As the guests passed out from the brilliantly illuminated building and grounds they lingered and fondly looked back on a sight long to be remembered. The whole front of the building stood out of the darkness in one glorious blaze of alternating rose and green. Off to the southwest corner of the campus a company of artillery with four field-pieces fired charge upon charge until it seemed as though the massive towers would split with exultation. The display of fireworks continued until all of the guests had departed, and then quiet once more fell upon the college. Thus was marked the close of a festival which will long be remembered in its larger aspect as the celebration of the centennial of higher Catholic education in America, but especially as the great holiday-feast of a venerable and venerated alma mater. The success of the celebration was due, of course, entirely to the intelligent and earnest assistance given to the rector by the different committees. The carrying out of the programme of the three days' exercises was in the hands of Rev. William H. Carroll, S. J., of Philadelphia,

a former professor in the college. The labor of forming the procession, of providing accommodation for those especially invited, of carrying out the exercises of the celebration, and of arranging the thousand minor details upon which the success of a great undertaking such as the centenary celebration was, devolved upon the Rev. William H. Carroll, S. J., very efficiently assisted by the Rev. John Lamb, S. J. That the exercises went on so smoothly depended altogether on their active and untiring efforts. The nature and magnitude of their labors can be imagined when we consider the multitudes that attended the different exercises and the inadequacy of the halls to contain the crowds that clamored for admittance.

## CHAPTER VIII.

1889—1898.

A quiet and remarkably successful year followed that of the college centenary and its memorable celebration, and there seemed to be something in the character and quality of that festival which left a strong impress in the minds of the students of the dignity and true worth of alma mater. They went about the work of the classes with greater zeal, seeming to give greater heed than in some former years to the proprieties of college etiquette, and entered into the athletic recreations with better spirit than ever before; and every young man among them appeared to appreciate something of the importance of old Georgetown and to realize that the future greatness of alma mater lay in their hands almost as much as in the endeavors of her officers and faculty.

The academic year 1889-90 opened Thursday, September 19, 1889, with a total attendance of 239 students. Several changes were made in the professorships and a few new faces appeared in the faculty. But it was particularly gratifying to Father Richards to see the student roll gradually gaining strength as his term of office advanced, and he welcomed the boys back to their work with feelings of excusable pride at this particular time. The improved conditions spoke something for him, but he gave no outward expression of pleasure on his own account, merely congratulating his associates and his superiors on the marked progress of the great institution temporarily committed to his charge.

Field day was held October 19th, 1889, the principal events being won as follows: vaulting, D. F. Knowlan; 100 yards dash, James Henchy; standing long jump, Edward Murphy and Guy Laffoon, *ex aequo*; running long jump, Fred. Scullin, who also won the hurdle race; running high jump, John P. Gately; 880 yards run, Fenwick Stewart; 440 yards run, Joseph King; one mile run, John P. Gately; throwing hammer, Patrick H. O'Donnell. John P. Gately won the gold medal.

This year football was played with Virginia, Kendall Green, the Duponts of Washington and the Episcopal High School of Alexandria.

The year was one of careful, thorough work, student life being

relieved by various athletic and society exhibitions, all of which within reasonable limitations were encouraged by the president and faculty. In January, 1890, Surgeon General John B. Hamilton gave an interesting lecture in Gaston hall on the subject of "Physical Culture—Ancient and Modern," and in February the students held a mardi-gras carnival in which the Dramatic Association under the direction of Rev. William J. Richey, S. J., prefect of discipline and lecturer on Christian doctrine in the preparatory department, took a conspicuous part.

In conformity with the old established custom the junior class celebrated St. Cecilia's feast day by a musical and literary entertainment. After the musical overture Henry P. Wilson made some introductory remarks on the origin and growth of music. Joseph F. Magale's subject was "Music, the Echo of Religion"; Thomas F. Carney spoke on "Music, the Voice of Patriotism"; and the literary exercises were concluded by a poem by James Stanislaus Easby-Smith, entitled "A Vision of St. Cecilia." The music was furnished by an orchestra conducted by Mr. Donch, professor in the college, and Mr. Hermann Rakeman and Mr. George Iseman rendered solos on the violin and piano.

With the opening of the spring season many of the older classmen began to show an unusual interest in athletic sports, especially in baseball (there never was a time when Georgetown did not take high rank in this branch of athletics) and boating, and on January 24th a meeting was held for the purpose of arousing a special interest in the latter sport, which had been abandoned since the loss of the boathouse in the seventies. The meeting was called to order by Mr. McKechnie, vice-president of the yard association, who explained the object of the meeting. Then Joseph Tobin of the school of law gave his views of the feasibility of organizing a crew to represent the university in the regattas during the coming year, and suggested that crews of four or eight men each should be selected from among the three departments of the university and that boats should be procured as soon as possible.

Perhaps the most important action taken at the meeting of the yard association on January 24th, 1900, was that looking to the improvement of the athletic field and track. The meagre limits and miserable condition of the campus had been a great drawback to intercollegiate sports. Owing to the great expense of extensive improvements to the college buildings the faculty were unable to make the improvements to the campus, and so it devolved upon



the boys to take the matter into their own hands and make a campus worthy of old Georgetown. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed contributions were in order. The *College Journal* for February, 1890, says: "Thomas Francis Carney, '91, thought the best and quickest method would be to contribute the necessary funds from our pockets. . . . Immediately Mr. Peter Martin arose and promised to give twenty dollars toward the good work. In rapid succession came the names of Jos. Tobin, Frederic W. Scullin, John Geary, who likewise pledged themselves for twenty dollars apiece. Now there was silence only to be broken by Mr. Carney, who proposed a plan that renewed the enthusiasm; his was that he would give ten dollars, providing fifteen others would likewise come forth with the same amount. This was the scheme that gave impetus to the meeting, and immediately men were on their feet in all quarters of the hall anxious for the secretary to enroll them among the fifteen. They all came forward and nobly and willingly parted with their money for the benefit of the good work. Men promising five dollars were now heard from in great numbers. The total amount was now beyond the most sanguine expectation, and a new campus was a thing of the near future. The zeal displayed on that evening was surely indicative of the students' love for the college, and they were glad of heart that old Georgetown, firmly established in the intellectual world, was now assured of a like success in the athletic.

"A few days after this meeting workmen began the removal of the wall and mound, and the felling of the trees, in front of the old house at the end of the field. The contractor promises to have the field ready in time for the spring sports, when with all possible enthusiasm we shall inaugurate our new campus."

In carrying out the suggestions adopted at this time a committee of five was appointed, the members being Messrs. Murphy, '90, Knowlan, '90, Carney, '91, O'Donnell, '92 and Denver, '92. Father Harlin earnestly favored the plan and in a few well-timed remarks urged the proposition to form a crew which would reflect credit alike on the college and its students.

Another question presented at this meeting was that of changing the college colors, it being urged that as the war was over sentiment should begin to yield to requirement; but the old blue and gray was too firmly entwined in the hearts of the majority to admit of more than the mere suggestion of change. This being settled apparently for all time to come the next question presented

was "should we then, retaining the college colors, adopt a uniform blazer?" This question was discussed with some warmth and resulted in the appointment of a committee of four, one from each of the several classes, to settle the matter. Lawn tennis too came in for its share of the general debate and it was decided to improve the courts at the expense of the yard. And last of all it was proposed that the college have a field-day in the spring, to be open to the three departments of the university. This idea found unanimous approval and a committee of arrangements was appointed to carry out its details. Heretofore since 1875 field day had been held in the autumn, and was confined to students at the college.

This meeting was the beginning of an important movement in the department of athletics at Georgetown and brought about a radical change in former ideas and methods in regard to the subject. On March 15 a large meeting of university students was held in the law department building. At this meeting, says Thomas Francis Carney editorially in the *College Journal*, "Many students although desiring to take advantage of the numberless opportunities which Georgetown affords, the being in the national capital not the least, yet preferred for all practical purposes to take their degrees from inferior colleges which were better advertised to the outer world by those handling the bat and the oar, than those thumbing Liddell and Scott and Forcellini. To bring about a radical change in this respect, to show forth G. T. C. in the athletic world as it is in the intellectual, an animated meeting was held in the law department, March 15, by delegates representing the different schools of the university. Many warm speeches were made and filial spirit for alma mater ran high. All unanimously favored the marshalling of our athletic forces into one phalanx and not the running of the departments separately, as in the past. Corporation meant co-operation, and all pledged their undivided and personal aid that hereafter Georgetown should appear with glory in meeting other universities, and that she would strive hard to win honors in athletic contests as well as in scholarship.

"Mr. H. M. Westfall of the law school was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Carney of the school of arts temporary secretary. It was voted that hereafter all intercollegiate contests taking place in the District should be played on the college campus; that the baseball team should be placed on the field immediately and games be arranged with Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Lehigh, Kendall Green, Princeton, Annapolis and the universities of Pennsyl-

vania and Virginia; that the tennis tournament should be open to all clubs that wished to compete."

For the purpose of devising means for the erection of a new gymnasium, placing a crew on the river and for perfecting a permanent organization of the association the following committee was appointed to meet at the medical school building on March 20: H. M. Westfall, J. J. Tobin, G. M. Hunt and J. A. Saul of the law school; P. V. Dolan, J. A. Barry, J. H. Junghans of the school of medicine; and E. Murphy, D. F. Knowlan, D. M. Dyer, M. R. Denver and T. F. Carney of the arts and sciences department.

The meeting of March 20 opened with the most favorable prospects and reports. A permanent organization was then effected and officers were elected as follows: H. M. Westfall, law school, president; P. V. Dolan, school of medicine, vice-president; Thomas F. Carney, school of arts, secretary; D. M. Dyer, school of arts, treasurer. It was also decided to elect managers, committees of three—one from each department—to have supervision of the different sports, baseball, tennis and field athletics.

Several very important results in Georgetown athletics were the ultimate outgrowth of these meetings and the opening of spring found the ball team in excellent condition and a series of games already arranged for the season. The old tennis courts were renovated and two new ones provided, with plans perfected for a tournament open to all university schools and also to all players in the District. A boat crew was in active exercise practice on the river, with every promise that boating in the future would be one of the principal factors in university athletics.

"Why should we not have a boathouse?" said Editor J. Winslow Robinson in the *Journal* of March, 1890. "There is no reason whatever. We are right on the banks of the Potomac and have men who are fully competent to bring laurels to our standards. Now let the men who have started this new line of sports continue to urge on the rest of the students and, once causing a general interest to be taken in it, nothing can come of the scheme but triumph and success. We may not be successful at first, but time will show what we can accomplish."

Such was the beginning of organized athletics in the history of Georgetown University, and in later years Editor Robinson's prophecy has been fulfilled and repeated time after time until in intercollegiate athletics the old Jesuit seat of learning in the national capital District has come to fill a high place; and now,

whether on the ball field or in the racing shell old Georgetown must be reckoned with before the question of supremacy is settled. But the movement in the early part of 1890 was only a beginning, a foundation on which to build and enlarge and improve, and it remained for other agencies to raise the standard of excellence early attained to a still higher elevation and give the university the reputation it has enjoyed in intercollegiate athletics during the last fifteen or sixteen years. One of the chief factors in this more recent popularity is the loyal Society of Alumni, whose members have so often loosed their purse-strings to provide the means for procuring boats, the erection of boathouses and sending the crew of the blue and gray to annual regattas; and on occasion the treasury of the society has been unlocked and its funds placed at the disposal of the athletic association representing the university and its students. And besides the Society of Alumni and its individual members Georgetown athletics have always found a devoted friend in the *College Journal*, the pages of which always have been open to the advocacy of college pastimes and through this medium the needs of the association have been carried direct from the student organizations to the generous alumni whose assistance has been sought.

The seventy-third annual commencement was held June 24, 1890, and on that day Father Richards conferred the diploma and degree of A. B. on eight graduates, together with four degrees of A. M., two of Ph. D. and one degree of D. D. The graduating orations were delivered by Wm. G. McKechnie, Charles Albert White, Dominic F. Knowlan and Edward D. O'Brien. The valedictory was given by Francis Joseph Semmes of Louisiana, and James S. Easby-Smith, of the class of '91, read his prize translation of Horace's *Coelo Tonantem*. On this occasion every seat in Gaston hall was filled, and on the platform where sat the faculty and clergy there was conspicuously displayed the portrait of the founder of the Merrick debating medal. After the formal exercises were concluded the award of prizes was made, this feature of the programme having perhaps more interest for the students than that of graduation. The Goff medal for rational philosophy was awarded to William G. McKechnie of Massachusetts, as also was the McGrath medal for physics and the Kidwell medal for mechanics. The Brennan medal for elocution, the gift of Rev. P. H. Brennan, S. J., of Providence, Rhode Island, was won by Patrick H. O'Donnell of Indiana.

In addition to these and the standard endowed prizes, of which a particular account is given in other chapters of this work, there was awarded a gold medal of the value of \$100, given by "an unknown friend" through the Rev. J. J. Murphy, S. J., for the best metrical translation of two odes of Horace, one of which was prescribed to be "*Coelo Tonantem*" (Book III, ode 5), and the other being "*Non ebur neque aureum.*" This prize was taken by James S. Easby-Smith of Alabama. Special prizes were awarded to Edward L. Keyes of New York for the best examination on all of the odes and epodes of Horace, in addition to the matter read by the class, and to Patrick H. O'Donnell of Indiana who passed a successful examination on the whole of the Iliad in addition to the authors read by his class. The junior medal was taken by Raymond A. Heiskell, the sophomore medal by Edward L. Keyes, and the freshman medal by Mark McNeal.

"The medal presented for the translation of the two odes of Horace deserves perhaps more than passing mention. It was a medal of refined taste and exquisite workmanship, and in diameter was two and a half inches. On the obverse, around the perimeter, was this apt quotation: '*Vsqve Ego Postera Crescam Lavde Recens;*' and in the center, encircled by a maple wreath: '*Q. Horatius Flaccus.*' Around the outer circle of the reverse side of the medal was the legend: '*Collegium Georgiopolitanum An MDCCCXC Decrevit.*' A palm wreath surrounded the pregnant Horatian phrase, '*Nil Sine Te Mei Prosvnt Honores*'—a word of warning, perhaps, to the successful and deserving winner to repress any inordinate 'soul-elation.' " (*College Journal.*)

For the academic year of 1890-91 the total number of students entered was 251, a number considerably in excess of that of any recent preceding year. During the same year the total student enrollment in the law school was 248 and in the school of medicine 124. The faculty changes appear to have been less in number and importance than was usual in such a large teaching body. Father Edward Connolly, S. J., became vice-president and prefect of studies in place of Father Francis B. Goeding. Father John A. Chester, S. J., was appointed teacher of higher algebra, and Mr. J. Barry Smith, S. J., was made professor of chemistry, succeeding Father John W. Fox. Mr. William P. O'Connor, S. J., formerly of Gonzaga College, became teacher of the second class in rudiments and Mr. Francis J. McNiff, S. J., teacher of the first class in rudiments. Mr. Edward W. Raymond, S. J., took the third

grammar class, division A, and Rev. Edward McTammany, S. J., teacher of the third class in grammar, division B.

The annual yard meeting was held soon after the session opened, and there "all was harmony and all meant business." The following officers of the athletic association were elected: Father Thomas S. Harlin, S. J., president, *ex officio*; Henry P. Wilson, '91, vice-president; Thomas F. Carney, '91, secretary; William J. Donnelly, '91, treasurer; Joseph Magale, '91, manager; Edward L. Keyes, '92, athletic news correspondent. At the meeting it was determined to found a reading-room association which should conduct a model room, one with all the functions of so important a factor in the college; one which should have the necessaries, comforts, bearings and effects of a parlor.

Father Chester, treasurer of the college, entered during the session and was greeted with cries of "speech! speech!" Answering, he said he could respond to better advantage when wearing his toga of office; that he would act in harmony with the different occasions when he might be called upon and would contribute more than words. Three cheers were given for Fathers Chester, Daugherty and Harlin, after which the meeting adjourned. Twenty-four sturdy youngsters responded as material from which to select the football eleven, but that which was of greater interest to the students just at the time was the fact that the training rooms were in process of construction in the basement of the new building.

Field Day was October 18, 1890. Gold medals were given by father rector to Stephen B. Fleming and to John P. Gately who made the highest number of points. Fleming won throwing the ball, kicking football, and was second in the following events: 100 yards dash, vaulting, running long jump, mile run, standing long jump, hop, skip and jump, running high jump. Gately won the running long jump, mile run, bicycle race, running high jump, hop, skip and jump, and was second in the 440 and 880 yards runs.

This year marks the beginning of real football at Georgetown. It is true that some games under the modern rules had been played during the past three or four years; and that there had been football, of the old style, at Georgetown, since the seventies, when there was a regularly organized team; but not until this year did Georgetown seriously contest with the teams of other colleges of equal standing.

The football team of this the pioneer year was as follows: Patrick H. O'Donnell, center (Captain); Eugene Dyer, R. G.; J.

Daley, L. G.; John O'Neil, R. T.; Ernest B. Smith, L. T.; John A. Geary, L. E.; Isadore Dyer, R. E.; Stephen B. Fleming and Richard Murphy, half backs; James Henchey, quarterback; Edward L. Keyes, fullback; substitutes, Matthew R. Denver, R. T.; J. Sullivan and Henry B. Kauffman, halfbacks; and J. S. Easby-Smith, quarterback. The trainer was J. S. McCoy, a student at the Law School, prominently connected with athletics in the Columbia Athletic Club.

The team during this year played the following teams: Kendall Green, Columbia Athletic Club of Washington (two games), Naval Academy, Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Washington and Lee University, Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Columbian (now George Washington) University, Fordham College, Swarthmore College. Of course the team won from Columbian, as well as from several other teams, and tied with Fordham.

On October 15-17 the college celebrated the solemn and beautiful ceremonies of the triduum in honor of the Blessed Margaret Alacoque on the second centenary of her glorious departure to Heaven. On November 25 the philosophers observed the day of their patron, St. Catherine, and on the evening of December 2 the class in rhetoric, as is the old custom, gave an elaborate entertainment in honor of St. Cecelia. On the afternoon of December 21 the second class in grammar gave a banquet in the boys' refectory and in the evening of the same day the freshmen held a similar function and general reunion.

Early in January the executive committee of the Society of Alumni began preparations for the annual banquet to be held in April, and in February the students celebrated mardi-gras according to time-honored custom. On this occasion the "Merchant of Venice" was presented, with Thomas Sedgwick as duke of Venice, Robert J. Collier as Shylock, Thomas F. Carney as Antonio, Raymond A. Heiskell as Bassanio, Condé M. Nast as Lorenzo, while Mark McNeal made a most excellent Portia. As an afterpiece the boys gave "The Virginia Mummy."

Returning spring brought its customary diversions and also considerable hard work and study in preparation for the final examinations. The annual reunion of the Society of Alumni furnished temporary enjoyment for those who were soon to become members of that splendid organization, and the regular meetings of the several college societies were reminders of the approaching commencement day.

In May public announcement was made to the effect that the faculty hoped to be able to establish a separate scientific department; and in his address at the last meeting of the Society of Alumni Father Richards mentioned having received many applications for special technical instruction, and he then ventured the hope that some plan would be devised to bring about the desired end, but that under existing circumstances it would be impracticable, as the proposed department would necessitate an expenditure of something like \$50,000 and the funds for the purpose were not then within reach of the college corporation.

In the same month, under the will of the late Dr. Ethelbert Carroll Morgan, the university was made a legatee to the amount of \$20,000, to be applied, subject to a certain contingency of time, to specific purposes: the sum of \$10,000 to be held as an endowment for the prosecution of research into the colonial history of Maryland and the territory then embraced within the District of Columbia, the preservation of archives, etc., this fund to be known as the James Ethelbert Morgan fund; the sum of \$5,000 to maintain a scholarship in the school of medicine; and the sum of \$5,000 to endow a scientific or other scholarship in the arts and sciences department, to be awarded by competitive examination to a District student in some Catholic or public school in the District. This fund was to be known as the E. Carroll Morgan fund. An account of Dr. Morgan's life will be found in the second volume of this work.

Among the several donations to the college during the year mention may be made of the sums of money given as subscriptions to the junior students' gymnasium fund, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,040. The Riggs library was materially increased by gifts of many valuable works, among them a collection of 268 volumes from "a generous and devoted friend." In like manner the Coleman museum collection was considerably increased, and the general art collection was augmented by the acquisition of five magnificent photographs of scenes in Rome, the gift of the daughters of Mr. F. Preston B. Sands.

The seventy-fourth annual commencement and the anniversary of the one hundred and second year of the college was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 23, 1891, in the presence of a large audience, with a number of invited guests in seats on the platform. The exercises were of the usual character, except that a class poem by James S. Easby-Smith took the place of the salutatory address



of some former years. The graduating orations were "Denomination Schools," by James E. Duross, and "The Catholic Press," by Fenwick J. Stewart. The valedictory oration was delivered by Raymond A. Heiskell of Maryland. Father Richards conferred the degrees, there being thirteen graduates who received their A. B. degree, Charles P. Neill of Texas achieving the rare distinction of receiving his degree of A. B. *summa cum laude*; ten candidates received the master degree, with one honorary degree of A. B. and one of A. M.

The Goff medal for rational philosophy was awarded to Charles P. Neill of Texas; as also were the McGrath medal for physics, the Philodemic prize essay medal, and the Kidwell medal for mechanics. The Dahlgren medal for calculus, founded in 1890, by John Vinton Dahlgren and first contested for at this commencement, was awarded to Edward L. Keyes of New York. The gold medal for christian doctrine was taken by James S. Easby-Smith, who also won the Morris historical and Toner scientific medals; and the Brennan medal for elocution was won by Ernest B. Smith of Virginia. In the distribution of special prizes the gold medal given by Frank Rudd, A. M., of Brooklyn, New York, was awarded to Mr. Easby-Smith for a metrical translation of the odes and fragments of Sappho; a prize to Joseph C. Mattingly of Maryland for a sketch entitled "English Metres and English Versification"; prizes to Michael T. Garvin of Tennessee and William A. O'Donnell of Pennsylvania, both for successful examinations in extra work in Greek translation and composition; a prize to Jean Des Garennes of Washington, D. C., for a successful examination in five books of Ovid's "Tristia"; and a prize to John J. Bradley of New York for a successful examination in all of the odes and epodes of Horace. The junior medal was awarded to Ambrose A. Beavan, the sophomore medal to William J. Collins, and the freshman medal to William A. O'Donnell.

At the opening of the college in September, 1891, at the beginning of the next scholastic year, the total number of students entered in the several classes was 284, and of these 199 were in the preparatory department and 88 in the college classes, including 4 in the newly established post-graduate school. This was the greatest attendance in the history of the college to that time and the situation of affairs both in respect to attendance and the physical condition of the institution was especially gratifying to Father Richards and all other friends of old Georgetown. The opening day,

Thursday, September 10, presented a scene of hurry and bustle and reawakened life and many were the hearty welcomes from the professors to the returning students and many the warm grasping of hands among old comrades and new friends. On the morning of the 11th the formal opening services were held in Trinity church, with solemn high mass by Rev. Father John G. Hagen, S. J., and an inaugural sermon by Rev. Father John J. Murphy, S. J., pastor of the church, and for many years connected with the college.

In the faculty several changes had been made for the year, and Father Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., after an absence of four years, returned as vice-president and prefect of schools and discipline. Father Michael H. O'Brien, former professor of theology at Woodstock, became professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics in the post-graduate and undergraduate courses. Father Henry J. Shandelle, former professor here and afterward at Holy Cross, was made professor of rhetoric in the undergraduate course and of general literature and English philology in the post-graduate course. Mr. L. Eugene Ryan, late prefect of discipline at Boston College, succeeded Father Richey as prefect of discipline in the junior division. Mr. Thomas I. Cryon, S. J., took the class in poetry formerly taught by Mr. Kane, who was absent on account of his health. Father Brownrigg was appointed teacher of second grammar, Mr. Charles F. Bridges, S. J., and Mr. Patrick F. O'Gorman, S. J., teachers in the preparatory school and Mr. Joseph J. McLaughlin, S. J., assistant prefect of schools.

This year the post-graduate school, which had first been added to the college course in 1855 and maintained for several years, but had later been abandoned, was re-established on a substantial basis, the first class of four consisting of James S. Easby-Smith, A. B. (Georgetown) '91, Pierce J. Grace, A. B. (Boston College) '91, he having been formerly a student at Georgetown in the eighties, William A. Murphy, A. B. (Boston College) '91, and Daniel J. O'Donnell, A. B. (Georgetown) '89.

Having settled down to earnest class work the students next interested themselves in the reorganization of the several societies in which they were eligible to membership, with the usual interest shown in the composition of the 'varsity and junior football elevens. The previous year had disclosed excellent work in the athletic departments and during the coming year the interest was not to be permitted to decline. October 17 was Georgetown field day and a cheerful morning beamed over the campus when the

athletes stepped into the arena. At the end of the contest Stephen Dougall was found to have the highest number of points to his credit and received the gold medal from the hands of Father Richards.

The junior class fittingly observed St. Cecelia's day with literary and musical exercises in which several students took a prominent part. Field day was held on October 17, and in the evening of Thanksgiving day in Gaston hall Stephen Dougall the victor in the majority of the contests received the trophy, a gold medal. During the fall the 'varsity eleven played several hard games, winning some and losing others, but on the whole made a very creditable showing.

In February, 1892, Riggs library was benefitted by the acquisition of the valuable historical collections of the late John Gilmary Shea. When it became known that the library was for sale Father Richards at once took measures to secure it and applied to several of the alumni to assist him in a financial way. The response was generous and soon afterwards Dr. Shea signed the articles of sale by which Georgetown, for a consideration which was entirely satisfactory to the vendor, became owner of the library. It contained about 10,000 printed books, valuable manuscripts and pamphlets relating to the early history of the Catholic church in America, a line of Bibles from the beginning of printing, a number of books in Spanish and an unique collection of Indian dialects.

Other Georgetown mardi-gras carnivals may have surpassed that of 1892 in some respects, but none ever furnished more genuine pleasure than that held in the late winter of this year, the principal features of which were musical entertainments and a *bal masque*, with the usual accompaniment of grotesque characters such as college students alone can originate and carry out. The carnival closed with a collation in the refectory, where the events of the occasion were discussed and where many congratulations were showered on "Matt" Denver, '92, chairman of the executive committee and general manager of the exercises.

In April public announcement was made of the purpose of Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren, wife of John Vinton Dahlgren, '89, to erect on the college grounds a chapel as a memorial of her son, Joseph Drexel Dahlgren. A site was selected on the west side of the quadrangle, and there the edifice was erected in 1892. The cornerstone was laid on May 19 by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by several clergymen, the provincial and the rev-

erend fathers of the Society of Jesus of the Maryland-New York province. The chapel was completed in the fall of the same year and was consecrated with imposing ceremonies on Friday, June 9, 1893. The Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, more frequently called the Dahlgren chapel, is a beautiful edifice, with a seating capacity for about 500 persons, and was built at a time when the college had real need of such an institution, the student body having outgrown the old chapel which had been in use for so many years. Its extreme length is 109 feet, 60 feet wide at the transepts and 40 feet wide at the entrance front.



The Dahlgren Chapel.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the chapel gave the students an extra holiday in May; but it has been known for many years that Georgetown holidays are rare and so few and far between that their coming is always anticipated with pleasure. "But," says C. Piquette Mitchel, '93, in the *Journal*, "one may be consoled by the thought of the immortal Will--

" 'If all the year were playing holidays,  
To sport would be as tedious as to work.' "

The month also brought its usual series of debates and disputations, some of them having relation to the honors of commencement day. The philosophers held their third public disputation on the 11th, the Philonomosians their prize debate on the 13th, while the Philodemic Society contested for the Merrick debating medal along toward commencement time.

The seventy-fifth annual commencement was held in Gaston hall June 21, 1892, and consisted of brief exercises of an unusually interesting character. The class poem was read by Thomas P. A. Walsh, and the honors of class valedictorian were carried away by J. Bennett Carroll Shipman of Virginia, who also by reason of superior merit in the finishing year of his course won the Goff medal for rational philosophy, the McGrath medal for physics and the Kidwell medal for mechanics, as well as being the winner of the Toner scientific medal and the Philodemic prize essay medal. The bachelor's oration was delivered by Joseph S. Rogers, and the master's oration by Daniel J. O'Donnell.

There were twelve graduates in the class, of whom ten received the degree of A. B., and two the degree of Ph. B.; and the degree of Mus. B. was conferred on Pierce J. Grace, who also took his A. M. in course. Besides these Father Richards conferred eight master degrees in course and one honorary, two degrees of LL. D. and one degree of D. D. While Mr. Shipman won several of the best prizes, others of equal value were taken by other successful competitors.

In the post-graduate class in philosophy the faculty prize of \$25 was awarded to William A. Murphy of Massachusetts, average 96.4, next in merit D. J. O'Donnell 94.86, J. S. Easby-Smith 92.56. In the English literature class the faculty prize of \$25 fell to Daniel J. O'Donnell of Pennsylvania, average 97.33, next in merit J. S. Easby-Smith 96.66, as also did the faculty prize of \$25 for history and French literature and the faculty prize of \$25 for the highest average in all of the classes of his course, average 93.25, next in merit J. S. Easby-Smith, 91.65.

Mr. Patrick H. O'Donnell this year won the much-prized Merrick debating medal. The Dahlgren medal for calculus went to Stephen Quentin Hayes of the District of Columbia, the christian doctrine medal to Mark McNeal of Maryland, and the college medal for elocution to Joseph S. Rogers of Maryland.

At the conclusion of the celebration of the mass in Trinity church, Georgetown, on the opening day of the scholastic year,

September 16, 1892, Father Richards ascended the altar steps and gave the formal opening address to the students; and he pointed out to them their duty to themselves and their parents, the public and to the college, and urged that they see how they could turn the year to their own advantage and make themselves good christians and good citizens.

The year was begun with the unprecedented attendance of 282 students enrolled, 177 in the preparatory department and 105 in the college. The apparent earnestness with which all these young men applied themselves to their tasks augured well for bright prospects and deserved honors at the next commencement day. On their part the faculty showed the kindest spirit toward the boys, encouraged them in healthful exercise and, as has always been done at Georgetown, gave them real assistance when inclined to stumble over rough places in their studies, and thus established themselves firmly in the affections of the students. The year passed with the usual pastimes, society functions, banquets and festivals. On the evening of Columbus day the celebration of the quadri-centennial of the discovery of America was held in Gaston hall, where an elaborate programme was carried out. The annual field day followed, the winner of the gold medal being C. Dodge with 25 points, John P. Gately being second with 17 points, and while these lesser diversions were going on the football eleven was training hard for the series of games arranged for the season. The yard meeting had been held late in September and the matter of athletics had then been placed under proper direction.

A new organization sprang into existence during this year and took its place in Georgetown athletics under the name of the Boxers' and Fencers' club, with headquarters in the college gymnasium. These, however, were matters of minor importance in comparison with the greater event of the Thanksgiving day battle on the gridiron between Columbia Athletic Club and Georgetown, when the colors of the blue and gray were shown above those of the red and white. With Virginia, in this year, honors were divided, the score being a tie. After the season the students went into their studies with renewed earnestness to prepare for the winter examinations, but here it may be said that at Georgetown no study hours ever were sacrificed for the pleasures of college athletics.

On January 19, 1893, the college celebrated the episcopal jubilee of the Holy Father Leo XIII. The honored guest of the

day was Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, to whom an elaborate reception was given by the college officers and faculty, followed in the evening by an equally elaborate student reception in Gaston hall. The exercises were begun by Rev. Father Richard's welcoming address in behalf of the students, which was delivered in Latin. The subsequent part of the entertainment was furnished by the students whose names are here given, with the subjects of their addresses: "Leo XIII, the Arbiter of Nations," Robert J. Collier; "Leo XIII, the Guide of Christian Schoolmen," Francis D. Mullan; "Leo XIII, the Father of Workmen," John F. O'Brien; "Leo XIII, the Friend of America" (a poem), Dion J. Murphy; "Leo XIII, the Defender of the Oppressed," Patrick H. O'Donnell. At the close of the exercises the delegate consented to address the faculty and students, and pronounced an eloquent oration in Latin. After he had finished the faculty and students arose and in a body sang the jubilee hymn of Leo XIII, written by Eliza Allen Starr, with the music by Monte. All then knelt and received the blessing of the delegate.

On Sunday, April 16, the new Dahlgren chapel was dedicated, the sermon being delivered by the very reverend provincial of the Maryland-New York province. As a fitting close of the day the solemn benediction was given in the evening by the rector. The more elaborate ceremony of consecration took place on June 9, and was conducted by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, attended by Rev. Father Richards as archdeacon, Rev. Father McTammany as deacon and Rev. Father Hedrick as subdeacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford of St. Michael's, Washington.

The seventy-sixth annual commencement was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 27, 1893, in the presence of an audience that filled the spacious assembly chamber to the limit of its capacity. It had been expected that President Cleveland would be present and confer the degrees, but by reason of his enforced absence the office assigned to him was performed by the honored head of the Maryland-New York province. The exercises opened with the class poem by Patrick J. Carlon, "Reminiscences." The bachelor's oration was delivered by Francis P. Sheehy, the master's oration by Edward J. Mahoney, and the valedictory by Francis Drexel Mullan.

There were seventeen graduates in the class of '93, sixteen of whom received the degree of A. B. and one the degree of Ph. B. Eight A. M. degrees in course, one Ph. D. degree in course, and one honorary degree of A. M., one LL. D. and one of D. D. also were

conferred by President Richards of the university. Along about the close of the regular exercises the undergraduates massed themselves in the gallery to give a proper greeting to their favorites when the prizes were declared. In the post-graduates classes the faculty prize of \$25 for philosophy was awarded to Edward J. Mahoney of Massachusetts, and he also was announced as winner of the \$25 prize for English literature and the \$25 prize for the highest average in all the classes of the course. It is worthy of special mention here that in the class of philosophy every member surpassed the standing required for honorable mention, a fact without parallel in the previous history of the college. The faculty prize of \$25 for history was awarded to D. Marcus Dyer of the District of Columbia, and the faculty prize of \$25 for French literature to John A. Coultherst of Massachusetts.

In the senior classes the Goff medal for rational philosophy was given to Vincent A. Sheehy of the District of Columbia, the McGrath medal for physics to Mark McNeal of Maryland, the Kidwell medal for mechanics to John Francis Clark of the District of Columbia, and the medal for christian doctrine to Edward J. Tobin of California. The Dahlgren medal for calculus was taken by Francis Borgia McDermott of Ohio, and the college medal for elocution by Patrick J. Carlon of New York.

Among the special prizes, which were of very high rank in the college at this time, that for a successful oral examination on the whole of the speech of Aeschines, in addition to the regular work of the rhetoric class, was awarded to Jean F. P. des Garennnes of the District of Columbia; the prize for a successful examination on all the odes and epodes of Horace, in addition to the regular work of the poetry class, to William D. Bradley of New York; and that for the most scholarly contribution to the *College Journal* (given by Thomas P. Kernan of New York) was awarded to Mark McNeal of Maryland.

On Monday, September 11, 1893, the prefect of studies began the usual examinations for admission to the classes of the lower schools and on Friday morning following the schools were opened with solemn high mass in the Dahlgren chapel, Rev. Father Hagen officiating. After the mass the faculty and students assembled in Gaston hall to listen to the reading of the class lists of 1893-94 by the prefect of studies; and there the fact disclosed that the total enrollment of the year in all of the classes of the academic department was 287.



In the faculty Father Murphy, former vice-president and prefect of studies, and Father Chester, the former treasurer, had gone into the mission field. Father McTammany had been transferred to Troy, New York, and Father Woods, who had taught the last class in poetry, was now in Louvain, Belgium, taking a course in ecclesiastical history. Father Prendergast had gone to Jersey City and Father Gorman became prefect of discipline and professor of mathematics at Holy Cross College, Worcester. But the places thus made vacant were filled before the schools opened. Rev. Father Patrick H. Brennan became the new minister, Father Frisbie the new chaplain, and Father Duncan, an old Georgetown student, A. B. '53, was appointed treasurer of the college. Father Thomas S. Harlin had returned to the college after an absence of two years and again became first prefect of discipline, and Father Becker, formerly of Holy Cross, was professor of poetry and teacher of higher mathematics. Among other accessions to the teaching force were Father Pittar, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Raley and Mr. Conwell, all of the Society of Jesus.

Early during the session all of the college societies perfected their organizations for the year and athletics came in for its full share of attention. The 'varsity eleven played several hotly contested games, but went down in defeat in battle with the Annapolis cadets and also when arrayed against the Virginians. In mentioning the college societies it is interesting to note that at this time there were no less than fifteen distinct student organizations at Georgetown, several of the more important of which are made the subjects of special mention in another part of this work. The societies in existence in the college in November, 1893, were the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, now known as the Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate; the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, which was organized among the students in 1888-89 under the name of Conference of St. Francis de Sales; League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which was formally established in the college in June, 1888; St. John Berchmans Sanctuary Society, which dated its history from the year 1892, about the time of the consecration of the Dahlgren chapel and which assumes charge of the decoration of the chapel on festival days; the Philodemic Society; the French Academy, which was established in 1890; the Philonomosian Society; the Students' Library, with about 3,600 books on its shelves; the Toner Scientific Circle; the Dramatic Society; the Glee Club; the Junior Sodality and the Junior Library, and finally, the Ath-

letic Association, or "The Yard," comprising under one general direction all of the organizations existing among the students for purposes of amusement and exercise, such as baseball, football, tennis and billiards.

On the 25th of October the students celebrated the cardinal's jubilee with a reception in his honor and in which the entire university took part, each department being represented by some one or more of its students, past or present. The occasion was one of great importance and Gaston hall seldom held a larger or more distinguished audience. The words of welcome were spoken by Thomas B. McDonald, A. B., of the school of medicine and the words of praise by Patrick H. O'Donnell, A. M., of the school of law. The arts and sciences department was liberally represented in the exercises by Leonard F. Doyle, who gave the Bedouin love song; Robert J. Collier, "Auspice Maria"; Jean des Garennnes, "Oratio Gratulatoria;" Cuthbert Powell, "Auspice Maria" (English verse); Dion J. Murphy, "Ode to the Cardinal." Among the others who took part were Condé M. Nast, Mateo Guillen, Charles Edelman, George H. De Clouet, William H. Daly, Thomas F. Devine and Patrick H. Carlon.

When the exercises were concluded Frank Smith, '94, approached the cardinal's throne and in a few well-chosen words presented his eminence with a beautiful volume bound in cardinal morocco, containing the addresses of the reception and bearing on its title page a dedicatory inscription.

On November 9th Holy Cross College, Worcester, celebrated her golden jubilee. Holy Cross, as is well known, is an offshoot of Georgetown. Father Thomas F. Mulledy, her first president, and his immediate successors, Fathers Ryder and Early, had in turn gone there from Georgetown, and each had previously filled the president's chair. The same is true of the professors; they too went to Holy Cross from this college. In 1865 the offshoot institution received her charter from Massachusetts, with authority to confer degrees, but all graduates up to that time had received Georgetown degrees.

In the early part of 1894 the faculty decided to introduce a modification of the curriculum for the benefit of students who intended, after graduation, to follow a course in engineering. Under the new regulation such students after the freshman year were at liberty to substitute the study of mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry for Greek, but in other respects their course re-

maintained unchanged and its successful completion led up to the degree of B. S. instead of A. B. The purpose of this step was to enable graduates to omit the first two years of the engineering course in the great technical schools of the country.

This had already been achieved in many cases, since chemistry, physics, and mathematics to the end of calculus, as given at Georgetown to even the classical students, were found to be fully equivalent to the same branches exacted from technical students elsewhere. This fact in itself was a high testimony of the thoroughness of the scientific instruction at Georgetown and one indeed which then could be attained in very few other classical colleges.

On Sunday evening, June 15, 1894, there was begun in Gaston hall a course of lectures intended primarily for the post-graduates, but to which all university students were invited. On that evening Mr. Leotsarkos, himself of Greek birth, delivered an illustrated lecture on Greece, its literature and art. On the next Sunday Mr. Percy M. Reese of Baltimore began his series of lectures on Rome—ancient, mediaeval and modern. On the evening of April 20 Georgios Georgiades lectured on the origin and development of the Greek language. On the evening of May 13 Mr. Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., of Baltimore, a former student, delivered a lecture on electricity and its appliances, and the closing lecture of the year's course was given by Dr. Quinn, professor of Greek exegesis and of the new testament at the Catholic University.

The seventy-seventh annual commencement was held in Gaston hall of Tuesday, June 19, 1894, and was honored by the presence of a larger number of distinguished guests than had attended a similar function in many years. Among those on the platform were Cardinal Gibbons, who was here for the performance of a special duty, Vice-President Stevenson, Mr. J. Patenotre, the French ambassador, Senators Call, Roach, Walsh and Mitchell and many other representatives of the highest stations in public, civil, military and naval life, eminent ecclesiastics and men high in the profession of law and medicine, all in numbers amounting to several hundred. So far as possible they were seated on the stage, but many of them were compelled to sit near the platform in the front of the great hall. Fifteen young men received the university degree of *artium baccalaureus* and five bachelors were further honored with the degree of *artium magister*. Three honorary degrees were conferred.

Just before the exercises began Father Richards made the

announcement that the descendants of Judge William Gaston had donated to the university a handsome marble bust of the judge, who when a boy was the first student in Georgetown College, and that this bust would be unveiled by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. The cardinal then arose and removed the veil from the bust, which stood on a pedestal at the back part of the platform, and as he did this the vast audience broke into applause in recognition of the gift and its unveiling by the cardinal.

The regular exercises opened with the reading of the class poem by Robert J. Collier of New York, author of the famous college song, "Sons of Georgetown," and son of Peter Fenelon Collier, the well known publisher who recently had donated to the college the entire edition of 1,000 volumes of John Gilmary Shea's admirable "History of Georgetown University," of which he was the publisher. The bachelor's oration was delivered by Condé M. Nast of Missouri, the master's oration by Thomas F. Devine of Connecticut, and the valedictory by J. Francis Smith of Maryland.

The award of prizes and premiums was made by Cardinal Gibbons, before whom each student knelt and kissed the episcopal ring on his right hand while the medal was pinned on his breast, or the premium, which in every case was a book or set of books, was handed to him.

Among the honors thus bestowed, in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this volume, were the post-graduate prizes: the faculty prize of \$25 for philosophy to William J. O'Leary of New Brunswick; the faculty prize of \$25 for English literature to Thomas F. Devine of Connecticut; the faculty prize of \$25 for French literature to William J. O'Leary; the faculty prize of \$25 for history to Anthony C. Reddy of Massachusetts; and the faculty prize of \$25 for the best average in all the classes of the course to William J. O'Leary.

In the senior classes the medal for rational philosophy, recently donated by Miss Jane A. Riggs, was awarded to William A. O'Donnell of Pennsylvania, as also were the McGrath medal for physics, the Kidwell medal for mechanics and the christine doctrine medal. The gold medal for elocution, the gift of Mrs. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, Ohio, was awarded to Robert J. Collier, winner in this year of the Merrick debating medal, and the Dahlgren medal for calculus went to W. T. Sherman Doyle of California. The new Horace medal, founded in memory of the late Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., by his personal friends, for the best metrical

translation of the odes of Horace, was awarded to Outerbridge Horsey, Jr., of Maryland.

The special prizes were awarded as follows: a gold medal for sight reading (given by a gentleman of Boston, Mass.), Edward J. Tobin of California; a gold medal (given by P. F. Collier of New York) for the best short story published during the year in the *College Journal*, Edward J. O'Brien of California; gold medals (given by Thomas P. Kernan, A. B., of New York) for the most scholarly contributions to the *College Journal* during the year, Robert J. Collier of New York and Walter S. Martin of California; a prize medal for a successful examination on all of the satires and epistles of Horace, in addition to the regular work of the poetry class, William D. Bradley of New York; and a prize medal for special work on the Phormio of Terence, John Devine of Washington and William D. Bradley of New York.

A noticeable improvement about the college grounds which attracted attention on the return of the students in September, 1894, was the athletic field on the north of the main building, the improvement and enlargement of which had been begun in 1890. The rapid advance in Georgetown athletics in recent years had created a demand for better facilities for preserving the high standard attained and nothing in the minds of the governing and student bodies tended so much to this end as that of providing a suitable athletic field. Therefore Georgetown field was finally completed during the summer and fall of 1894; and it was built both long and wide, with a quarter mile racing track around its borders. But ample as it may have been the field was not sufficiently large to make it impossible for some of the team to send the ball well out to the limits of the grounds in right field in the first great game with Yale; and it was there that the doughty captain of old Eli's men discovered a previously unknown "yawning abyss" of some forty feet abrupt descent (in imagination), and in honor of the discovery—and Yale's defeat—that particular spot was afterward called "Yale precipice." Georgetown field is of more than the regulation area, 500 feet long, 325 wide, and is conceded to be one of the finest baseball, football and athletic fields in the country. Besides the ball field a new handball court was constructed, although the work was not completed until the next season. The bricks for this purpose were taken from the old "bachelor's hall," the old building which once stood on the knoll bounding the convent garden. The im-

provements to the athletic field cost about \$2,800, a large part of which was contributed by students and alumni.

The academic year 1894-95 began on the second Wednesday in September, 1894, with a most excellent attendance of 296 students, of whom 141 were in the college classes and 155 in the preparatory department. The usual chapel service with high mass was held in the Dahlgren chapel and was followed by a few words of welcome and advice by Father Richards. The class of '95 held an impromptu meeting of welcome for its own members and perfected an organization for the year. The freshman class began with an unusually large number of members and was the largest of the college classes.

On the evening of February 22, 1895, the Philodemic Society held its annual debate in Gaston hall, which was elaborately decorated for this particular occasion, but not so much on account of the debate itself as the fact that Father Richards had granted the students of the senior class permission to wear the academic cap and gown, which had been recently adopted by its members. As the debaters in turn came forward it was agreed on every hand that the graceful flowing folds of the university gown heightened the effect of even the best logic. When Father Richards gave his consent to the adoption of the cap and gown he did so with the understanding that they should be worn only on academic occasions and that at certain times its use would be compulsory. The academic costume therefore became fully established at Georgetown by the class of '95, and the action met the approval of all persons having at heart the best interests of the college.

In March a course of lectures was arranged to take place in Gaston hall, primarily for the purpose of raising money for the athletic association, but the secondary and hardly less important purpose of which was to provide a series of instructive lectures for the benefit of whomsoever would attend. The course in a measure partook of the nature of several social functions and a number of ladies of prominence in Washington society kindly consented to act as patronesses, besides responding generously with material aid. "Readings from Various Authors" was the subject of the first lecture, delivered by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., professor of elocution in the college, and now pastor of St. Patrick's church, Washington. The second lecture was on the "Advantages and Uses of Athletics from a Medical Standpoint," by Dr. Frank Baker, professor of anatomy in the medical department. The third

lecture was given by Rev. Father Edward I. Devitt, S. J., professor of philology in the college, whose subject was "The Planting of the Faith in America." The last lecture of the course was delivered by Judge Martin F. Morris, LL. D., professor of constitutional law in the law school of the university, on the subject, "The Rise and Fall of Mohammedanism." The lectures were very well attended and nearly all purchasers took tickets for the course. Those who attended were well repaid, for all of the speakers were men well known in Washington educational and literary circles; and the athletic association was furnished with the means necessary to begin the season's games in good financial condition.

Annual field day was on May 14, 1895. The winner of the gold medal was George Mahoney, who obtained 25 points by winning the running broad jump, putting the shot, throwing the ball and standing long jump; W. E. Fox, with 16 points, won the silver medal, winning the 440, 220 and 100 yards dashes, and being second in putting the shot.

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The seventy-eighth annual commencement was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 25, 1895. The exercises were held in the morning, but the festivities of the day were not ended until after the dinner in the refectory given by the faculty to the Society of Alumni, the class of '95, and a number of invited guests. At 10 o'clock in the morning Father Richards stepped to the front of the stage in the hall and addressed the audience on the subject of unveiling the portrait of Archbishop Carroll, painted by Gilbert Stuart. At the conclusion of his remarks the exercises proper were begun with the reading of the class poem by H. Augustine Gaynor of New York. The bachelor's oration "Governmental Atheism," was delivered by E. Vincent Smith of Virginia, the master's oration, "The Sphere of the State," by Francis M. Eline of Wisconsin, and the valedictory by Charles E. Roach of North Dakota, son of Senator Roach, himself an old Georgetown student. After the prizes and premiums had been announced the audience listened

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Over and about the portals of the Dahlgren chapel at the solemn service which preceded the opening of the academic year in 1895 was the inscription "All things to the Greater Glory of God," thus rendering into plain English the symbols A. M. D. G., the legend found in every institution of the Society of Jesus. This was done in the function of the solemn high mass on Thursday, September 12, the celebrant being Rev. Father Hagen, assisted by Rev. Father Henry J. Shandelle as deacon and Mr. John Corbett, S. J., as subdeacon. The sermon was by Rev. Father Edward I. Devitt, from the text, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God."

After the service in the chapel Father Richards and the faculty met the students in Gaston hall, where the exercises were less



In the faculty Father Murphy, former vice-president and prefect of studies, and Father Chester, the former treasurer, had gone into the mission field. Father McTammany had been transferred to Troy, New York, and Father Woods, who had taught the last class in poetry, was now in Louvain, Belgium, taking a course in ecclesiastical history. Father Prendergast had gone to Jersey City and Father Gorman became prefect of discipline and professor of mathematics at Holy Cross College, Worcester. But the places thus made vacant were filled before the schools opened. Rev. Father Patrick H. Brennan became the new minister, Father Frisbie the new chaplain, and Father Duncan, an old Georgetown student, A. B. '53, was appointed treasurer of the college. Father Thomas S. Harlin had returned to the college after an absence of two years and again became first prefect of discipline, and Father Becker, formerly of Holy Cross, was professor of poetry and teacher of higher mathematics. Among other accessions to the teaching force were Father Pittar, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Raley and Mr. Conwell, all of the Society of Jesus.

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a splendid reception to the Catholic delegate. The day in the university history, the assemblage gathered in the gymnasium manifested through the singing and music, the very extent of the gracious and cordial nature of the ovation. The student exercises were Daniel O'Connell's "Loyalty to Peter"; John Francis O'Connell's "Loyalty to Caesar"; John Francis O'Connell's "Loyalty to Self"; and Hugh Augustine O'Connell's "Loyalty to Justitiam Saturabun-

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After the service in the chapel Father Richards and the faculty met the students in Gaston hall, where the exercises were less

formal and related to the work of the classes about to be begun; and after the *schola brevis* the several professors welcomed the students in their respective recitation rooms. The total attendance for the session was 281 students, of whom 18 were in the graduate school, 130 in the academic higher classes and 133 in the preparatory department. Few important events occurred during the months previous to the holiday recess and only the customary diversions varied the routine of college life; but soon after the holidays the bulletin board proclaimed the subjects of debate for the Philodemic Society in its contest for the debating medal, the Philodemic essay prize, the Morris historical medal and the Horace medal for the best metrical translation of one of the odes of Horace.

The festival of mardi-gras was celebrated in true Georgetown style in the evening of February 18, 1896, and although shorn of one of its former principal features—the bal masque—was royally celebrated. The banquet was held in the college dining room at 6:30 and in point of enjoyment really excelled any of the celebrations of former years. For very good reasons the committee saw fit to omit the masked ball from the programme. After dinner the Dramatic Association gave the play "New Brooms," with Mr. Douglas (law) as Noah Crusty, Mr. McAnerney as Fred and Mr. O'Connor as Trusty, while McLaughlin, Keane and Greene as the "new brooms" brought down the house with their good hits.

Five lectures were announced to be given during the spring by Judge Martin F. Morris on the subject of "The Development of Civil and Constitutional Liberty." In this year for the first time the Society of Alumni became closely and actively identified with athletics at Georgetown University. Dr. J. Dudley Morgan, Michael J. Colbert and J. Nota McGill, the alumni members of the advisory committee, addressed a circular letter to the members of the society, setting forth the object of the committee and asking for material aid as well as moral support. Each local alumnus was asked to purchase a season ticket for the ball games and the non-resident members were asked to contribute to the funds of the athletic association. The appeal met with prompt and generous response and placed the treasury in good condition for the season's games. Besides the funds raised in this way Eugene D. F. Brady gave one of his popular illustrated lectures on "Venice" for the benefit of the association, donating the entire receipts for that purpose.

On April 30 Georgetown again gave a splendid reception to His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, the apostolic delegate. The day indeed was worthy of a prominent place in the university history, on account of the rank and splendor of the assemblage gathered in Gaston hall, the warmth and enthusiasm manifested through the elaborate programme of addresses and music, the very excellent speech of Father Richards and the gracious and cordial response of the distinguished recipient of the ovation. The students who took the most active part in the exercises were Daniel Aloysius Webb (medical), who spoke of "Loyalty to Peter"; John Joseph Douglas (law), "Loyalty to Caesar"; John Francis O'Brien (philosophy), "Loyalty to Self"; and Hugh Augustine Gaynor (graduate school), "Qui Esuriunt Justitiam Saturabuntur," a poem.

After Father Richards' address was concluded the cardinal responded in pleasing words, and after the formal exercises were ended the cardinal and the rector gave a reception in the great parlor on the main floor in the college building.

The seventy-ninth annual commencement was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 23, 1896. In speaking of the event the *Journal* says it took a function of seven hours to do justice to the crowning ceremonies of the year for both the students and the alumni of the old university. Such, however, were the variety and splendor of the events that interest was maintained from the time of the coronation march, to which the long file of graduates entered upon the stage, to the grace with which the banquet of the Society of Alumni was concluded, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The largest class graduated for many years may in truth claim to have had the grandest commencement in many decades.

Soon after ten o'clock, under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, with Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia on his right and Father Rector Richards on his left, the exercises of the occasion were carried out, continuing until after one o'clock in the afternoon. The class poem was read by Walter S. Martin of California; the bachelor's oration was delivered by Charles F. Valentine of Maine, the master's oration by Michael J. Scanlan of Massachusetts and the valedictory by J. Ashton Devereux of Pennsylvania. The address to the graduates was given by Archbishop Ryan.

On the last commencement day the cap and gown appeared for the first time on the bachelors; this year the hood was added

for all degrees. The cardinal presented the diplomas and then imposed these college insignia. The class of '96 had twenty-seven members, of whom twenty-six received the bachelor degree and one the degree of B. S. Fifteen degrees of master of arts in course and one honorary, two degrees of doctor of philosophy, and three degrees of doctor of laws also were conferred.

In the graduate school a cash prize of \$75 (given by John W. Corcoran, LL. D., of Boston, Mass.) was awarded to Edward J. Tobin of California for the highest average in the courses of that school, average 98.3; a cash prize of \$25 (given in memory of Bernard A. Kengla, LL. B., '87) to the student of the graduate school gaining the second highest average in the graduate courses, awarded to James V. Hanrahan, A. B., of Massachusetts, average 93.3.

In the senior classes the medal for rational philosophy (given by Mrs. Peter Donahue of San Francisco) was awarded to Robert D. Douglas of North Carolina; McGrath medal for physics, Philip E. Dyer of the District of Columbia; Kidwell medal for mechanics, William N. Roach of North Dakota; Christian doctrine medal, Robert D. Douglas; gold medal for elocution, Benedict F. Maher of Maine; Dahlgren medal for calculus, William N. Roach of North Dakota; Horace medal for the best metrical translation of the odes of Horace, Samuel Waggaman, Jr., of the District of Columbia; Gorman medal (given by Charles E. Gorman, LL. D., of Providence, Rhode Island, to the class of '99 until its graduation, in memory of his son Edmund), Thomas J. Cullen of Rhode Island.

Special prize of \$25 (given by E. A. Scott of Newberry, South Carolina) for the best contribution to the *College Journal*, Caleb Clarke Magruder, A. B., student of the law school; special prize of \$10 (given by the *College Journal* for the best short story), Edward J. Tobin of California; prize for a successful examination in four speeches of Cicero in addition to the regular work of the class, Timothy S. Connolly of Maine.

The usual academic exercises preceded the opening of the college departments in September, 1896. In Dahlgren chapel Rev. Henry J. Shandelle celebrated solemn high mass and Rev. John A. Conway preached the sermon. It was rather pleasing to the students to know that few changes had been made in the faculty. Rev. Jerome Daugherty, for several years the esteemed minister of the college, had gone to fill the same office at Woodstock, and

Rev. William McDonough, first prefect of discipline, had been transferred to St. Peter's College, Jersey City. The Rev. William P. Butts was the new minister at Georgetown and Rev. James Becker succeeded Father McDonough. The whole number of students entered for the year was 285, of which number 34 were students of the graduate school, 122 in the college classes and 129 in the preparatory department.

The class of '97 perfected its organization early in the year and the other classes followed soon afterward. Then the actual work of the year was begun in earnest. In October it was announced to the graduates and the seniors that Judge Morris would deliver his course of lectures on the "Origin and Progress of Civil and Constitutional Liberty," which was virtually a continuation of his course of the last year.

With the expansion of the work of the graduate school in the two directions of biology and music that department nearly reached its completion, and before the term was advanced one month Dr. Ch. Wardell Stiles could boast twenty-five members in his biology class, while Anton Gloetzner was already promised a complement of students to take up the study of the theory of music.

In November the announcement was made that in view of the large and constantly increasing number of applicants for the degree of Ph. D. in course the faculty, realizing the true significance of the degree, held a meeting to discuss its requirements, and they formulated a plan of preparation and entrusted its execution to the Rev. Aloysius Brucker, S. J. The plan embraced special lectures on several days of the week, with which discussions were to be connected. In January an examination was to be held, to serve as a criterion of proficiency to test the probability of the candidates completing the course within the three years which they would have devoted to the study of philosophy. If then they should satisfy the examiners the course would be continued, and if not the degree would have to be deferred. In addition to all of these safeguards of the maintenance of a high standard at Georgetown provision was made that candidates be required to pass an hour's oral examination on a syllabus of theses *de universa philosophia*, and this was to be preceded by a dissertation of a nature to impress the faculty with all the marks of a masterly performance in the field of their chosen sciences.

In February, 1897, notice was sent to nearly all of the candi-



dates for the Ph. D. degree that the faculty had well grounded hopes of their success in June. This was the result of a satisfactory report of their progress made by Father Brucker, combined with a test dissertation which had been submitted in January. Three of the candidates announced their intention to present treatises, their names and the subjects treated by each being as follows: Edward James Tobin, A. M., "God, Divine Attributes, Providence"; Henry Francis Reilly, A. M., "Sense and Intellect"; and L. Louis Tracey, A. M., "General Ethics with Law and Conscience."

Second only to the emphasis which Georgetown College placed on its course in philosophy at this time was the careful consideration given to the initiation of students in the principles of history from the double aspect of reader and author. Nothing could be more timely in view of the impetus toward the study of history throughout the country. With the principles imparted by Father Welch there could be little danger that the American history would have to be rewritten, like that of Europe. After Easter it was arranged to reinforce the course of comparative literature with a series of lectures on Dante, by the Rev. Father Francis T. McCarthy, S. J.

During the academic year here considered Father Ennis and Father Shandelle, the former vice-president of the college and the latter the dean of the graduate school, represented Georgetown in the tenth annual convention of the college association, which was held in November at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. At this convention there were present not only most of the distinguished educators of the colleges of the middle states and Maryland, but also many eminent representatives of institutions of higher education in New England and also of the western states.

The eightieth annual commencement of the college was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 23, 1897, and in addition to the usual events which always give character to these anniversaries in the estimation of the collegians, the presence of a large number of Georgetown's worthy sons made this an occasion of far more than ordinary interest. Of late the Society of Alumni had elected to hold its annual reunion and banquet at or about the time of the exercises of commencement and on this occasion by invitation of the president the members of that body availed themselves of the opportunity to renew college associations in their hall and at

the same time be present at the services of the day to which they had once looked forward to with the greatest interest.

On this June day Gaston hall presented a more attractive appearance than on any previous like occasion, for the new gallery had been recently completed and now was to receive its first informal dedication. Just as the large audience had become comfortably seated Father Richards entered the hall accompanied by President McKinley and a few others and took their places on the great stage. The entrance of the nation's chief executive was a signal for an enthusiastic outburst of applause, but above the noise of the cheering there arose the sound of the student welcome with its hoyas and college yells. This generous ovation could not escape the notice of the distinguished guest and he arose and acknowledged the royal Georgetown greeting.

After the introductory exercises the class poem was recited by Michael I. Earls of Massachusetts. The bachelor's oration was given by Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the District of Columbia, the master's oration by John K. Broderick of Missouri, and the valedictory by Francis X. Delaney of New York. The degrees were conferred by President McKinley, to whom also was assigned the pleasant duty of distributing the prize medals and other premiums; and with each bestowal of these college honors the president accompanied the presentation with a cordial handshake and the sincerely spoken words, "I congratulate you."

In the class of '97 were nineteen members, on each of whom was conferred the degree of A. B. Besides these four degrees of Ph. D. in course, one of M. S. and five honorary degrees of LL. D. were conferred by Father Richards and President McKinley.

In the graduate class the cash prize of \$75 given by the college for the highest average in the courses of that school was awarded to John Kern Broderick of Missouri, and the cash prize of \$25 (given in memory of Bernard A. Kengla, LL. B.) for the second highest average was awarded to Michael I. Earls of Massachusetts.

In the award of senior class prizes the medal for rational philosophy was given to John M. Carr of Ohio, the McGrath medal for physics and the Kidwell medal for mechanics to Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the District of Columbia.

The prize medal for Christian doctrine was won by Timothy S. Connolly of Maine, the gold medal for elocution by James A. O'Shea of the District of Columbia, the Horace medal for the best

metrical translation of three odes of Horace by Maurice Kirby of the District of Columbia, the Gorman medal by Thomas J. Cullen of Rhode Island, and the special prize of \$25 for the best short story written for the *College Journal*, by J. B. F. Walker, a student in the law school.

Never before did the college doors open to a greater number of students than at the beginning of the academic year in September, 1897; and never since has the college matriculation been equalled. The aggregate number entered on the rolls was 311, and it was especially pleasing to the faculty and the president to see that nearly half of those entered were boys of the preparatory department, there being 147 of them. The graduate school too had a larger attendance than was really expected, the number entered for the advanced course being 41, while in the regular college classes the attendance was 123. It was indeed a matter of sincere gratification to the faculty to see the alumni sending their sons, their nephews and not infrequently their grandsons to secure their classical education in old alma mater, where once they themselves had been students.

The graduate school opened on Friday, October 1, and on that day the candidates for the master's degree met in the library of the school and listened to the address of the dean, Rev. Father Henry J. Shandelle, who carefully outlined the course of study which would be followed during the year. After the address a reception was given the post-graduates and they thus had the first opportunity to become acquainted with each other and with their teachers. The class was unusually large and comprised graduates of Georgetown, Boston College, St. Louis University, St. Ignatius College (San Francisco), Detroit College, St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia) Marquette College and Sagrado Corazon of Pueblo, Mexico.

In the undergraduate department one of the most important changes in the faculty was the departure of Rev. Father Wm. J. Ennis, former vice-president and prefect of studies, who was sent to Angers, France, to make his tertianship. During his term of two years in the office of vice-president, as well as when he was a teacher in the early nineties, Father Ennis worked indefatigably in the interests of the college and it was in good part due to his efforts that the curriculum at Georgetown attained its high standard. He was succeeded by Rev. Father John A. Conway, S. J., an old Georgetownian, who came to this college with an enviable

reputation as a profound scholar and who is still connected with the institution.

Father Conway entered the Society of Jesus soon after the close of the civil war, and after completing his course in philosophy came to Georgetown where, during the five years of his regency, he became intimately acquainted with student life. He then went to Woodstock to complete his theological studies and afterward taught philosophy there. In 1886 he went abroad and studied at Rome and Innsbruck, and on returning to this country again taught for six years at Woodstock and then came to Georgetown. The policy of placing in authority at Georgetown men who have been intimately connected with the school as students or teachers has always been of great benefit, and a departure from this policy has always been disastrous.

On the evening of December 16 a philosophers' banquet was given by the faculty to the classes in philosophy of the college and graduate school. About fifty of them were gathered in the refectory and after the tables had been cleared impromptu speeches were called for by Father Devitt, who acted as toastmaster. In speaking of this event a writer in the *College Journal* said: "A philosophers' banquet seems to be a contradictory expression, for we generally associate with the word philosopher one careless of his bodily welfare and so devoted to the pursuit of learning that he cares little for feasting."

During this year athletics was again made the subject of special discussion and action, and it was determined to form an advisory board consisting of three members of the Society of Alumni, three undergraduates (one from each department) and the prefect of athletics, the latter to act as chairman. After organization the board adopted by-laws and showed itself decidedly in favor of a definite policy with regard to the subject of athletics. One of the rules most strictly insisted upon was that which precluded the possibility of anything savoring of professionalism. This regulation has been steadfastly adhered to in all subsequent years, the board holding to the principle that "it is better to be beaten than to win with the aid of an outsider."

On Sunday, January 16, 1898, His Eminence Archbishop Martinelli, accompanied by Mgr. Sharetti and Father Boniface, O. F. M., of the legation, and Father Shandelle, S. J., of Georgetown, visited the college. At five in the afternoon the archbishop went into the chapel and with the assistance of Father Richards and Father

Conway administered the sacrament of confirmation to a number of young men from the college and the neighboring parishes. Father Conway delivered the address to the young men and after the benediction the archbishop gave the apostolic blessing. In the evening he took supper with the faculty and after the repast was given a reception by the students.

In March, 1898, the newly fitted and decorated lecture hall of the philosophy class was ready for occupancy. It is located in the southeast corner of the Healy building and has proved a valuable acquisition to the student department, and is also used as the meeting place of the Philodemic Society.

In the early part of April, 1898, the esteemed president, Rev. Father Richards, was stricken with nervous prostration, the result of overwork. For some time he was confined to his room, but later recovered sufficiently to make the journey to Atlantic City, New Jersey, for a season of absolute rest. He left the college on April 6, and at the end of a month returned again to his office, but not to the performance of all of its duties, which, during his absence and for a time after his return were in the safe hands of Rev. Father Jerome Daugherty. He retained his office, however, and performed some of its lighter duties until the early part of July, when his successor was formally installed.

During the incumbency of President Richards many good works were accomplished at Georgetown University and among the most important of them all was the elevation of the educational standard in each of the several departments. He re-established the graduate school at the college. His last year witnessed the largest attendance of students in the history of the college before or since that time. The law school was so large in point of numbers that it ranked with the foremost institutions of its kind in the country and had a faculty so strong in intellectual attainments and so well known in public life that students were attracted from every state in the union and some from foreign parts. During Father Richards' presidency the course at the law school was extended from two to three years.

The medical department in respect to its didactic and clinical instruction held a place in the front rank of schools of medical learning in America. Throughout the period of Father Richards' term the school of medicine maintained its former strength in point of student attendance, although the school never aimed to attract large classes, but to send out into the profession a respectable

number of graduates with a diploma and degree equal to that of any similar institution in the land; and the course of study was extended from three to four years. Truly Father Richards' term may be called the golden age of Georgetown.

Rev. Joseph Havens Richards, S. J., was born in Boston, Mass., November 8, 1851. His father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and afterward became a convert to the Catholic faith. His son was educated in public schools in Jersey City and after leaving school engaged in business pursuits.



Rev. Joseph Havens Richards, S. J.,  
1888-1898.

In 1868 he accompanied his father to Boston, where for a time he held the agency of an English steel works company, but later he entered Boston College and made the course of that institution.

While in the college he determined to enter the Society of Jesus, and in 1872 was received into the novitiate at Frederick, Md., and later, his probation over, he was sent to the College of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, Md., where he spent four years. At the end of that period he became a member of the faculty of Georgetown College, in the capacity of professor of chemistry,

the duties of which he performed for five years and then resumed his studies at Woodstock. In August, 1885, he was ordained in the college chapel by Archbishop Gibbons, and after another two years' study of theology, he made his tertianship, as required of members by the rules of the society before taking their final vows. Soon afterward he was appointed president of Georgetown University.

## CHAPTER IX.

1898—1902.

Soon after mid-day on Sunday, June 3, 1898, Rev. Father John Dunning Whitney, S. J., was formally installed president of Georgetown University. The ceremonies of the occasion were simple and were conducted in private; but at the installation dinner which followed there were present a number of fathers of the Society of Jesus, among whom were the Rev. John F. Galligan, the new rector of Gonzaga College; Rev. Cornelius Gillespie, Father Galligan's predecessor; Rev. William J. Scanlan, pastor of Holy Trinity church; Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, former rector of Fordham College, and the Rev. Father Mulvaney. Congratulations came from all quarters to Father Whitney on the occasion of his accession and among the messages of this import was one from his predecessor, Rev. Father Richards, who then was sojourning in Canada for the benefit of his health.

Almost the first important official duty of Father Whitney was that of conducting and presiding over the exercises of the eighty-first annual commencement of the college, which were held in Gaston hall on Wednesday, June 22, 1898, in the presence of a distinguished audience that filled that most beautiful chamber to its very walls. On the stage the scene was both attractive and imposing. On the right sat the candidates for academic honors, on the left a large body of prominent alumni, the clergy and a few other guests of honor, while in the center of the platform Archbishop Martinelli was the one conspicuous figure of a group of men distinguished in the halls of justice, in literature or the church, and in the profession of arms. Among those present were the Baron von Holleben, the German ambassador; Herr Ladislaus Hengemuller, the Austrian minister; Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese ambassador, with his attachés; Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, S. J., a chaplain in the army, who with Colonel Corbey, U. S. A., and Colonel Logan, U. S. V., wore the regulation army uniform.

After the introductory exercises the class poem was read by Samuel J. Waggaman, Jr., of the District of Columbia. The bachelor's oration was delivered by William Carroll Diamond of Mary-



land, the master's oration by John J. Kirby of Massachusetts, and the valedictory by Harry R. Gower of the District of Columbia.

At the conclusion of the master's oration the degrees were conferred by the Most Rev. Archbishop Martinelli, and after the valedictory Rev. Father Conway made a short address to the class and expressed regret that on account of indisposition the archbishop himself would not be able to speak on this occasion.

As usual the students were more interested in the award of prizes than in the earlier part of the exercises. The degrees were conferred by the archbishop, but without extended remarks owing to his slight indisposition. The class of '98 had twenty-four members, each of whom received the degree of A. B. Nineteen candidates received the degree of A. M. in course, and one the degree of Ph. D. One honorary degree of LL. D. also was conferred.

In the graduate school the cash prize of \$75, given by the college for the highest average in all the courses of the school, was awarded to Stuart McNamara of the District of Columbia, and the cash prize of \$25, given in memory of Bernard A. Kengla, LL. B., for the second highest average was awarded to Milton Byrne Lennon of San Francisco.

In the undergraduate classes the medal for rational philosophy (given by Rev. W. S. Caughey of Washington) was awarded to William J. Fitzgerald of Pennsylvania, the McGrath medal for physics to Julius S. Walsh of Pennsylvania, and the Kidwell medal for mechanics to Harry R. Gower of the District of Columbia.

The prizes open to general competition were awarded as follows: Christian doctrine medal, Maurice B. Kirby of the District of Columbia; gold medal for elocution, Maurice B. Kirby; the Gorman medal, class of '99, Leonard F. Jorrin of the District of Columbia. The Dahlgren medal for calculus and the Horace medal were not awarded. The special *College Journal* prize of \$25 (gift of Mrs. Elizabeth McColgan of New York) was awarded to William Brantner Finney of Missouri.

Soon after the beginning of the scholastic year in September, 1898, the *College Journal* took occasion to refer editorially to the student attendance at the college, which apparently was considerably less than in many other institutions of the same character, but non-sectarian in governing policy. In explanation of the existing conditions at Georgetown the writer said: "Our course is too exacting. Our requirements for an A. B. are too many. In other words the standard of scholarship at Georgetown exceeds

the capacity of the many; so they betake themselves to the big so-called universities of the country and there they get their degrees without extraordinary exertion of mental energy and often, too, gaining a year by the change. . . . But Georgetown, ever conscious of her sublime mission, ever mindful that the baccalaureate of arts is a guarantee of high scholarship, can never stoop to pander to the superficiality of our people nor to the fads of the day, no matter by whom else they may be adopted. For this adherence to fixed and immovable principles we honor our alma mater and we would rather see her close her doors upon the back of the last departing pupil than yield one tittle to the so-called exigencies of the times."

The year, however, opened with bright prospects of success and the last preceding year had seen the largest attendance in the history of the college; and among the many considerations which tended to confirm the prediction was the friendly attitude of the new rector in his associations with the students in general. The attendance for the year was in a measure satisfactory, the total enrollment being 268 students, of whom 27 were in the graduate school, 106 in the collegiate courses and 135 in the preparatory department.

On Thursday, September 22, the students assembled in Gaston hall for the reading of the college rules, and when that was done Father Whitney spoke a few words of counsel to the boys about the "don'ts" and assured them that his aim would be to make this the most pleasant year they ever spent in college, and in return he expected their earnest co-operation. The rector concluded his remarks with a few suggestions about athletics, with particular reference to football and baseball, wishing the teams the best of success for the coming year.

With the change in the presidency there naturally followed some change in the personnel of the faculty and its officers. One of the new members of that body was the Rev. Frank Barnum, S. J., an old student, who relinquished a large property to enter the society. He then spent nearly seven years in missionary work among the Alaska Indians and from the far west returned once more to old alma mater.

During this year there were twelve candidates for the degree of Ph. D., a greater number than ever before. On the evening of the first lecture of the series the rector held a reception in the remodeled and improved refectory and after the supper the guests

were escorted through the buildings, visiting Coleman museum, Riggs library, Dahlgren chapel and several other places of interest. In the post-graduate school a flourishing condition existed and the lectures were very well attended. This department was under the deanship of Rev. Father Henry J. Shandelle, and its faculty included such well known and able professors as Father Jerome Daugherty, professor of philosophy and metaphysics; Rev. Father Aloysius P. Brucker, professor of ethics and political economy; Rev. Father William J. Ennis, professor of post-Elizabethan literature, and Rev. Father Edward H. Welch, lecturer on history and also chaplain of the college.

On Sunday evening, October 9, the newly decorated dining hall was opened with the formal ceremony of a dinner and reception, which was attended by the faculty, the students and many invited guests. At the tables, after the first course had been served, the famous Georgetown glee club entertained the diners with "Onward," and as an encore sang "Dixie" to the great delight of all who were so fortunate as to be present. After the second course Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, dean of the school of medicine, responded to the call of the rector and spoke with words of praise of the students of his department, concluding his remarks with allusion to the part taken by Georgetown medical graduates in the late war with Spain. The other speakers of the evening were Father Rector Whitney, Thomas J. O'Neill '99, John E. Moore '00, Michael J. Walsh '01, Charles V. Moran '02, and John Joseph Kirby, A. M. '98, LL. B. '99, the latter speaking particularly for the school of law. The dinner was concluded with singing by the entire audience the "Carmen Georgiopolitanum," so dear to the heart of every loyal son of alma mater.

In December the old Dramatic Association was revived and on the 20th of that month played Bulwer's "Richelieu," with Edward Smith as Louis XIII, Livingston Cullen as Gaston, duke of Orleans, Thomas King as Baradas, James O'Shea as Richelieu, and with a full cast of minor characters. In January the new reading room and library under Collier hall was finished and opened to the students. It at once became one of the most inviting places about the building, with its splendid arrangements for comfort and study, its complete library of four thousand books, chiefly history, literature and biography, and with all the leading magazines and newspapers of the day.

The chief literary function of the month was the lecture de-

livered by Dr. Maurice Francis Egan before the Philodemic Society and some of its friends in the new reading room on the evening of February 1. The doctor's subject was "Some Types of Novelists." The speaker was introduced by Thomas J. O'Neill, '99, president of the society.

In February invitations were issued for a course of lectures to be given in Gaston hall on Fridays between February 10 and March 24. The lecturers announced for the course were Dr. James Field Spalding, four lectures on "Our Literary Leaders of the Century" (Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, Holmes); Rev. John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., "The Late War"; Mr. Henry Austin Adams, "Cardinal Newman"; Rev. Francis H. Wall, D. D., "Rome and the Catacombs."

His Eminence Cardinal James Gibbons was the guest of the college on the 16th day of March. All of the students and members of the faculty assembled at the main entrance to welcome the distinguished visitor, who addressed a few words to the students, then dined with the faculty, and in the afternoon was present at the practice game of ball on the preparatory boys' field.

On March 23, 1899, there was held in Convention hall in Washington, under the auspices of the Georgetown University Athletic Association, an indoor intercollegiate athletic meet. This meet was so successful that it has been held annually ever since, and has come to be one of the great athletic events of the year, not only for the college but for the city of Washington and vicinity. The first meet was managed by James P. B. Duffy, '01.

It was in this year, 1899, that Mrs. Beauchamp Hughes, a southern lady, created a memorial room in the college building as unique in character as it was precious in its varied contents. Mrs. Hughes presented the university with the accumulations of her treasures in books, engravings, pictures, china, bric-a-brac, fans and laces, made during her many years of residence and visits in the different principal countries of Europe. In order to arrange the articles, with the consent of the president and directors, she caused the parlor of the old north building to be converted into an elegant apartment, at an expense of about \$1,500, and in order to maintain them in perpetuity she left the college a bequest of \$5,000. The cabinet thus became complete in its foundation, and while it will ever serve as a monument of what the talent and taste, energy and perseverance of an American gentlewoman can accom-

plish, it is a highly prized as well as a dainty addition to the museums of the university.

The exercises of the eighty-second annual commencement, held in Gaston hall on Thursday, June 22, 1899, were of an unusually interesting character, and among the several notable persons on whom the honors of the university were conferred were several who had won distinction in the late war with Spain. When Admiral Schley entered the hall with Father Whitney he was given a generous and genuine student and alumni ovation. Georgetown considered that she had the first claim to honor the admiral, for it was in St. John's College at Frederick, a daughter of this institution, that he had received his early educational training; and it was with feelings of pride on this occasion that Georgetown bestowed her honorary degree of LL. D. on Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N.

The address to graduates was delivered by W. Bourke Cockran, well known in American politics as perhaps one of the most scholarly and eloquent orators in the country, whose words to the class were listened to with absorbing interest by the vast audience assembled in Gaston Alumni Memorial hall. After the introductory exercises the bachelor's oration, "Washington, the Man," was delivered by Robert G. Cauthorn of Indiana; the master's oration, "Washington, the General," by Francis H. McCauley of New York; the doctor's oration, "Washington, the Statesman," by Louis J. Potts of the District of Columbia, and the valedictory oration by Livingston James Cullen of the District of Columbia.

In the class of '99 were fifteen members, each of whom received the degree of A. B.; and besides these the president conferred the degree of A. M. on six candidates, the degree of Ph. D. on five candidates, and the honorary degree of LL. D. on seven worthy recipients.

In the graduate classes the college prize of \$75 for the highest average was awarded to Erwin Plein Nemmers of Wisconsin, the prize of \$25 for the next highest average to Francis Harney McCauley of New York, and the prize of \$25 (given by an old friend of the college to the best student in biology) to Samuel Aloysius Logan Owens of Louisiana.

In the senior classes the Caughey medal for rational philosophy, the Kidwell medal for mechanics, the gold medal for elocution and the Christian doctrine medal were awarded to Livingston James Cullen of the District of Columbia, the McGrath medal for

physics to James O'R. Kuhn of the District of Columbia, the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace to Leonard Jorrin of Cuba, and the Gorman medal, class of '99, to James A. O'Shea of New York.

When the college opened in September, 1899, for the next academic year the attendance was somewhat less than in the last preceding year, the aggregate enrollment being 146 exclusive of the preparatory department. Of the number above mentioned 25 were members of the graduate school. The elimination of some of the rules of the last year, changes in the hours of study, classes and recreation, afforded much satisfaction to the students, but it was a matter of sincere regret to the boys above the freshman year that many of their old professors and prefects were no longer identified with the work of the faculty. But there was consolation in the fact that the vacant places were filled by men fully capable of carrying forward the good work of their predecessors. In the graduate school Rev. Father Devitt had charge of the lectures on metaphysics and psychology, and Rev. Father René Holaind, who had achieved fame in the discussion of such questions as those championed by Henry George, was placed in charge of the classes in ethics and economics. The changes in the undergraduate departments were still more numerous and some of them were of an important character.

The formal ceremonies of opening day, September 21, were impressive and the service was attended by a large number of visitors as well as the entire student body. The solemn high mass was sung by Father Whitney, with Father Shandelle as deacon and Mr. Donlan as subdeacon. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father O'Rourke of Frederick, from the text, "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent carry it away." After the mass the students assembled in Gaston hall, where Rev. Father Fagan, the new prefect of studies, exhorted the boys to remember the high standard of Georgetown College and the obligation that rested on each one of them never to tarnish her fair name with any unworthy action.

On Monday, October 2, the professors opened their courses to an encouraging number of post-graduate students, the success of the last year's doctors of philosophy having stimulated several masters to enter upon the arduous preparation for the advanced degree.

About the middle of December the Dramatic Association en-

livened an otherwise dull month by producing the play, "A Celebrated Case," to the great delight of a large audience and in a style in keeping with the previous high standard of all the public entertainments of the university.

This year in the college history appears to have been somewhat devoid of notable events outside of the established customs with reference to examinations, society meetings and functions, disputations and debates, the usual athletic exhibitions and an occasional dramatic entertainment. Yet the year was one of substantial progress in the university history. Early in the month of April preparations were made for the next annual commencement and subjects were assigned for the several orations, each having some relation to the centenary of the District of Columbia, which was celebrated during the year.

The exercises of the eighty-third commencement of the college were held in Gaston hall on Thursday, June 21, 1900, under the direction of the vice-president, Rev. Father James P. Fagan. When he announced that the university degree of doctor of laws was about to be conferred on United States Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri the audience applauded again and again and repeated its manifestations of approval as the acts of the distinguished senator which entitled him to this recognition from a Catholic university were recounted. Senator Vest was to have given the address to the graduating class, but as sickness compelled his absence his place was taken by H. B. F. Macfarland, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

During this year, as has been mentioned, the District of Columbia celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of federal government within its boundaries, hence the choice of the "District of Columbia, 1800-1900," as the subject of commencement orations. The subject assigned for the bachelor's oration was "Its History," which was delivered by John E. Laughlin of Pennsylvania. The master's oration on "Its Government" was delivered by Edward Broadnax Colgin, A. B., of Louisiana. The doctor's oration was on "The National Capital" and was given by Francis X. Boden, A. M., of Wisconsin. The valedictorian, Thomas McMahon, Jr., of Virginia addressed the faculty, his fellow graduates and the audience on the subject, "Seat of the Universities."

The class of 1900 numbered fifteen members, on each of whom was conferred the degree of A. B. Ten degrees of A. M. in course

and two of Ph. D. in course and one honorary degree of LL. D also were conferred.

In the graduate school the college prize of \$75 for the best average in all the courses was awarded to Leo Camillo Lennon, A. B., of California, the prize of \$25 for the second best average to Henry Victor Kane, A. B., of Wisconsin, and the prize of \$25, given by an old friend of the college to the best student in biology, was awarded to William J. Holland of Massachusetts.

The senior class medal for rational philosophy, the McGrath medal for physics and the Kidwell medal for mechanics were won by John E. Laughlin of Pennsylvania, and the gold medal (given by Mrs. Lawrence O'Brien of New York in memory of Francis X. O'Brien of the class of 1900 for the best essay on Macbeth) was awarded to Paul Jones Head of Pennsylvania.

The medal for Christian doctrine and the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace were won by Hugh J. Fegan of the District of Columbia, the gold medal for elocution by J. Stanislaus Brady of New York, and the Dahlgren medal for calculus by Richard P. Whiteley of Maryland.

One of the most memorable events of the year just closed and one which was looked forward to with the deepest interest by every college and university student on this side of the Atlantic ocean, was the remarkable achievement of the Georgetown track team in the great international contest in England in the month of July, 1900. Georgetown was represented in this contest by a team of three of her best men in athletics, Arthur Francis Duffy of Roxbury, Mass., William Joseph Holland of Chelsea, Mass., and Edward Minahan.

The team left Boston for England in June, in company with their trainer, William Foley, Charles J. Martell, the manager, and three sturdy "rooters"—Richards, Costello and Byrnes—whose primary object was to give support to the team, with sightseeing as a secondary purpose.

The English championship was contested on July 7, and was concededly the most important event of the greatest international contest in the history of amateur athletics to that time. Holland was slightly handicapped by unfavorable weather conditions and the short time allowed for proper training, but when put to the test he gave a splendid exhibition of running. His heat in the 440-yard race was the fastest run and he finished second to Maxey Long, who won the final. Minahan trained faithfully, but having



contracted a severe cold was not able to get in a favorable condition.

In the preliminary trials Duffy had won a place, and when he stepped to the mark for the race of his life he had laid aside his somewhat heavy Jersey and his American flag girdle; and he was as fine and steady at the mark on that day as if on a training sprint on the track around Georgetown field; not a tremor disturbed the perfect tension of his muscles, and he went off like a shot at the snap of the pistol, thereby gaining almost a yard of advantage over his competitors. At 50 yards he pulled ahead about two feet more and at 75 yards he still had enough reserve energy to withstand the strain of a spurt, and so crossed the line about two and a half yards ahead of his nearest competitor, having covered the distance in just 10 seconds, a record time for the track. Now again victory in international contests rewarded the Georgetown blue and gray, a repetition of the earlier successes of the great Wefers, whose fame as a short distance runner became known throughout two continents; and he too was a Georgetown man.

After the meet the prizes were awarded by Lord Alverstone, who complimented the American runners in general and Duffy in particular as he handed them their prizes. Duffy's trophy was a beautiful silver cup, valued at \$300, and on his return to Georgetown it was placed on exhibition in the college, there to be admired with excusable pride by every professor of the faculty and the other members of the Jesuit community within the college grounds.

On Wednesday, September 12, 1900, the undergraduate department of the college opened with an attendance of 142 students, and on Monday, October 1, the session of the graduate school was begun with 24 students entered for the advanced courses. There were few faculty changes. Rev. Father John A. Brosnan, professor of chemistry, was succeeded by Rev. Father J. Barry Smith, an old Georgetown student and teacher, and Rev. Jeremiah M. Prendergast, former professor of sophomore, was absent making his higher studies in the scholastic and his place was filled by Father Henry Churchill Semple. Rev. Father Edmund J. Burke, former professor of freshman Greek and French, and Rev. Father William M. McDonough, professor of freshman Latin and English, were transferred to Loyola College, Baltimore. Mr. Charles J. Lyons, S. J., first prefect of the preparatory department, also was sent to Loyola College and his place at Georgetown was taken by

Rev. L. Eugene Ryan, S. J. Mr. Alphonsus J. Donlon, S. J., of the class of '88, and former professor of physics, was succeeded by Rev. Armand G. Forstall. The other acquisitions to the teaching force at this time included Mr. William J. Devlin, S. J., teacher of freshmen; Mr. James A. Cotter, S. J., teacher of higher algebra; Messrs. Francis R. Hargadon, S. J., teacher of general sciences; Mr. P. J. Coleman, S. J., teacher of special classics; Rev. Mariano Gutierrez, who came from Havana to Georgetown to take charge of the Spanish department of the college; and Rev. John H. Finnegan, S. J., former vice-president of Springhill College, Mobile, Alabama, who became one of the professors of modern languages.

In this year the students resumed their studies with something more than ordinary interest, for it appears that the recent successes of the running team in the English championship contest had the effect to inspire them with higher ambition and a determination to maintain the glory of old Georgetown in the classroom as well as on the athletic field. Duffy's recent achievement had wrought better results than he knew, and while there may have been others who hoped at some time to represent the university in similar contests of speed, muscle and endurance they at the same time seemed to appreciate something of the importance of upholding the standard of the college as an institution of higher education, and to this end directed their energies with patient and firm determination. The attendance in the college proper numbered 166 students, as great a number as has ever been in attendance, and about twice as great as that for the year 1906-07.

Outside of the routine life at the college during the year the first important event was that of the reception and entertainment given to the executive committee of the conference of Catholic colleges and the committee on entrance requirements appointed at the last meeting of the conference in April, 1900. Rev. Father Hagen, the prefect of studies, was then chairman of the committee and his official connection with that body had much to do with the reception at Georgetown, which was held on Friday, November 23, 1900.

Among the guests were the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University; Very Rev. William O'Hara, president of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md.; Rev. Vincent Hüber, O. S. B., rector of St. Bede College, Peoria, Ills.; Rev. Laurence A. Delurey, O. S. A., president of Villanova College, Penna.; Rev. James A. Burns, C. S. C., superior of Holy Cross College,

Washington, and the Rev. James French, C. S. C., vice-president of the University of Notre Dame.

Again, on the 17th of December, just before the holiday recess and before parting with the old century, the civil authorities of the District of Columbia were tendered a reception and banquet in the college refectory, the college faculty and officers being the entertainers. As they arrived the guests were met by Father Whitney and the heads of the faculties, and among those who came were such distinguished friends of the university as Senators Carter and McComas, Judges Cole and Shepard, Representatives Marsh, Colonel Truesdell and Messrs. Glover and Stellwagon. No formal speeches were made, but Father Whitney proposed a neat toast to the three district commissioners, Macfarland, Ross and Captain Beach; and while no response was expected Mr. Macfarland acknowledged the compliment to his associates and himself as members of the board in a way that brought forth great applause from the assembled guests.

But the one particular function of the year and that which for splendor and the grandeur of its appointments surpassed any previous event in the history of the college, was the reception given by the university to Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, in honor of his elevation to the cardinalate.

The day selected for the reception was Tuesday, May 14, 1901, and all of the invitations were sent out in the name of the rector. In honor of the great occasion the "stately old college was adorned in her most sumptuous robes," and on that night the senior library served as a substitute for Gaston hall, which then was in the hands of the artist; but the splendid room which was soon to take the name of Hirst library was as well worthy of the cardinal as it was of the most distinguished company of guests ever assembled within the hospitable walls of the college precincts.

The cardinal and his suite arrived at the main entrance of the college at half past one o'clock in the afternoon and was escorted to the large parlor on the main floor, thence to the reception room, where his eminence gave an audience to the junior students and the boys of the preparatory school. Afterward he and his suite dined with the faculty and other members of the college community, as a prelude to the grander reception of the evening. The first feature of the formal function took place at eight o'clock, when the cardinal and his escort proceeded to the main building and there were met by Dean Magruder and the other

members of the faculty of the school of medicine and Dean Hamilton at the head of the faculty of law. All were attired in their collegiate robes and joined the cardinal's escort to the seniors' library.

On arriving there his eminence took his position on the dais in front of the gold chair; on his right the Count Colaccichi, the pope's messenger, and on his left the rector, Father Whitney. The guests as they arrived were introduced by Rev. Father Hagen, the prefect of studies. The other members of the reception committee were Justice Martin F. Morris, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson and Deans Magruder and Hamilton.

As the guests arrived at the main entrance to the college they were met by the members of the senior class in cap and gown and each with a scarlet sash across his breast—the cardinal's colors. The sombre black of the bachelors and even the more ornate robes of the masters and doctors showed dull against the splendid uniforms of the military and naval commanders, and on every side could be seen men distinguished in art, science and letters. Every department of the national government was represented in the vast throng. The only members of the president's executive family then in the city was the secretary of war, Elihu Root, and he was in attendance; so too were the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and those of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the faculties of the local universities and colleges, and most of the foreign ambassadors and other diplomats were present.

Along toward the end of the year another new feature was added to the already large number of conveniences for study and one which placed still another name on the roll of college benefactors. Ever since its establishment the senior students' reading room had been one of the places of interest to visitors as well as one of the principal conveniences of the students themselves for purposes of study and research; but still some elements were wanting to make the room all that could be desired. This need had been noticed by a wealthy and prominent member of the Society of Alumni, Mr. Anthony A. Hirst, A. M. '71, LL. D. '01, of Philadelphia, who in many ways had taken an earnest interest in the welfare of alma mater and of his means had contributed freely for the purpose of carrying on the work of improving the college buildings and their surroundings, and especially in finishing and decorating Gaston memorial hall. In the latter part of the year

1900-01 Mr. Hirst authorized the college corporation to provide at his expense an elegant bookstack of iron and oak for the students' library, and this was done at a total cost of about \$4,200. From that time the room became known as the Hirst library. The shelves contain at the present time more than 5,000 volumes, all of which have been selected with the view of furnishing the student with the means of reference as well as entertainment.

The eighty-fourth annual commencement was held in Gaston hall on Thursday, June 20, 1901, under the direction of the Rev. Father Hagen, vice-president of the college. The hall was well filled with alumni and other friends of the university, and on the platform with the faculty and graduates were several prominent guests. It had been hoped that President McKinley would again be present and assist in conferring the degrees, but public duties kept him away. This year the exercises were of a character somewhat different from those of the last two preceding years in that the subjects of the several orations were not chosen with reference to special events of history. The bachelor's oration, by Edward J. Smith of Tennessee, was on the subject, "Forefathers' Day"; the master's oration, by Aloysius Holland Twibell of Pennsylvania, on "The Foundations of Psychology"; the doctor's oration, by Edward Loughborough Keyes, Jr., M. D., of New York, on "The Present Status of Evolution"; while the valedictory address, by Louis Leroy Lauve of Texas, was on the subject of "Morality and the Education of the Day."

The address to the graduates was delivered by Patrick H. O'Donnell, of the class of '92, and the pleasant duty of conferring the degrees and announcing the prize awards fell to Father Whitney. Twenty-nine graduates received the degree of A. B., ten candidates the degree of A. M. in course, four the degree of Ph. D. in course, and two distinguished persons received the honorary degree of LL. D.

In the graduate school the college prize of \$75 for the highest standing in the courses was awarded to Francis J. Romadka, A. B., of Wisconsin, the cash prize of \$25 for the second highest average to Joseph L. McAleer, A. B., of Pennsylvania, and the cash prize of \$25 for the best student in biology to Joseph S. Schill of Pennsylvania.

In the senior classes the medal for rational philosophy, the McGrath medal for physics and the Kidwell medal for mechanics were awarded to Edward J. Smith of Tennessee. The O'Brien

gold medal for the best essay on "Shakespeare's Criticism of Life in Hamlet" was won by George LeGuerre Mullally of Louisiana, as also was the gold medal for elocution. The gold medal for christian doctrine was taken by Raymond J. Dunnigan of the District of Columbia. Neither the Dahlgren medal for calculus



Rev. John Dunning Whitney, S. J.,  
1898-1901.

nor the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of odes of Horace was awarded at this commencement.

The scholastic year 1901-02 opened auspiciously and with the names of a number of new students on the rolls, but the total attendance in the college proper was somewhat less than in any of

the recent preceding years. In the graduate school, which began its session on Tuesday, October 1, there were 14 students, while the number in the undergraduate classes was 122. In accordance with the rules of the Society of Jesus the three-year term of office of Rev. Father John D. Whitney as president of the college was ended, and he was called to other important duties at Boston College. During the three years of his rectorship Father Whitney had endeared himself to students, alumni and all other persons under him or with whom he became in any way associated. His term of office was brief in comparison with the period of incumbency of some of his predecessors, but during his time the college witnessed many welcome improvements which were directly the result of his personal interest in the grand old institution of which he was the honored head; but best of all the retiring rector was respected by every one with whom he came in contact, and he was particularly loved by the students to whom he gave so much in return for their affection.

Rev. John Dunning Whitney, S. J., was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, July 19, 1850, a son of Thomas G. and Esther A. (Dunning) Whitney. He was a pupil at the Nantucket high school, afterward a student at Stonyhurst College, England, and graduated at Milltown Park, Dublin, Ireland. He had become a convert to the Catholic faith in 1870 and soon afterward entered the Society of Jesus. He subsequently made his novitiate and courses in philosophy and theology, and was ordained priest. He was a teacher and professor in various Jesuit colleges and president of Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, prior to his appointment to the presidency of Georgetown University.

But, if one greatly esteemed head of the college was called away to new fields of Christian and educational endeavor, so another of like character was selected to take the vacant office; and he who was called to fill Father Whitney's place at this time happened to be an old friend of Georgetown, having been connected with the college in various capacities from 1889 to 1899, with the exception of a single year, and for a long time in earlier years.

Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., who succeeded Father Whitney in July, 1901, took up the duties of his office just where his predecessor had laid them aside, and in the course of the next year he fully established the new curriculum which Father Whitney had labored hard to introduce; and his general policy was a continuation of that of the former president, with a kind and liberal spirit

in everything he undertook, careful attention to every detail of college management, generous consideration for every comfort and enjoyment of the students within reasonable bounds without relaxing one whit of the requirements of discipline and attention to studies; and it therefore happened that Father Daugherty was one of the most loved of the college presidents throughout the entire succession of a hundred years.

Naturally the accession of a new president occasioned changes in the teaching force with which he was surrounded. Rev. James P. Fagan, former prefect of studies, was transferred to St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, and the duties of his position were assumed by Father John A. Conway, who also was vice-president of the college and secretary of the faculty. Rev. Edward L. McTammany, former treasurer and professor of trigonometry, was sent to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and was succeeded at Georgetown by Rev. Father Clement S. Lancaster. Rev. Henry C. Semple, former professor of English sophomore, was assigned to St. Aloysius church, Washington, and his professorship was taken by Rev. Father Patrick Quill. Rev. Terrence J. Shealy, professor of junior, was transferred to Florissant, Missouri.

The solemn high mass which always precedes the opening of the college classes for the year was celebrated on September 19, in Dahlgren chapel, and on the following day the new rector spoke a few words of welcome to the students in Gaston hall, after which the work of the year was immediately begun. One of the first duties which devolved on him was that of attending the formal opening of the new dental department of the university, and thus was taken another step in the advancement of the greater institution, another stride forward in the realization of the university ideal.

On October 2 the Rev. René I. Holaind, S. J., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the society. The event was fittingly observed at the college, especially by the students of the graduate school, with all of whom he was closely associated. On their part the students gave Father Holaind a slight testimonial of their regard in the adoption of this resolution:

“Resolved, that we, the members of the graduate school, who in daily communication with him in the class rooms have been inspired by his words and example of true Christian virtue as



man's dearest and most elevating attribute, do extend to him our sincere congratulations on this, a day of extreme joy in his life of abnegation as a priest of God and a religious of the Society of Jesus."

Early in the month of October a mass meeting of students was held in Gaston hall for the purpose of discussing the subject of athletics for the coming year. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Lynch, president of the athletic association, after which he introduced Mr. O'Donnell, manager of football, who made a strong appeal to the students to rally round the football standard and not be discouraged by defeat. Mr. Thompson, the graduate manager, also addressed the meeting and laid before those present the condition of the association, its needs and resources. Father Cryon, faculty director of athletics, was greeted with a storm of applause as he went on the platform. In his remarks he thanked the boys for their hearty support in the past and urged them to be staunch and brave as ever whether the college teams should win or lose. He spoke of past victories and mentioned with some pride the names of Duffy, Holland and Minahan. The result of the meeting was a general revival of interest in athletics, and in the games which followed in the fall and the next spring the teams gave good account of themselves. The result of the football game with Virginia was ample compensation for all the efforts of the association and the students in its behalf; and while there were poems written about "the men behind the line" there was plenty of material in reserve for an ode in praise of "the men who stood on the sidelines" on that day.

On November 4, 1901, Gaston Alumni Memorial hall was formally opened with an entertainment which was of a musical character and in which the marine band took a prominent part. On March 5, 1902, the university lecture course was begun in Gaston hall. The first lecturer in the course was Eugene D. F. Brady, and his subject, "Joan of Arc," was finely illustrated with stereopticon views. The second lecture was given one week later, by Mr. Thomas P. Connery, whose subject was "Sitting on Bayonets." The third lecture, given March 19, was on the subject, "Birds about the College," and was given before an appreciative audience by Mr. Sylvester D. Judd.

The closing weeks of the scholastic year were marked by unusual activity in the social life of the college and there was

hardly a week during the time in which Gaston hall was not the scene of some important function or some entertainment interesting to the students, but in this place an account cannot be given these gatherings, although each had its special object and generally was in some way associated with the more important work of the classes and therefore tended to beneficial results to the students and the college.

The exercises of the eighty-fifth annual commencement were held in Gaston hall on Thursday, June 19, 1902. More than a thousand persons were gathered in this beautiful assembly hall. Among them were many graduates who now were members of the Society of Alumni; and they came from all parts of the country, distinguished statesmen and churchmen, to congratulate the young bachelors upon the completion of their course and to welcome them into the broader life for which they were preparing themselves. Besides the twenty young men who received the degree of A. B. and the eight post-graduate students upon whom the degree of A. M. was conferred, President Daugherty also conferred three honorary degrees of LL. D.

On the platform sat many guests of the college and among them Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese ambassador, who seemed to find especial delight in the exercises of a Georgetown commencement; Elihu Root, then secretary of war in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet; Mr. Payne, the postmaster general, and Senor Concha, the Colombian minister.

The orations, except that of the valedictorian, were all on the subject of "Foundations of Liberty." The bachelor's oration on the "Foundation of Human Liberty" was delivered by Francis Thomas Kanaley of New York; the master's, "Foundation of American Liberty," by Tisdale Joseph Touart of Alabama, and the oration on the "Foundation of British Liberty" was given by George Conrad Reid of the District of Columbia. The valedictory address was made by George Austin Quinlan of Texas.

After the valedictory Secretary Root made an address to the graduates, and urged them to take part in the affairs of the administration of government. "Young men educated as you have been in this historic university and given the learning that you have enjoyed should acquaint themselves with what it means to carry on the government. You should acquire practical rather than theoretical knowledge of the politics of this nation." . . . "Patriotism and service of country do not belong to any partic-

ular calling or profession; they are demanded by manhood, and no man is excused from them."

President Daugherty announced the award of prizes as follows:

In the graduate school the college prize of \$75 for the highest average in the course was awarded to Hugh Joseph Fegan, A. B., of Maryland, the cash prize of \$25 for the second highest average to William Randall Owings, A. B., of Maryland, and the cash prize of \$25 for the best student in biology to P. B. Johnson of Washington.

In the senior class the medal for rational philosophy (given in memory of Rev. William F. Clark, S. J.), was awarded to Daniel Joseph Devlin of Louisiana, the McGrath medal for physics to George Conrad Reid of the District of Columbia, and the Kidwell medal for mechanics to William Henry Byrnes of Louisiana.

Among the prizes open for general competition the christian doctrine medal was won by Knox Scull of Arkansas, the gold medal for elocution by Charles Vincent Moran of the District of Columbia and the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace by Hall Stoner Lusk of the District of Columbia. The Dahlgren medal for calculus was not awarded.

## CHAPTER X.

1902—1907.

The academic year 1902-03 opened in the undergraduate classes on Wednesday, September 10, 1902, with an attendance of 92 students, and the graduate school of the course was resumed on Wednesday, October 1, with 10 students enrolled. In this year the post-graduates were unusually fortunate in their professors. Father Holaind had the class in ethics and political economy, and by his geniality and wit those usually dry subjects were made interesting and pleasant. Then there was Father Welsh, who had the class in history, and Father Quill, famed for expounding the beauties of the mother tongue, and Father Shandelle, the reverend dean, whose province was to demonstrate how to manipulate the English dictionaries and the vast encyclopedias so as to reach the treasures hidden in our libraries. As usual Father Devitt taught metaphysics.

In the undergraduate department there were several changes in the faculty. Father Cryan, former prefect of studies, was succeeded by Father John C. Hart. Father Mullan was sent to Woodstock and his place at Georgetown was acceptably taken by Father Lawrence Kavanaugh. Mr. John B. Creedon, who taught sophomore during the previous year, was succeeded by Rev. Father James Kelly, and Father Forstall, the former teacher of chemistry, was replaced by Rev. Father George H. Fargis, formerly at the college in the nineties. Mr. John W. Coveney, one of last year's teachers in the preparatory department, was succeeded by Mr. James A. Taaffe. The other new members of the faculty were Mr. H. Augustin Gaynor, S. J., a Georgetown graduate, teacher of special classics and German; Mr. Henry A. Leary, teacher of mathematics and French; Mr. Daniel P. Crowley and Mr. Philip J. Debold, teachers of mathematics.

The year was begun with high mass in the chapel, Father Daugherty acting as celebrant, Father Fargis as deacon, Mr. Edward J. Farrell, S. J., as sub-deacon, and Mr. John C. Geale, S. J., as master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Quill.

There was an unusual display of activity in all departments

of the college from the opening day in September to the holiday recess, and afterward until the end of the academic year. It was the aim of the faculty to have all of the matter prescribed in the catalogue finished before the short vacation, and the somewhat severe course of studies caused by an advance made in the curriculum tended to decrease the social features which characterized the less serious side of college life.

Early in the season the managers of football found an abundance of material from which to select a really strong eleven, but



The Hirst Library.

for some reason, probably the difficult course of study, some of the strongest of the boys failed to take much interest in the sport, hence the season passed without adding many new laurels to the Georgetown standard. The Dramatic club began its work quite early and soon after the holiday recess gave an excellent production of Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals." The performance took place in the Columbia theatre and was given under the supervision of Mr. James A. Taaffe.

The formal dedication of the Hirst library and reading room

took place in the evening of December 18, 1902, and the attractive hall in the southern wing of the college building was well filled by the faculty and students, who gathered there in appreciation of the gift and in honor of the donor. An excellent programme was carried out for the occasion and Mr. Hirst himself made a very pleasant address, which was responded to by Father Daugherty. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hirst said: "Forty-two years ago I entered this college; thirty-eight years ago I left it, and the verdict of those thirty-eight years proves to me that education from the hands of the Jesuit fathers is a priceless legacy, a jewel that will shine with increasing brilliancy in the years that are to come. The thanks are not due to me, but to Almighty God, who in His goodness and mercy has enabled me to make you the gift."

The eighty-sixth commencement of the college was held in Gaston hall on Wednesday, June 10, 1903, in conjunction with the graduating exercises of the medical and dental departments of the university. An assemblage of several hundred persons was present at this function, which originally was arranged to be held on the college campus, but on account of rain it was carried out in the beautiful alumni hall. On the large platform with the college faculty sat the faculties of the medical and dental schools, the classes, and a number of invited guests, some of whom were to receive honors on that day from appreciative old Georgetown.

The exercises opened with the doctor's oration, delivered by George Moore Brady of Maryland, whose subject was "The Modern University." The master's oration was delivered by Joseph Arthur Lennon of Massachusetts, whose theme was "The Mediaeval University." The valedictory was given by William Henry Byrnes of Louisiana. The degrees were conferred by Father Daugherty: the degree of A. B. on the thirteen graduates comprising the class of '03, three degrees of A. M. in course and three of Ph. D. in course, and two honorary degrees of LL. D. The concluding address was delivered by Dr. Ernest Laplace of Philadelphia, after which Father Daugherty announced the prize awards as follows:

The college prize of \$75 for the highest average in the courses of the graduate school was awarded to Edward John Fegan, A. B., of Massachusetts, the cash prize of \$25 for the second highest average to Joseph Arthur Lennon, A. B., of Massachusetts, and the cash prize of \$25 to the best student in biology to Sylvester Broezel Eagan of New York.

In the undergraduate departments the senior class medal for rational philosophy was won by William Henry Byrnes, Jr., of Louisiana, and the junior class medal (awarded in memory of Francis X. O'Brien of the class of 1900) was won by Hall Stoner Lusk of the District of Columbia.

In the general prize awards the christian doctrine medal was taken by Hall Stoner Lusk, the Dixon elocution medal (founded by Mrs. William Wirt Dixon in memory of her son, William Wirt Dixon, Jr., of the class of '98) by Don Carlos Ellis of the District of Columbia, and the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace, by Gerald Maurice Egan of the District of Columbia.

The boating season of 1903 was an encouraging one for aquatics at Georgetown. As has already been narrated boating was revived at Georgetown in 1890-'91, and for several years the college competed with local crews on the Potomac, and with the naval cadets at Annapolis. In 1900 Georgetown sent her crew to the Hudson for the first time to compete in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, and from that time to the present has been ably represented there every year.

On May 23, 1903, the first and second crews representing Georgetown went to Annapolis, and rowed against the first and second cadet crews. The four crews rowed the two mile race together, the Georgetown crews finishing first and second, in 11 minutes, 2 seconds, and 11 minutes, 5 seconds, respectively; and the navy crews finished third and fourth, in 11 minutes, 6 seconds and 11 minutes, 17 seconds, respectively.

At the Poughkeepsie regatta in June the college 'varsity crew, although it did not win, covered itself with glory by being a close second to Cornell in the fastest race ever rowed on the Hudson.

The crew was constituted as follows: bow, Seth Shepard, Jr., '04; No. 2, Wm. H. Graham, '05; No. 3, James H. Teeven, '06; No. 4, Reynolds Hayden, '05; No. 5, Murray A. Russell, '03; No. 6, Joseph J. Curran, '05; No. 7, Vincent A. Bremner, '03; stroke, A. Lawrence, '04; coxswain, J. N. Shriver, '06; professional coach, Patrick A. Dempsey. The average age of the crew was 20, the average height 6 feet and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch, and the average weight 158½ pounds.

Cornell finished first in the record time of 18 minutes, 57 seconds, with Georgetown a close second.

For the academic year 1903-04 the undergraduate department

opened Wednesday, September 9, and the graduate school, the school of medicine, the law school and the dental department on October 1. For some reason the attendance in the arts and sciences department was less than it had been in almost any year since the civil war, the rolls showing only 7 students in the graduate school and 92 in the college proper. Of the latter there were 32 seniors, 15 juniors, 23 sophomores and 22 freshmen. In former years the opening religious service had been held at the beginning of the year, but now it was deferred until Sunday, October 11, that all of the departments of the university might take part.

The opening day found many changes in the faculty, and with Rev. Father W. G. Read Mullan, former president of Boston College, and a former professor at Georgetown, now made vice-president of Georgetown, secretary of the faculty and prefect of studies, succeeding Rev. Father John Conway, who had filled that office during the preceding two years. But Father Conway was not lost to the college, for he became professor of metaphysics and ethics in place of Rev. Father Timothy O'Leary, who had gone to Holy Cross College at Worcester. Rev. Father John C. Hart, former prefect of discipline, was sent to St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, and was replaced here by Rev. Charles N. Raley, who was well known to Georgetown students a few years before. Father Cavanaugh, who taught junior during the last year, was succeeded by Rev. William J. Ennis, another old Georgetown teacher, and Mr. Edward T. Farrell, former professor of freshman was succeeded by Mr. James J. Farlin. Mr. Farrell also held the positions of librarian of the Hirst library and faculty director of athletics; in the former position he was succeeded by Mr. Gaynor, and in the latter by Father Raley.

Once again the subject of athletics claimed a fair share of attention at the college and in university circles and in this year the determined spirit among the students had its inspiration in the remarkably good showing of the 'varsity crew in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie in June, where the hastily organized Georgetown eight, six of which were "scrubs," finished second, and defeated some of the strongest and heaviest crews on the river in the 'varsity contest, among them Columbia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Syracuse, each representing the "pick" from among thousands of students, while Georgetown had to choose from less than six hundred.

One of the good results of the Georgetown crew's good show-



ing on the Hudson was a general and healthful revival of interest in aquatics, and preparations were made soon afterward for an interclass and interschool regatta on the Potomac during the first week in November, under the auspices of the boat club. It was also resolved, as the outcome of this success, that in future boating should have a larger place in the university life than ever before; but in order to accomplish anything like substantial results the boat club must have sufficient means with which to build up its navy. To this end, therefore, the managers of the club sent out a circular letter to its warm friends of the alumni, recounting the victory over the Annapolis naval crew in May and the still greater achievement at Poughkeepsie in June, and asking financial aid.

In representing its case to the alumni the club said: "To abandon aquatics would in our opinion be a decided step backward and result in the loss of a large number of students. Your attention is invited to the pleasing fact that our student body is nearly one-third larger this year than for several years past, and it is admitted that the increase is in a large measure due to the advertisement the university has received through boating, and the desire of young men to attend a university which is keeping abreast with the times. It is conceded on all sides that the rector and faculty are entitled to our highest praise and commendation for having defrayed the entire cost of our boating last year; and we all agree that their decision to render little or no further financial aid is but fair and just, in view of the fact that Georgetown's revenue is inadequate to warrant it; and further, that at other colleges and universities boating, from which there is and can be no revenue, is supported entirely by their alumni, student body and friends. The cost of boating for the season of 1903-4 will be about \$5,000, of which amount \$2,500 has already been raised, and I earnestly appeal to you in the name of our student body and for the good of Georgetown University to aid us in raising the above amount," etc.

A generous contribution was the answer to this appeal and the prospects for aquatics in the future were most encouraging. Besides the fund created by alumni gifts, Mr. Claude R. Zappone, a loyal alumnus, director of aquatics, and the best friend of boating Georgetown has ever had, arranged and successfully conducted a concert in Gaston hall for the benefit of the boat club, and thereby added a neat sum to the treasury. From this time Georgetown has continued to be represented in the regattas at Poughkeepsie,

and while the crew never has crossed the finish line in front of all competitors, the true Georgetown spirit has always been shown and the crew must be taken into consideration before the question of victory is finally settled.

In the early part of December the sophomore crew reaped the fruits of victory in the class races in a splendid entertainment and dinner in recognition of the event, in the banquet hall of Hotel Carrollton, Baltimore. Among those present were Father Daugherty, Father Raley, director of athletics; Claude R. Zappone, director of aquatics; Seth Shepard, manager of the 'varsity crew; Mr. Gelpi, assistant manager, Captain Bremner, Mr. Hanigan, manager of the sophomore crew, and the victorious crew of course to its full number. Captain Linahan was the first speaker after the tables had been cleared and he spoke more of the future hopes of the club than of past victories. Among the other speakers were Mr. Zappone, Captain Bremner, Manager Hanigan, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Homer and Father Raley, the latter making the principal address of the evening. Mr. N. S. Hill, who gave the banquet, also made a brief and very pleasant address.

In this year the class of '04 decided to issue a college annual—"Hodge Podge"—thus following the example of the class of '01, with which the publication originated and the example of which was followed by the class of '02. The class of '03 for some reason failed to issue an edition of this interesting contribution to the university literature.

However, it was not all play which engaged the attention of the student mind during the fall months, and progress was shown in each of the college departments during the weeks preceding the holiday recess. Many of the boys returned to their homes to enjoy the brief vacation, while others remained at the college and gave themselves to the profitable pleasures of study and recreation combined. After classes had been resumed in January it was nearly all hard, earnest work throughout the remaining weeks of the winter, with more than ordinary attention to society affairs and debates in contemplation of the prizes to be awarded at next commencement. In sodality circles much interest was aroused by the preparations for a fitting observance of the hundredth anniversary of the restoration of the Society of Jesus, and the golden jubilee of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was appointed to be celebrated in December, 1904. The Philodemic debate for the Merrick medal was held March 16, and

about that time more than passing interest was created on account of the proposed public debate in which the Philodemic Society of Georgetown and the Philolexian Society of Columbian University were to be the contestants. Owing to some delay in settling the preliminary arrangements the faculty withdrew its permission for the Philodemic Society to take part in the debate and of course the event did not take place.

The month of May furnished its usual allotment of repetitions and examinations, all of which told in calculating the averages and hence gave the students much concern and more earnest work in preparation. The commencement day was anticipated with more than ordinary pleasure, for word had gone out to the alumni that the event was to be celebrated with considerable formality throughout an entire week, and for the first time in her history old alma mater would bestow all of her university laurels from the same platform, on the campus in front of the great Healy building.

It was here that the graduating exercises of the college were held on Thursday, June 9, 1904. A vast audience was in attendance and found comfortable seats on the lawn under the large shade trees. The stage had been built between the two entrances to the college building, and over it an awning was stretched, flags and bunting covered the frame work and from every available part of the building behind the platform hung the stars and stripes.

Father Daugherty presided over the exercises, and with him on the platform were the faculty, many guests, the class of '04 and the gentlemen who were to be made the recipients of still higher college honors. The subject of all the discourses was "Civic Duties." The master's oration by Isaac Stewart George, A. B., of Maryland, was on "The Citizen." Next came the bachelor's oration by Hall Stoner Lusk of the District of Columbia, on "The Ruler," and after him the valedictory by Joseph Zachary Miller of Illinois, whose subject was "The Statesman."

The degrees were conferred by Father Daugherty, who addressed the class briefly and in words of commendation. In the class of '04 were thirty members who received the degree of A. B., and besides these four degrees of A. M. in course and one of Ph. D. in course, and two degrees of LL. D. were conferred by the president.

Judge Charles A. DeCourcy of Massachusetts delivered the address to the graduates, directing his remarks chiefly to the civil, political and social problems of the day in this country, holding

his argument in line with the subjects of the several orations which had just been delivered. After he had finished President Daugherty announced the prize winners of the year.

In the graduate school the college prize of \$75 for the highest average in all the courses of the school was awarded to Isaac Stewart George of Maryland, the prize of \$25 for the second highest average to Joseph William Seitz of New York, and the prize of \$25 for the best student in biology to Henry Robert Hermesesch of Indiana.

In the senior class the medal for rational philosophy was awarded to Don Carlos Ellis of the District of Columbia, and in the junior class the O'Brien gold medal was taken by Robert Joseph Pendergast of New York. The christian doctrine medal was won by Harlow Francis Pease of Wisconsin, the Dixon medal for elocution by Albert Briscoe Ridgway of the District of Columbia, and the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace by Francis Paul Sullivan of the District of Columbia; the Dahlgren medal for calculus was not awarded.

For the session of 1904-05, which began in the undergraduate department on September 14, 1904, and in the graduate school on October 1, the total student attendance was 98, and of the number there were 14 post-graduates, 17 seniors, 17 juniors, 15 sophomores and 35 freshmen. Comparatively the number was small—too small in fact—but there was encouragement in the increase in the freshman class, which gave promise of a still larger attendance during the next year. Father Daugherty, one of the most popular of the later presidents, retained his office, although its exactions had made inroads on his health and ultimately made it prudent for him to retire from office, much to the regret of present and subsequent students in all of the university departments.

In the faculty several changes were made and in noting them the *College Journal* says: "Sometime in the summer, after being deemed fully fit from his course at Georgetown, our former prefect of discipline, Father Raley, left for Jamaica, a mission of this Jesuit province. His office is now presided over by Father Mulligan, late of St. Andrew's-on-the-Hudson, Poughkeepsie. In the senior class Father Conway still holds sway, assisted by Father Judge as professor of psychology and history of philosophy, and Father Roache as professor of Latin. We regret to note the loss

of Father Ennis, professor of last year's junior class, whose fine qualities as a preacher made it expedient that he be placed in connection with church work. Father Ennis is now in Boston College and his place has been turned over to Father Macksey, from Woodstock. Father Kelly continues to look after the sophomores, while the freshman desk, vacant, owing to Mr. Carlin's departure to his studies, is under charge of Father Cunningham."

Through the same medium also it is learned that the return of the students was soon afterward followed by a revival of athletic topics, with the reorganization of football elevens and much discussion of last season's baseball games and the defeat of the crew at the regatta on the Hudson. But the famous Georgetown spirit reasserted itself and preparations were at once made for the next races, and the boys were resolved that the honor of the blue and gray should be retrieved. The material was here with which to build a strong crew and the duty of shaping it was charged upon Coach Dempsey.

While nearly all of the students took an active interest in athletics they did not for a moment overlook the more important duties which had called them back to the college, for after the celebration of the mass in the chapel and the usual words of welcome and admonition from the president in Gaston hall, the real work of the year was begun. Much interest, however, centered in the approaching celebration of the sodality, which was planned for the month of December—the "Month of Mary." Although the event was the particular function of the sodality and those of the other students who were of a pious mind the whole university body joined in the movement to make it a complete success.

In the meantime the routine of college life was observed with the usual indulgences. One of these was an entertainment somewhat out of the ordinary and more interesting on that account: a lecture on "Hamlet's Madness, Mystery and Weakness of Character," delivered in Gaston hall on October 27 by Mr. James Young, the celebrated actor who then was playing Florizel in Shakespeare's "Winter Tale." In point of literary merit and dramatic effect the lecture was a success and thoroughly deserved the close attention and hearty applause given it. Twice after this the students were given like literary treats through the enterprise of the Philodemic Society; first when Mr. Sidney Woollett spoke the whole of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and later when he recited nearly all of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Still other

lectures were appointed for the next year, the speakers selected being Mr. Woollett, General Adolphus Greeley and Charles J. Bonaparte.

At last the day of the long looked for celebration of the Im-



Ryan Hall.

maculate Conception came and for one full day—December 8—the college and all its surroundings were given under the sway of the senior sodality. All the exercises of the feast were elaborately planned and it was a day to be set down as one of the great days in the history of the college. Its events, however, are so fully nar-

rated in another chapter that an extended account of them in this place is not necessary.

While events in college life were making their wonted course toward the end of the academic year a great change was being wrought in the physical condition of one of the auxiliary structures of the main building. In the summer of 1904 laborers were set at the work of tearing down the old first Georgetown College building, the grand, historic edifice which had been erected a hundred and sixteen years before and which had done naught but good throughout more than one full century and parts of two others; but in the march of time and the modern demand for newer and better college buildings it was seen fit to remove the ancient landmark and replace it with one of modern construction, with modern appointments and more attractive to the eye than its predecessor. The poignant regret of many of the alumni at the demolition of the old building was somewhat lessened by the knowledge that its condition had become dangerous.

And all of this new work was done by a new benefactor, and thus another name was added to that honored Georgetown roll. With the completion of the Healy building the old "academy," then known as the old south building, lost much of its usefulness and was afterward put to various uses in carrying out the plans of the college corporation and the faculty. At length it became necessary to remove it from among the college group, because of its condition, and in order that the students might have a larger and more elaborately appointed dining room, and that choice rooms might be provided for those who could afford the additional cost of living outside of the dormitories. Therefore, in the summer of 1904 the old first college building was removed and in its place was erected the new south building—The Ida M. Ryan Hall—which was ready for occupancy in February, 1905. This building is the splendid gift of Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York and Washington. The first floor is occupied by the kitchen and bakery, the second floor by the students' dining room, and the remaining three floors are given up to living rooms for students.

A new departure in athletics was inaugurated at Georgetown in the early part of 1905 in the adoption of a constitution by the Georgetown University Athletic Association and the establishment of all athletic sports within reach of the association on a firm basis. The object of the association was and is to advocate and encourage all branches of athletics, and membership is open to any student

of the departments of arts, medicine, law and dentistry, subject to prescribed requirements and regulations. The officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer, managers of football, baseball, field and track teams, the boating crew and of tennis. The officers, with the faculty director of athletics, constitute the executive committee of the association.

The formal organization of the athletic association at this time had a peculiar significance and was the outgrowth of a policy adopted by the college directors of turning over the entire athletic system of the university into the control of a capable student management. An athletic association had been in existence for a number of years, long known as the Yard Association, and to a considerable extent all athletic sports had been under its direction; but not entirely so, for in some respects there was a tendency toward independent action, which had the effect of weakening the true value of the association as a factor in university athletics. For several years too, the Society of Alumni had given both moral and financial support to the efforts of the association, and with each succeeding year the society found itself becoming more and more a part of the life of the association, even while the directors of the college were bearing a considerable share of the expenses of athletics. But now, when the college was about to unburden itself of responsibility it became necessary that the association take to itself a more substantial character, if in place of the college the Society of Alumni could be expected to shoulder the burden of expense in maintaining a department of athletics in the university.

The adoption of a constitution by the association was the first important step in the direction of closer alliance with the Society of Alumni, and that action was soon afterward followed by circular letters sent out to the alumni in the name of the college and bearing the signature of its president, although in fact they were prepared by his successor in office, then a faculty member in the capacity of minister and prefect of health.

The letters declared in plain terms that thereafter the faculty director of athletics would have no further direct relations with the members of the various teams and that his duties would be to deal directly with the officers of the athletic association; that in no case would board and lodging at the college or a monetary consideration be given in exchange for athletic, musical, clerical or tutorial service, and that regardless of whatever other colleges might



do Georgetown would provide board and lodging only to those *bona fide* students who paid for the same according to the terms set down in the university catalogue.

"In this way," says one of the letters referred to, "Georgetown will be kept clear from that professional taint which according to recent publications is more or less rife in many of our schools and colleges. We feel sure that you will unite with us in our earnest endeavor to keep far from Georgetown any commercial aspect in our college athletic sports and to have our teams composed of *bona fide* students who come to Georgetown primarily to acquire its intellectual training and engage in sport solely for sport's sake, to relax the mind and improve the body and to fit both alike for more strenuous and prolonged effort."

A few extracts from one of the letters bearing on the same subject will be interesting in this connection: "For the past ten or fifteen years during which Georgetown athletics have attained their present importance we have shown a lively interest in fostering athletic sports, believing that they were of considerable importance in developing the physical and moral nature of the students. We have appointed a member of the faculty to manage the various athletic interests; we have assumed control of the athletic finances, receiving on deposit their athletic funds, disbursing the same to the various organizations, making good the deficits which have arisen from time to time, and providing at our own expense a training table for the members of the various teams. As a result of this paternal and fostering care Georgetown athletics have attained a development comparing very favorably with the same in other universities and colleges. The time now seems opportune to leave the management of athletic affairs in the hands of the students of the university, in conformity with the practice of other American educational institutions. Accordingly, in future we shall exercise no financial control of athletics." . . . "We shall indeed, as heretofore, appoint a faculty director of athletics, but his duty shall be solely to prevent abuses that may arise in the student conduct of athletic affairs." . . . "As a result of our management heretofore the Georgetown field has been graded and properly adapted to athletic purposes; a suitable grandstand and bleachers have been provided; a goodly supply of shells, boats and other equipments has been procured; a valuable coaching launch has been acquired and indoor rowing machines have been installed. The cost of these improvements has been approximately \$8,000.

On the other hand a debt to the university of about \$4,000 has been contracted by the athletic association. We shall cancel this debt, convey to the athletic association the ownership of the above mentioned athletic equipments and grant the use of Georgetown field rent free for the athletic use of the university.

“With this financial assistance we see no reason to doubt that Georgetown athletics will in future be placed on a sound financial footing. Experience has shown that with careful and economical management football, baseball and track athletics can be made self-supporting. The expenses of the crew have varied from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year. For this the profits arising from the sale of sundries in the college bookstore, something like \$1,000 a year, will be available. This with a subscription of, say, \$5 a year from each student would amply provide for the remaining expenses of the crew. A fund is being collected for the purchase of land for a boathouse, so that all that needs to be provided is the boathouse itself. We hope that the generosity of our alumni will be able to provide for this. Certainly the plucky and successful struggle made by the crew to advance Georgetown’s athletic prestige deserves such support.”

In the winter of 1905 a committee appointed by the Society of Alumni purchased and refitted at a cost of \$3,000, subscribed by alumni, the floating houseboat built by the government, at a cost of \$6,800, for the use of Professor Langley in experimenting with his flying machine. This structure after being made into an ideal boathouse, was towed to a landing above the aqueduct bridge at Georgetown near the college, and has since been occupied by the crews. In all that has since been done in Georgetown athletics the hand of the Society of Alumni has been plainly seen. Student control of athletics has proved a success, although the withdrawal of active college support was much regretted at the time the determination of the faculty was made public. But with the students, and behind them, in athletics, has always stood the Society of Alumni, acting either as a body or through its members.

The eighty-eighth annual commencement of the college was held on Thursday, June 15, 1905, on the lawn, beneath a spreading canopy of canvas, shaded by the great oaks, and enlivened by the music of the marine band. Father Daugherty was present, but Father William G. Read Mullan, vice-president, conducted the exercises and conferred the degrees. The doctor’s oration, “Uniformity in the Law,” was delivered by Joseph Léo McAleer, A.

M., of Pennsylvania; the master's oration, "Socialism," by Francis Stanton Montgomery, A. B., of Nebraska; the bachelor's oration, "Christian Socialism," by Robert Joseph Pendergast of New York; and the valedictory, "The Family of the State," by Maurice Joseph Gelpi of Louisiana. Fourteen degrees of A. B., seven of A. M., one of B. S., one of Ph. L., and two of Ph. D., were conferred. The prize awards were announced as follows:

The graduate school prize of \$75 for the highest average in the courses of the school was awarded to Alphonsus Richard Donahoe of Nova Scotia, the prize of \$25 for the second highest average to Frederick Carleton Ayer of Iowa, who also won the prize of \$25 for the best student in biology.

In the senior class the gold medal for rational philosophy (presented this year by Francis A. Cunningham, '72) was taken by Maurice Joseph Gelpi of Louisiana. In the junior class the O'Brien gold medal was taken by Harlow Francis Pease of Wisconsin, the McGrath medal for physics by William Joseph Vlymen of New York, and the Kidwell medal for mechanics by Thomas Aloysius McCann (sophomore) of New York. The christian doctrine medal was won by Harry Thomas Hall of Washington, the Dixon medal for elocution by George Rex Frye of Washington, and the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace by Harlow Francis Pease of Wisconsin.

With the close of the academic year 1904-05 the incumbency of Father Daugherty in the high office of rector of the college and president of the university also was ended, and his successor was appointed. The period of his service was four years—all too brief—for no father of the Society of Jesus who had preceded him in the president's chair was more highly esteemed than he and none ever received stronger evidences of student regard. This old and lasting affection was clearly manifested on the occasion of the alumni dinner on commencement day in June, 1907, when the alumni and the graduates, who knew him personally during his term at Georgetown, crowded about him, gave him their heartiest greetings, and their sincere congratulations on his restoration to health, and forced from him a brief speech, although it was not on the program.

Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., was born in the city of Baltimore, March 25, 1849. He was educated in St. Vincent's parish school, Baltimore, 1858-63, and afterward at Loyola College, Baltimore, 1863-65. In 1865 he entered the Society of Jesus. He made

his divinity studies at Woodstock, Md., 1865-69, and in 1872 began teaching at Georgetown College. In 1880 he was ordained priest by Cardinal Gibbons, and for the next more than twenty years was teacher and professor, first at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, and afterward chiefly at Georgetown. In 1901 he became president of Georgetown University and served in that capacity until the summer of 1905, when his successor was appointed. After a season of rest for the benefit of his health Father Daugherty was sent to Fordham College, New York.



Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J.,  
1901-1905.

As president of Georgetown University Father Daugherty was succeeded by Rev. David Hillhouse Buel, S. J., the present incumbent of that office. With his accession there were several important changes in the faculty and a few in the community household at the college.

The academic year 1905-06 opened in the undergraduate department on Wednesday, September 13, 1905, and in the graduate school on Monday, October 1, following. In the former the total

student attendance was 81, and in the latter, 15. In the freshman class there were 27 students, in the sophomore, 26, in the junior, 11, and in the senior class, 17 students. The usual celebration of the solemn high mass preceded the formal opening, and afterwards the students assembled in Gaston hall to receive the preliminary instructions of the rector.

Some of the more important faculty changes for the year were as follows: Father W. G. Read Mullan, the former vice-president and prefect of studies, was succeeded in the former capacity by Father Samuel Cahill, and in the latter by Father Charles Macksey. Father Shandelle retained his professorship of the last year, but relinquished the office of dean of the graduate school, in which Father Devitt continued as professor of metaphysics and also assumed the additional duties of the new chair of colonial Maryland history, founded by the late Dr. E. Carroll Morgan. The chair of sociology and economics, which Father Holaind had previously filled, was assigned to Father John A. Conway. As professor of mathematics Father Hagen was succeeded by Father John T. Hedrick, and as professor of physics Father Tondorf was succeeded by Father Alphonsus J. Donlon. Mr. Richard B. Lauterbach, S. J., former professor of chemistry, was succeeded by Mr. Michael J. Tully, S. J. Father Henry A. Judge was appointed professor of history of philosophy. Other than is here mentioned the members of the graduate school faculty retained their chairs as in the preceding year.

In the undergraduate department Father Macksey became prefect of studies and secretary of the faculty; Father Devitt, chaplain; Father Charles G. Lyons, prefect of discipline in place of Father Mulligan, and also lecturer on evidences of religion; Father Benedict Guldner, professor of special metaphysics instead of psychology, natural theology and German, as in the last year; Father Patrick J. Cormican, professor of logic, general metaphysics, classics and English (junior year); Father Alphonsus J. Donlon, '88, professor of physics, mechanics and mathematics. In the last preceding year the undergraduate faculty in all capacities numbered thirty; in the faculty of 1905-06 the number was reduced to twenty-five.

The earlier months of the year were given to the earnest work of the study and class rooms, society matters, debates and occasional social gatherings, with the customary athletic sports. One of the most solemn events of the year was the reception to mem-

bers of the sodality, held in the chapel on December 8. Father John A. Conway, director of the sodality, delivered the sermon and spoke of the dignity, honor and indulgences of the sodality. The solemn benediction followed, with the rector officiating. Father Donlon, deacon, and Mr. Lauterbach, sub-deacon.

Before leaving college for the holiday recess the students had the pleasure of seeing ground broken for the new gymnasium, on the north of the Healy building and the western border of George-



The Ryan Gymnasium.

town field. This was the beginning of the Ryan gymnasium, which was erected for the use of the students and particularly those who were members of the athletic association; and it was built through the liberality of Mrs. Ida M. Ryan, wife of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, a man of large means whose sons received their collegiate training at Georgetown. The gymnasium was erected at a time when such an institution was in great need at Georgetown, for the old quarters were narrow in appointments and not suitable for free indoor exercises. The new gymnasium was ready for oc-

cupancy soon after the opening of the academic year in September, 1906.

The principal social event of the season was the New Year's reception in the Hirst library and reading room, given by the rector and faculty to the Washington alumni and a number of other invited guests. Besides a liberal attendance of alumni those present included a number of officers of the army and navy, heads of departments, the clergy, and many of the faculties of medicine, law and dentistry. During the later winter months the societies held their annual debates and occasional functions, but in general the year appears to have witnessed a less number of festive events than any previous year in the last decade. The Washington alumni gave a reception to the new president of the university in November, and a banquet in the spring. This had the effect of bringing together the alumni of all of the university departments, among whom there has always existed perfect harmony, both in sentiment and action. But in the great student body of the university there appeared to be something lacking in the spirit of unity among its members. The *College Journal* describes the situation in these words:

"Every institution as it increases in size increases its number of needs. Some are large and some are small. All admit that our university has her share and one of the most important is unity. We want co-operation. It is lacking, and it is among our departments today, a real crying need. We need it and every means is valuable in proportion to the power it possesses of accomplishing this end. The time has come when the students of the different schools must give up what for some incomprehensible reason appears to be an estrangement. A principle which bids a portion of a university to look upon another portion as a cult apart, an alien, and an interloper; that principle we hold is dangerous to the progress and development of any institution. It is unanimity in spirit as well as unanimity in name which gives to university mates the power of making their alma mater an ideal one. This is what we need, and this is what we must have. That the alumni banquet was one step toward such an end no one can doubt. Everything which has for its object the union of the different members of the various departments, whether they be student or graduate, is a movement which must necessarily possess that power. We are glad that this banquet met with such success, because we do believe that we are just that much nearer to a long-

felt need, and also because its success gives us every hope that the one to be given by the university the night before commencement will meet with equal results."

The meeting of the Society of Alumni in June, to which the *Journal* article referred, was principally for the transaction of business affairs, but the subject of university spirit received due attention. Several interesting addresses were made and when the subject of athletics was under discussion after the formal meeting was adjourned, the alumni members raised by voluntary subscription more than \$500 to send the 'varsity crew to the intercollegiate races at Poughkeepsie, without which the crew could not have gone. The plea for finer college spirit and harmony in all schools of the university had been specially urged by the several rectors since Father Healy's time, and particularly by Fathers Richards, Whitney and Daugherty, and with most beneficial results.

The eighty-ninth annual commencement was held in Gaston hall on Thursday, June 14, 1906. A number of guests occupied seats on the platform, but the center of attraction for the students and the large audience was the familiar figure of President Roosevelt, who had been asked to confer the degrees in the name of the United States, to address the class of '06, and to announce the prize winners. The master's oration was on "The Suffrage," and was given by Francis Martin Foy, A. B., of Pennsylvania; the bachelor's oration, "The Decline of the Suffrage," by Joseph Henry Lawler of Connecticut; and the valedictory, "The Assurance of Suffrage," by Alston Cockrell of Florida.

Besides the seventeen young graduates who received the degree of A. B., eight degrees in course of A. M. and four of Ph. D., and two honorary degrees of LL. D., were conferred by Mr. Roosevelt. His address to the class was very interesting, and his appearance on the platform and also as he arose to speak was a signal for a royal Georgetown greeting. He spoke briefly and in his usual earnest manner, making a strong plea for college athletics, and finished his remarks with these words: "If you have pluck and grit in you to count in sports, just as if you have the pluck and grit in you to count in your studies, so in both cases it will help you to count in after life." . . . "When you come out into after life I can say no more than to wish you to copy the motto of every boy who plays on a college eleven: 'Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard.' "

The college prize of \$75 for the highest average in the courses



of the graduate school was awarded to Erwin Robert Effler of Ohio, and the prize of \$25 for the second highest average to Vincent Dunn Hennessey of Wisconsin.

The senior class gold medal for rational philosophy was taken by William Joseph Vlyman of New York, and the junior class medal (O'Brien medal) was taken by Thomas A. McCann of New York.

The medal for christian doctrine was won by Francis Joseph Hartnett of Washington, the Dixon medal for elocution by Edward Joseph Crummev of New York, and the Father Murphy medal by Robert Hamilton Kelly of Texas.

For the academic year 1906-07 the college opened to the undergraduate and preparatory students on Wednesday, September 12, 1906, and in the graduate school on Monday, October 1. In the latter school the number of students entered for the advanced course was only 7, and the attendance in the undergraduate department was correspondingly small, the total number being 77, of which 10 were seniors, 20 juniors, 23 sophomores and 24 freshmen, the smallest attendance for many years. The aggregate attendance in the preparatory school was 141. There was no satisfactory reason given for the marked decrease in attendance during the past few years and particularly during the last two years, and while perhaps not intended to have any relation to the question of attendance an editorial in the *College Journal* pertinently asks: "Is our college curriculum all right?" Then the writer adds: "Some maintain that the present assortment of classical studies cannot be improved upon, while others complain that it is deficient, that it does not accomplish the end in view, and that it is a loss if not a perversion of the student energy."

The more important changes in the faculty for the year may be noted as follows: Rev. Samuel Cahill, former vice-president and minister, was transferred to St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, there to hold the same office. Rev. Charles G. Lyons, prefect of discipline, an old and well beloved Georgetown teacher, was sent to St. Andrew's-on-Hudson. Rev. Benedict Guldner, former professor of metaphysics in the college and of medical ethics in the medical department, was sent to Fordham College to hold the chair of philosophy. Rev. Joseph M. Stadelman, former professor of ethics in the graduate school, was assigned to the staff of the "Messenger." Rev. P. J. Cormican, former professor of junior class, was sent to the same duties at Boston College. Rev. Al-

phonsus J. Donlon, a Georgetown graduate and old teacher, former professor of physics, was assigned to teach the same branch in Woodstock Seminary. Rev. William F. Cunningham, former professor of freshmen, was sent as a missionary to Jamaica. Rev. Juan Comellas, former teacher of Spanish, was assigned to the observatory at Manila, P. I. Mr. H. Augustus Gaynor, S. J., also a Georgetown graduate, teacher in the preparatory school and director of the glee club during the last year, was transferred to Holy Cross, Worcester, and Mr. Charles G. Fenwick and Mr. Thomas J. Reilley, teachers formerly in the preparatory department, were sent to the same department at Fordham. Mr. Thomas A. Emmett and Mr. John J. Cassidy went to Woodstock to take up their theological studies.

The acquisitions to the faculty were as follows: Rev. John J. Fleming, vice-president and minister; Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, prefect of discipline; Rev. A. P. Brosnan, professor of logic and metaphysics in the junior class; Rev. John O'Hara, professor of political economy; Rev. J. J. Neary, professor of junior classics; Rev. J. A. Moore, professor of classics in freshman; Rev. John C. Hart, professor of special Greek; Rev. Jose Coronas, professor of meteorology; Mr. Thomas Miley, professor of physics.

There were few on the faculty roll of the college who could be called old Georgetown men.

The opening day was observed with the usual ceremonies in the chapel and the reading of the class lists in Gaston hall by the prefect of studies. The Philodemic Society showed its activity early in the session and admitted nineteen new members, the eligible list being open to all the college classes. The society's room had been much improved during the summer and the opinion was expressed that in point of ornamentation it was fully equal if not even superior to Gaston hall. In good season the other college societies completed their organization for the year and before the end of the first month all were well started in their work. Throughout the fall seasonable athletics received full attention and each team loss was retrieved by some substantial victory, so that at the end of the season of sports the athletic association had reason to congratulate its members on the general result. A New Year's reception was held in the Hirst library and was attended by the entire faculties of the college, medical, law and dental departments, together with many distinguished officers of the army and navy.

The athletic association of students was formally incorporated

under the laws of the District of Columbia, and formally received from the committee of the alumni society title to the boathouse.

After the holiday recess the college opened on January 13 with repetitions, followed on January 14 by mid-year examinations. On January 26 the first public exhibition of indoor sports ever held at Georgetown took place in the form of a tournament in Ryan gymnasium. The faculty was present, also a few invited guests, and on that evening very few of the students were to be found in their rooms until after the event was over. About this time there had been some talk in certain quarters to the effect that unless more earnest interest was shown in the sport aquatics at Georgetown probably would be dropped; but notwithstanding the rumor a crew was organized, although at the outset only sixteen candidates presented themselves as the material from which to build up the college navy for the year.

"Georgetown spirit will show," says the *College Journal* in refuting the suggestion of dissolving the college crew; and further: "The 'Tyro' guardian of many a stalwart eight has found a watery grave, but Robert Collier, '96, our notable alumnus, arises to the occasion and presents a first-class motor boat." And again: "Speaking of support, did you ever stop to think how loyal our alumni are to us? When we lost our elegant boathouse it was the alumni who procured a new one. When funds were low last June and the trip to Poughkeepsie was dubious, the hat was passed around at the alumni banquet for the \$700 necessary for the trip. Now our launch has deteriorated and an alumnus comes around the next day with a new one. We owe them something in return, and all they ask is for us to go out on the field or on the river with that same Georgetown spirit. Results will follow."

The principal events of February were the Merrick debate, which was one of the best in years, and the 'varsity crew's benefit dance and reception at the Arlington hotel, the latter being the last social function previous to the lenten season. On Sunday, March 4, the rector's feast day, the heads of the university departments dined with the college faculty. Among those present were Dr. Kober, dean of the school of medicine, Justice Clabaugh, dean of the law school, Dr. Cogan, dean of the dental department, Richard J. Watkins, secretary of the law school, Judge DeLacy of the juvenile court of the district, and a number of other prominent professional men.

As it had been decided to hold the closing exercises of the year

somewhat earlier than had been the custom there was shown considerable activity on the part of the students in making preparations for the event, and in consequence a number of society meetings were passed over. There were only two assemblies in Gaston hall, those of the seniors and juniors during the last week in April. The public contest in elocution took place on May 29.

The exercises of the ninetieth annual college commencement were held in Gaston hall on the evening of Tuesday, June 4, 1907, when eight graduates—the smallest class in many years—received



Rev. David Hillhouse Buel, S. J.,  
1905—

their bachelor degrees. As each of the graduates was given his diploma with a word of commendation from the rector, the congratulatory "hoya" of the student body rang through the auditorium, and the applause increased as the bachelor's hood was placed over each head. The doctors of philosophy also enjoyed the moment of their triumph, but when Wendell Phillips Stafford, associate justice of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia,

received his degree of doctor of laws, the cheering was so hearty that his words of thanks were inaudible.

The bachelor's oration, "Denominational Schools," was delivered by Albert Briscoe Ridgway of Washington; the master's oration, "Denominational Academies," by Alphonse E. Ganahl of Missouri; and the valedictory by Thomas A. McCann of New York, who prefaced his remarks by speaking of the needs of American colleges and the necessity for some fixed theological belief, and then delivered the customary words of parting to the faculty and his classmates. Before conferring the degrees the rector explained the meaning of each and alluded to the fact that special permission had been granted by the United States for such a ceremony.

Besides the eight degrees of A.B. conferred on the members of the class of '07, the degree of Ph.D. in course was conferred on four post-graduates, the degree of A.M. in course on two candidates, and one honorary degree of LL.D.

After the degrees had been conferred the rector introduced Justice Stafford, who made a brief address to the graduates and spoke some words of thanks to the president of the university. He said in part: "I feel that I am in the house of my friends, and to you young men who are beginning your journey through life let me say 'God-speed.' There is something about a 'God-speed' that prompts us to say it at the commencement of every journey, to the little child in its cradle, in the last moments of life, and yet there may be pathos in it, for a journey may end in failure. If you wish to be sure of success, be assured that it remains in you. Life is a broad harbor, and the channel to the highway of success lies open to all. If you steer your ship according to the principles that have been given you, 'in the lexicon of man there is no such word as fail.' "

The announcement of prize winners was not made on commencement day and was deferred until Friday, June 7, when few persons except the students and faculty of the college were present. No ceremony whatever accompanied the awards, and only the rector addressed the students. The graduate school prizes were omitted and in general the number of awards was less than in former years.

The senior class gold medal for rational philosophy was awarded to Thomas Aloysius McCann of New York, and the junior class (O'Brien) medal to John Herman Paul Hood of Washington, who also won the junior class (McGrath) medal for physics. The

Kidwell medal for mechanics was taken by Oswald M. A. Cook of Washington, the Christian doctrine medal by Thomas A. McCann of New York, the Dixon medal for elocution by John Herbert Doyle of Washington, and the Father Murphy medal for the best metrical translation of three odes of Horace by Richard Joseph Lawler of Washington.

### SONS OF GEORGETOWN.

#### *Carmen Georgiopolitanum.*

Sons of Georgetown, Alma Mater,  
 Swift Potomac's lovely daughter  
 Ever watching by the water,  
     Smiles on us to-day;  
 Now her children gather round her  
 Lo, with garlands they have crowned her,  
 Reverent hands and fond enwound her  
     With the Blue and Gray.

#### CHORUS.

Wave her colors ever,  
 Furl her standard never,  
 But raise it high,  
 And proudly cry,  
 "We're Georgetown's sons forever."  
 Where Potomac's tide is streaming  
 From her spires and steeples beaming,  
 See the grand old banner gleaming,  
     Georgetown's Blue and Gray!

Throned on hills beside the river  
 Georgetown sees it flow forever,  
 Sees the ripples shine and shiver,  
     Watching night and day.  
 And each tender breeze unspringing,  
 Rarest woodland perfumes bringing,  
 All its folds to fullness flinging,  
     Flaunts the Blue and Gray.

#### CHORUS.

Written by Robert J. Collier of New York, A. B., '94. Sung to the music of the old Welsh hymn, "The March of the Men of Harlech."

## CHAPTER XI.

### SODALITY OF OUR LADY IMMACULATE.

So well known to the whole Catholic world is the origin and early history of this the oldest organization of Georgetown College students that any effort to trace its foundation seems quite unnecessary in this brief chapter. The institution of the sodality in the college life dates to the very early years of the nineteenth century and there is evidence indicating its existence in the college previous to the year 1800. On this point a recent contemporary writer says "It is well established that the sodality was fully organized in the year 1810, when the Rev. Francis Neale was rector of the college. That the sodality existed in the college prior to this time may be regarded as fairly certain, from the evidence afforded by the diary of one Brother Moberly, who was in residence here in the early years of the last century. He records in 1802 the fact of having been received into the sodality by Bishop Dubourg, an earlier rector. Bishop Dubourg, however, withdrew from the college in 1799, hence young Moberly must have been received prior to that. So we may regard the sodality as a part of our college from those early years. It was formally established and received its testimonial of affiliation with the Roman sodality, which bears the date of 1838, prior to any similar body in the United States. And in connection with the present occasion (the Golden Jubilee) it is of the greatest interest to note that it was devoted explicitly to Mary Immaculate, dedicating itself to its holy patroness under this title in preference to any other."

In Georgetown College history the sodality has been known by various names, but they all have the same force and meaning. As first published in the college catalogue it appears as Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, while in publications of earlier date it appears as Sodality of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary and also Sodality of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. The second rendition is perhaps more accurately expressive of the intention of the founders; but however known the institution is founded on the high Christian principles enunciated in the "common rules" for the conduct and instruction of all who become members, which begin in these words:

“The Blessed Virgin, Mother of God, and particular patroness of this sodality, has taken upon herself to protect and favor it; for being the Mother of Mercy, she has a particular regard for those who faithfully love her, and will always protect and defend such as have recourse to her patronage with affection and piety. The sodalists must, therefore, at all times not only show her a particular honor and veneration, but likewise endeavor by the integrity of their lives and manners to imitate the examples of her most amiable virtues, and by frequent conversations to encourage each other and excite in their souls an ardent desire of glorifying her sacred name.”

In setting before the students the high purposes of the sodality the faculty of the college caused this brief note to be published in the annual catalogue: “It is a Religious Society, placed under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin, having for its object the cultivation of virtue and piety. It is composed of those of the more advanced Catholic students, who are distinguished among their comrades for their exemplary conduct.”

Among the college students who were first received into the sodality were George Bowman, William Brent, John Cottrill, Thomas Downing, Robert Durkee, Edward Kavanaugh, John Kelly, George King, William Llewellyn, Richard Sherry, Henry Quinn, Ignatius Newton, Thomas Richardson and Aloysius Young. Their membership dates from December 9, 1810, and in 1811 additions were made to the number by these members: Benjamin Fenwick, Leonard Smith, John Gregory, John Durkee, George Fenwick and Joseph Carberry.

The records kept of the sodality, says Mr. Pease ('06) in his very excellent historical sketch, from 1810 down to the present day are not complete, since there are considerable intervals of which we have no account. But it is not to be doubted that its existence has been continuous and active. Its exercises have not at all times been uniform. At one time there was an annual celebration which in some way has been abandoned. On the 8th of December it was customary for old members to renew their act of consecration immediately before the ceremony of receiving postulants. Then after the service there was a collation of a very elaborate nature. It was not unusual for poems in honor of the Blessed Virgin to be read on these occasions and also addresses delivered on the same subject.

In 1865 the officers and members of the sodality were as fol-



lows: Rev. Edward Henchy, S. J., director; Charles S. Abell, prefect; L. F. Smith, first assistant prefect; L. Puebla, second assistant prefect; H. Williamson, secretary; R. M. Douglas, treasurer; John F. Lee, librarian; D. F. Sheron, sacristan; Arthur Lee, James H. Clarke, Thomas A. Kelly, Eugene D. F. Brady, George H. Fox, Thomas Badeau, consultants; L. G. Gouley, Noble Hofar, S. Montano, William Ketler, Hugh Kelly, R. Pigeon, Richard S. Edwards, F. J. Keickhoeffer, W. F. Randolph, Edward Key, F. E. Alexander, Julius Gerring, Charles Boyle, David Grant, Vivian Lowe, S. Lanfranco, S. H. Hamilton, G. Bustamante, M. J. Tuohy, Stephen A. Douglas, W. R. Abell, J. B. Northrop, W. R. Cowardin, Michael Wall, Edward Buckner, George Hyde, Ernest Freeman, Thomas L. Oldshue, John W. Oldshue, E. A. Marsteller, G. W. Lockwood, J. Lanfranco.

Richard H. Clarke was prefect in 1845 and after him came Bernard A. Caulfield, afterward member of Congress from Illinois. Since 1865 the office of prefect has been filled by Charles S. Abell, James V. Coleman, Thomas H. Stack, Eugene D. F. Brady, Francis A. Cunningham, James F. Tracey, John G. Agar, Thomas P. Kernan, John N. Fleetwood, Thomas C. Blake, Condé B. Pallen, Daniel W. Lawler, William V. McLaughlin, Francis A. Brogan, Thomas D. J. Gallagher, John R. Slattery, Aphonsus J. Donlon, Thomas V. Bolan, Jeremiah M. Prendergast, William S. McKechnie, Thomas V. Carney, Patrick H. O'Donnell, P. J. Conlon, William A. O'Donnell, Edward J. Tobin, James H. Dugan, Francis Delany, Harry W. Gower, James A. O'Shea, John E. Laughlin, Michael J. Walsh, Joseph T. Lynch, Joseph Zachary Miller, William Henry Graham, Alston Cockrell.

The Junior Sodality, or the Sodality of the Holy Angels as otherwise known, was established in the college February 12, 1857, and was composed of the younger Catholic students. The object of the society was the same as that of the Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate.

The Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate of Georgetown College celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception with pomp and splendor befitting the oldest sodality in this country, and the day—December 8, 1904—was one of the greatest days in the history of the organization. Many former prefects were present and among them were some who undoubtedly had not visited the college since the time of their graduation. It was the desire of the sodality to

reach all its old prefects with invitations, and if any were not reached it was because of incomplete sodality records.

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In the afternoon at one o'clock there was spread in the new refectory a collation for the guests of the sodality; this luncheon marked the opening of the new dining hall. In the vestibule of Dahlgren chapel at five o'clock in the afternoon, a white marble tablet, presented as a memorial by the class of 1904, was unveiled. The presentation address on this occasion was made by the president of the class, Joseph Zachary Miller, III, and Father Daugherty replied in the name of the university.

With the academy held in Gaston hall in the evening the celebration was brought to a close. Cardinal Gibbons presided and both Archbishop Falconio and Monsignor Aggus, newly appointed delegate to the Philippines, were present. The oldest living prefect, Charles D. Kenny of Pittsburg, made an address, as also did Eugene D. F. Brady of Washington, John G. Agar of New York, James F. Tracy of Albany, Dr. Condé B. Pallen of New Rochelle, and Daniel H. Lawler of St. Paul, Minnesota. (From *College Journal*.)

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE PHILODEMIC SOCIETY.

Among the notable institutions of Georgetown College which trace their origin to the time of the distinguished and venerable Father Ryder not one has been productive of more beneficial results or achieved greater fame than the debating society founded in 1830, which soon afterwards took the name of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College. It is well known that Father Ryder always felt a deep interest in the cultivation of eloquence among the students, and by reason of his commendable zeal in that direction he readily consented to encourage the formation of a society for "the cultivation of eloquence, the promotion of knowledge, and the preservation of liberty."

At a meeting of students held on the 25th of September, 1830, it was resolved to form a "Debating Society," and accordingly such an organization was effected, officers were chosen and a committee was selected to prepare a constitution for its government. So near as can be ascertained the students who first signed the constitution and took part in the meetings and proceedings of the first year were John Carroll Brent, William F. Clarke, George Brent, Reuben Cleary, Dr. John D. K. Cashen, Daniel Carroll Diggs, George A. Diggs, George Fenwick, Edward Fitzgerald, Benjamin R. Floyd, Thomas M. Lee Horsey, Robert H. Livingston, Edward Marcellus Millard, Samuel A. Mulledy, Richard N. Snowden, Charles H. Stonestreet, Francis W. Thornton, William R. Turner and James McSherry.

The somewhat imperfect records of the society indicate other members during the first year of its existence, as some of them took part in the proceedings and all except two signed the constitution. They were John H. Diggs, James Preston Edmonston, Franklin K. Beck, William Richardson Green, Richard B. Lloyd, Edward Williams and William McLellan. James Hollahan and William H. Dickinson became members some time during the first year, and besides there were others, known to have been among the earlier members, whose names do not appear among those who subscribed to the articles of the constitution. They were John R. Brooke, Thomas T. Gantt, John H. Hunter, John S. Hurst, Joseph

Jenkins, Eugene H. Lynch, Edward Carrington Preston, Andrew K. Sanders, Benjamin A. Smith, Charles Smith, James E. Stuart and Thomas Matthews.

The first officers of the society were Father Ryder, president; Samuel A. Mulledy, vice-president; John H. Hunter, secretary; John H. Diggs, treasurer; Eugene H. Lynch, amanuensis.

The original membership requirement was that the student must belong to one of the higher classes—philosophy, rhetoric and poetry. In later years this regulation had been modified to meet the changes in the curriculum, but the general requirement still is that members of the society are chosen only from the more advanced classes.

At the fourth meeting of the society, held June 18, 1831, the name Philodemic Society was assumed, and on the same day a resolution was adopted to provide a badge to be worn by members on special occasions. The device was a shield, the upper edge in two curves. On one side was to be the American eagle, the American shield displayed upon its body, with a trident in one claw, the other resting upon a globe; above the eagle a harp, surrounded by rays. On the reverse, Mercury, god of eloquence, clasps hands with the goddess Liberty, holding in her left hand the rod surmounted by the cap. The inscription extends around the rim on both sides: "*Colit Societas Philodemica E Collegio Georgiopolitako*" "*Eloquentiam Libertati Devinctam.*"

An old published account of the society and its proceedings furnishes a number of interesting events and incidentally brings into view some of the characters who were identified with its operations more than three-quarters of a century ago. The first subject debated was "whether Napoleon Bonaparte or George Washington was the greater man," but the chronicle referred to gives no light as to the decision of the arbiters upon the arguments of the orators of the occasion. On February 22, 1831, Benjamin R. Floyd was selected to deliver an oration appropriate to the day. A copy of his address is recorded in volume one of the archives. In treating of this event Dr. Shea's narrative says that Benjamin Rush Floyd delivered an oration in the presence of the members of the society, the students and professors of the college and the clergy.

On March 20 another meeting of the society was held and the conduct of several of the members in leaving without giving sufficient reason for their action was brought up for discussion. Two

of the offenders pleaded insolvency as an excuse for their conduct, one through his own fault and the other through misfortune. The former was subjected to a small fine and the conduct of the latter was commended as "highly honorable." In this connection it is interesting to note that the monthly dues exacted from members was six and one-fourth cents, which, with fines imposed and contributions received, was proposed to be used in establishing a library for the society.

On July 4, 1831, Samuel A. Mulledy was appointed to deliver an oration, and afterwards the anniversary of the birth of President Washington and of our national independence became established by custom as the two days of the year especially set apart by members of the Philodemic Society for the display of their oratorical powers. On July 26th several honorary members were elected, among them being Daniel J. Desmond, Louis William Jenkins, William Gwynn, S. Henry Gough, Edward A. Lynch, William D. Merrick, Dr. Maurice Power, Dr. Robert A. Durkee and Joseph H. Clarke.

At that time and for years afterward it was considered a mark of especial distinction to be elected an honorary member of the society and some of the foremost men in public life at the national capital were so honored. One writer says that President Jackson was elected an honorary member, and in his article indulges himself somewhat at expense of the dignity of the Philodemic members in this wise: "The society fully appreciated its great end. It felt itself straightway called upon, in view of its lofty aims, to enroll the president of the United States as an honorary member. The president accepted and the name of Andrew Jackson was added to the rolls. It next felt itself racked with the throes of another nascent idea; it must celebrate the Fourth of July, and the Fourth was celebrated, as is told in the annals, with noise of bands and words of flame, in the presence of a select company, composed of authors and statesmen. On this occasion the opening spokesman, Daniel C. Diggs, gave vent to his feelings in the words of the declaration of independence instead of his own. Not so the next speaker, the orator of the day, well qualified to fire an audience on the theme of liberty, for his veins were warmed with the same Virginia blood that flowed in those of the great governor of the Old Dominion, the Hon. John Floyd.

"The society's efforts were appreciated; the society recognized the appreciation and strove the harder to increase the motive

thereto. Men known abroad were willing to be enrolled on the list of honorary members; indeed, they were more than willing, they were gratified. Here is a leaf we take from the roll: Hon. William Gaston, N. C.; Hon. J. R. Walker, secretary of the treasury; Q. A. Brownson, LL. D., Mass.; George W. Parke Custis, Va.; William R. Read, LL. D., Md.; Most Rev. John Hughes, archbishop of New York; Hon. E. L. Lowe, LL. D., governor of Maryland; Zachary Taylor, ex-president of the United States; Hon. R. McClelland, secretary of the interior; Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Mo.; Hon. Franklin Pierce, ex-president of the United States; Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Indiana; General Robert E. Lee of Virginia; General Horace Porter."

The one merry-making of the society which stands forth most brilliantly, says the same writer, was the excursion down the river in 1842. "This excursion should have been annual and perennial, for it arose from an added clause in the society's book of genesis. Among the members of the faculty at Georgetown at the time when the society was founded was Fr. Fenwick, a late arrival from his studies at Rome. While in Europe he had in addition to his regular studies stored his head with all the knowledge that could be gathered from the libraries at Rome and Milan upon his native Maryland. He came back determined to make the landing of the Maryland pilgrims as famous as the landing at Plymouth Rock." . . . "The attempt has come to naught, the attempter is 'dust and a shade,' yet few have left so many good works behind them, not 'buried with their bones,' as he.

"The Philodemic Society was willing to assist him in his attempt and an added clause in the constitution told of its new obligation. The one excursion which represented that thought materialized was this one of May, 1842. Early in the morning they steamed down the river and rounded Piney Point to St. Mary's, the place where the Maryland pilgrims landed. Mass was celebrated by the bishop of Boston, Rt. Rev. J. B. Fenwick. The oration followed, delivered by William George Read of Baltimore, one of the most distinguished jurists of the country. Enough martial blood flowed in his veins to give more fervor to his words than ever rhetorician prayed for. He was a near relative of the hero of Cowpens, Col. John Eager Howard. The ode following the oration was written by Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, and sung by a trio consisting of Custis himself, Fr. Fenwick and a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of

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## CHAPTER XII.

### THE PHILODEMIC SOCIETY.

Among the notable institutions of Georgetown College which trace their origin to the time of the distinguished and venerable Father Ryder not one has been productive of more beneficial results or achieved greater fame than the debating society founded in 1830, which soon afterwards took the name of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College. It is well known that Father Ryder always felt a deep interest in the cultivation of eloquence among the students, and by reason of his commendable zeal in that direction he readily consented to encourage the formation of a society for "the cultivation of eloquence, the promotion of knowledge, and the preservation of liberty."

At a meeting of students held on the 25th of September, 1830, it was resolved to form a "Debating Society," and accordingly such an organization was effected, officers were chosen and a committee was selected to prepare a constitution for its government. So near as can be ascertained the students who first signed the constitution and took part in the meetings and proceedings of the first year were John Carroll Brent, William F. Clarke, George Brent, Reuben Cleary, Dr. John D. K. Cashen, Daniel Carroll Diggs, George A. Diggs, George Fenwick, Edward Fitzgerald, Benjamin R. Floyd, Thomas M. Lee Horsey, Robert H. Livingston, Edward Marcellus Millard, Samuel A. Mulledy, Richard N. Snowden, Charles H. Stonestreet, Francis W. Thornton, William R. Turner and James McSherry.

The somewhat imperfect records of the society indicate other members during the first year of its existence, as some of them took part in the proceedings and all except two signed the constitution. They were John H. Diggs, James Preston Edmonston, Franklin K. Beck, William Richardson Green, Richard B. Lloyd, Edward Williams and William McLellan. James Hollahan and William H. Dickinson became members some time during the first year, and besides there were others, known to have been among the earlier members, whose names do not appear among those who subscribed to the articles of the constitution. They were John R. Brooke, Thomas T. Gantt, John H. Hunter, John S. Hurst, Joseph

Jenkins, Eugene H. Lynch, Edward Carrington Preston, Andrew K. Sanders, Benjamin A. Smith, Charles Smith, James E. Stuart and Thomas Matthews.

The first officers of the society were Father Ryder, president; Samuel A. Mulledy, vice-president; John H. Hunter, secretary; John H. Diggs, treasurer; Eugene H. Lynch, amanuensis.

The original membership requirement was that the student must belong to one of the higher classes—philosophy, rhetoric and poetry. In later years this regulation had been modified to meet the changes in the curriculum, but the general requirement still is that members of the society are chosen only from the more advanced classes.

At the fourth meeting of the society, held June 18, 1831, the name Philodemic Society was assumed, and on the same day a resolution was adopted to provide a badge to be worn by members on special occasions. The device was a shield, the upper edge in two curves. On one side was to be the American eagle, the American shield displayed upon its body, with a trident in one claw, the other resting upon a globe; above the eagle a harp, surrounded by rays. On the reverse, Mercury, god of eloquence, clasps hands with the goddess Liberty, holding in her left hand the rod surmounted by the cap. The inscription extends around the rim on both sides: "*Colit Societas Philodemica E Collegio Georgiopolitano*" "*Eloquentiam Libertati Devinctam.*"

An old published account of the society and its proceedings furnishes a number of interesting events and incidentally brings into view some of the characters who were identified with its operations more than three-quarters of a century ago. The first subject debated was "whether Napoleon Bonaparte or George Washington was the greater man," but the chronicle referred to gives no light as to the decision of the arbiters upon the arguments of the orators of the occasion. On February 22, 1831, Benjamin R. Floyd was selected to deliver an oration appropriate to the day. A copy of his address is recorded in volume one of the archives. In treating of this event Dr. Shea's narrative says that Benjamin Rush Floyd delivered an oration in the presence of the members of the society, the students and professors of the college and the clergy.

On March 20 another meeting of the society was held and the conduct of several of the members in leaving without giving sufficient reason for their action was brought up for discussion. Two

of the offenders pleaded insolvency as an excuse for their conduct, one through his own fault and the other through misfortune. The former was subjected to a small fine and the conduct of the latter was commended as "highly honorable." In this connection it is interesting to note that the monthly dues exacted from members was six and one-fourth cents, which, with fines imposed and contributions received, was proposed to be used in establishing a library for the society.

On July 4, 1831, Samuel A. Mulledy was appointed to deliver an oration, and afterwards the anniversary of the birth of President Washington and of our national independence became established by custom as the two days of the year especially set apart by members of the Philodemic Society for the display of their oratorical powers. On July 26th several honorary members were elected, among them being Daniel J. Desmond, Louis William Jenkins, William Gwynn, S. Henry Gough, Edward A. Lynch, William D. Merrick, Dr. Maurice Power, Dr. Robert A. Durkee and Joseph H. Clarke.

At that time and for years afterward it was considered a mark of especial distinction to be elected an honorary member of the society and some of the foremost men in public life at the national capital were so honored. One writer says that President Jackson was elected an honorary member, and in his article indulges himself somewhat at expense of the dignity of the Philodemic members in this wise: "The society fully appreciated its great end. It felt itself straightway called upon, in view of its lofty aims, to enroll the president of the United States as an honorary member. The president accepted and the name of Andrew Jackson was added to the rolls. It next felt itself racked with the throes of another nascent idea; it must celebrate the Fourth of July, and the Fourth was celebrated, as is told in the annals, with noise of bands and words of flame, in the presence of a select company, composed of authors and statesmen. On this occasion the opening spokesman, Daniel C. Diggs, gave vent to his feelings in the words of the declaration of independence instead of his own. Not so the next speaker, the orator of the day, well qualified to fire an audience on the theme of liberty, for his veins were warmed with the same Virginia blood that flowed in those of the great governor of the Old Dominion, the Hon. John Floyd.

"The society's efforts were appreciated; the society recognized the appreciation and strove the harder to increase the motive

thereto. Men known abroad were willing to be enrolled on the list of honorary members; indeed, they were more than willing, they were gratified. Here is a leaf we take from the roll: Hon. William Gaston, N. C.; Hon. J. R. Walker, secretary of the treasury; Q. A. Brownson, LL. D., Mass.; George W. Parke Custis, Va.; William R. Read, LL. D., Md.; Most Rev. John Hughes, archbishop of New York; Hon. E. L. Lowe, LL. D., governor of Maryland; Zachary Taylor, ex-president of the United States; Hon. R. McClelland, secretary of the interior; Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Mo.; Hon. Franklin Pierce, ex-president of the United States; Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Indiana; General Robert E. Lee of Virginia; General Horace Porter."

The one merry-making of the society which stands forth most brilliantly, says the same writer, was the excursion down the river in 1842. "This excursion should have been annual and perennial, for it arose from an added clause in the society's book of genesis. Among the members of the faculty at Georgetown at the time when the society was founded was Fr. Fenwick, a late arrival from his studies at Rome. While in Europe he had in addition to his regular studies stored his head with all the knowledge that could be gathered from the libraries at Rome and Milan upon his native Maryland. He came back determined to make the landing of the Maryland pilgrims as famous as the landing at Plymouth Rock." . . . "The attempt has come to naught, the attempter is 'dust and a shade,' yet few have left so many good works behind them, not 'buried with their bones,' as he.

"The Philodemic Society was willing to assist him in his attempt and an added clause in the constitution told of its new obligation. The one excursion which represented that thought materialized was this one of May, 1842. Early in the morning they steamed down the river and rounded Piney Point to St. Mary's, the place where the Maryland pilgrims landed. Mass was celebrated by the bishop of Boston, Rt. Rev. J. B. Fenwick. The oration followed, delivered by William George Read of Baltimore, one of the most distinguished jurists of the country. Enough martial blood flowed in his veins to give more fervor to his words than ever rhetorician prayed for. He was a near relative of the hero of Cowpens, Col. John Eager Howard. The ode following the oration was written by Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, and sung by a trio consisting of Custis himself, Fr. Fenwick and a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of

Carrollton. Even the singers were aware of the historic memories which they called forth."

The above quoted extracts do not assume to present the full history of the Philodemic Society for the period covered, nor do they set forth all of the memorable occasions of celebration that have taken place. The celebration of July 4, 1832, was an event of importance and was held while the society was in its infancy; and besides those already mentioned as having taken part in the exercises the other speakers were Rev. William F. Clarke, George Fenwick, Charles H. Stonestreet, John Carroll Brent, James McSherry and Alexander Dimitry. The annual address on commencement day in 1832 was delivered by Edward A. Lynch. On July 4, 1833, the declaration of independence was read by Charles H. Stonestreet, and William Richardson Greene delivered the oration. The commencement day Philodemic address was given by Lewis W. Jenkins of the Maryland legislature. No address was delivered at commencement in the next year, and no record is found of participation by the society in the graduation exercises in 1835.

The national anniversary in 1836 was observed by the Philodemic, Phileleutherian and Philophrastic societies together, and on that occasion orations were given in English, Latin and Greek. The commencement oration was delivered by Benjamin Rush Floyd. In 1837 the Philodemics and Phileleutherians again held a joint celebration on July 4th, and each had several distinguished guests. The next commencement orator was the Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, D. D., then rector of St. Joseph's church, New York, and his subject, "Excellence." James Hoban gave the commencement oration in 1838.

About this time some confusion arose in college circles on account of sectional political divisions and a feeling sprung up among the students from the north and the south which resulted in a decline in interest and membership in all of the college societies. Of the proceedings for the year 1839 the records give meagre accounts, but in 1840 the Philodemic Society seemed to have recovered something of its former energy and fittingly celebrated the next independence day. The commencement orator was Daniel C. Diggs. In this year Father Ryder, president of the college, inspired the members with something of his own patriotic spirit, and induced them to make preparations for the celebration in 1842 of the landing of the Maryland pilgrims in 1634, as is mentioned in a preceding paragraph. In 1841 the three societies

again vied with each other in celebrating Washington's birthday, and showed the same spirit on the next Fourth of July observance, when the archbishop of Baltimore presided over the Philodemic exercises. The commencement oration of that year was delivered by Alexander Dimitry.

The celebration of February 22, 1842, was carried out with fitting ceremony, Mr. J. Heard giving the address usual to such occasions; "but," says Dr. Shea's narrative, "a coming celebration had robbed this old-time college festival of some of its glory. The exertions of Father Ryder had borne fruit. The Philodemic Society had entered into the spirit of Maryland patriotism and was this year to hold the first commemoration of the landing of the pilgrims of Maryland. The first centenary had been commemorated by a *Carmen Seculare*, from the pen of Mr. Lewis, published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' in 1738; the second had passed unheeded. The Philodemic Society was about to redeem the honor of Maryland. For months the busy work of preparation had been going on. The first choice for orator fell on Hon. William Gaston, but it was impossible for him to accept."

Having given an elaborate account of the events of the passage down the river to St. Inigoes in St. Mary's county, Md., the exercises in detail of the celebration and the names of all of the participants, the same writer says: "Such was the first celebration of the landing of the pilgrims of the 'Ark and Dove.' The glory redounds to the Philodemic Society, to Georgetown College and to Fathers James Ryder and George Fenwick." . . . . "The effect of the St. Mary's celebration was soon seen in the college. It infused a new spirit and energy. The national festival was celebrated by both college societies with earnestness, and the Philodemic printed the address of James H. Bevans with the remarks of Thomas J. Semmes, as well as the elaborate discourse pronounced on commencement day by Pemberton S. Morris of Pennsylvania."

From this time forth the society occupied a still higher position in the student life of the college, and although it was afterward subjected to occasional reorganizations and some modifications of its constitutional provisions, its old-time traditions have been preserved and its foundations are as solid almost as those of the rock upon which the very institutions of the college itself are built. In 1843 the commencement oration was delivered by John M. S. Caussin; in 1845 by George Brent; in 1846 by Lieut.

M. F. Maury, U. S. N.; in 1847 by Thomas J. Semmes; in 1848 by Benjamin E. Greene.

On the 14th of May, 1848, the society for the second time celebrated the landing of the Maryland pilgrims, but the occasion was one in which the entire college, students and several societies took part. Having established the festival six years before, however, the Philodemics were given a place of honor in the celebration. Afterward, as if resting on its laurels, the society omitted the next independence day celebration, also the following Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July, 1849, the latter event being passed without observance by reason of the unfortunate drowning of one of the students in the Potomac.

At commencement in 1850 Mr. C. Columbus Morgan delivered the Philodemic oration, and in 1851 the same office was performed by John W. Archer. The orator in 1852 was Richard H. Clarke, and in 1853 Archbishop Carroll officiated in the same capacity. At this time the officers and members of the society were as follows: Rev. Daniel Lynch, president; Robert Ray, vice-president; Jules D. De La Croix, recording secretary; Joseph H. Blandford, treasurer; Wilson G. Walthall, librarian; Emile M. Tauzin, amanuensis; Harvey Bawtree, corresponding secretary; John J. Beall, first censor; William Gwynn, second censor; and Gilbert G. Arcand, Leopold L. Armant, Ludim A. Bargy, Alphonse Boenel, Julius Choppin, Jeremiah Cleveland, Robert C. Combs, Francis D. Gardiner, Richard Gardiner, Algernon S. Garnett, Hugh J. Gaston, George H. Hamilton, Eugene Longuemare, Alexander Loughborough, John W. Prescott, Frederick L. Smith, Scott B. Smith and Henry E. Wootton, resident members.

On commencement day in 1854 Robert J. Brent delivered the Philodemic Society oration, and in 1855 John H. O'Neill was selected to perform the same service, although on account of his absence the society was represented by Father Ryder. In May of the year last mentioned the society made preparations for another celebration at St. Mary's and on the 14th of the month embarked with the provincial of the society, the college president and many students; and on arriving at St. Inigoes they were met by the steamboat "Georgia" from Baltimore, with many distinguished guests and the members of several Catholic societies. On landing the Philodemic Society displayed its banners, followed by those of the Philonomosian and the American flag borne by the Pilgrims' Society. After solemn high mass in the church at St.

Inigoes all re-embarked in four steamers and ascended the river three miles to the site of St. Mary's city, where the principal celebration was held. "The oration of Mr. Chandler at this celebration covered the whole ground of Catholic Maryland's claims to honor, and was not only printed, but reprinted to meet the wants of readers. In every way the Philodemic Society might pride itself on its pilgrim celebration of 1855."

The annual commencement day address in 1856 was given by A. A. Allemong, that of 1857 by William M. Merrick, but afterward for two years the society does not appear to have taken part in the exercises of commencement. In 1860 the members of the society were among the mourners on the occasion of the death of Father Ryder. He had been the principal founder of the Philodemic Society, "its guide to successful exertion, his life, his spirit, his eloquence teaching as much as his words." In a meeting held on the day of the requiem mass J. Fairfax McLaughlin pronounced an eulogy, and in the course of his remarks said: "The Philodemic Society may well mourn on this solemn occasion; for the first, the brightest name on its distinguished roll is the name of James Ryder. The stranger who visits the college beholds the constitution by which our body is governed, as it was framed by our founders; and he whose mortal remains have just been composed to rest was the founder, the first president of the association."

At the annual commencement in July, 1860, the Philodemic address was delivered by Harvey Bawtree, but in 1861 no orator was chosen from the senior class members who remained in college during the first year of the civil war. In 1862 John C. C. Hamilton delivered the oration. His remarks "impressed many at the time, but his sudden death, only two weeks after his brilliant discourse, came with indescribable effect on all who had so recently heard him." The records give no account of the society for the year 1863, but at the grand annual celebration on January 21, 1864, J. Fairfax McLaughlin "drew an eloquent picture of the great Sir Thomas More, type of the honest lawyer and incorruptible judge." In 1865 at the celebration held January 19, James A. Wise gave an address on our "System of Government," and R. Ross Perry delivered a poem on "The Ravages of Time." No mention of commencement orators for 1864 and 1865 is found in the record.

On the 18th of January, 1866, the annual celebration once



more assumed something of its old-time enthusiasm, although the members then numbered only seventeen, including the president, Rev. William Sumner, S. J. On the occasion mentioned the principal orator was Mr. C. C. Magruder, Jr., and his subject, "Education: Its Progress and Development." The theme of the poet, James Hoban, was "Music." In 1867 the number of members had increased to seventeen. At the annual celebration held January 17th, William I. Hill gave an address on the subject of "Rights and Duties of the American Citizen," and Mr. Tallmadge A. Lambert delivered an address on the subject of "Valor."

At the meeting held in January, 1867, the society made preparations for a still more elaborate celebration to be held at commencement time in July following, and it was determined that in future the grand annual festival should be held at the close of the academic year, in order that all of the festivities of the college and students might be brought together at about the time of the closing exercises. For the event in July the society proposed to celebrate a general reunion of all the members who could be assembled at Georgetown, resident, non-resident and honorary, and to invite the attendance of all the living Georgetown alumni. This was done and the response was gratifying almost beyond expectation; and out of this remarkable gathering of former students grew the movement a few years later which led to the formation of the first Georgetown alumni association.

Richard T. Merrick had been invited to deliver the oration and it was expected that George H. Miles of Maryland would read the poem, but neither of these gentlemen was able to comply with the requests of the committee; but it does not appear that the occasion lost any of its attractiveness when others were chosen to officiate as speakers. The oration was delivered by Alexander Dimitry of Louisiana, the poem "Peace" was read by Mr. Daniel A. Casserly, and Mr. Hugh Caperton gave an eloquent address on the subject, "Memoir of George Fenwick."

The literary exercises were held in exhibition hall at the college, the Philodemics occupying seats on the platform with the chairman, John Carroll Brent. Mr. Dimitry's oration, "classic, tender and elevated, with the impress of true scholarship, portrayed the real advantages of an education." The poem elicited applause, even from those who could not view the subject with the poet's eyes. But the crowning feature was Caperton's portrayal of the noble character of the professor who was so widely known among the alumni and members of the society."

The banquet followed the literary exercises and was no less enjoyable than the event which preceded it. At the head of the menu cards appeared the words: "Her children, coming back to their boyhood's home, not with costly viands or courtly delicacies, but with the invigorating repast that made them lithe and strong of limb in their young, heroic days, old Georgetown welcomes!" After the dinner Father Maguire addressed the Philodemics and their guests and during his remarks reminded his hearers of the fact that the celebration was planned just fifty years after the first class was graduated from the college. "One of the graduating class of that year, 1817," says Dr. Shea's history, "unable to leave his sick bed to attend, sent a charming letter full of reminiscences of the college in early days, when James Ryder was his classmate, and George Fenwick, Charles C. Pise and Thomas Mulledy his fellow students, thus strangely evoking from the past the boyhood of those departed worthies who, as presidents or professors, had done so much for education in the old college halls."

In 1868, on Washington's birthday, both the Philodemics and Philonomosians celebrated in grand style, and on the 2d of July the former society held its commencement exercises and listened to an oration by Mr. Merrick. During the next two years the usual celebration days were properly observed, but there was nothing of unusual importance in these festivals until February 22, 1870, when a large gathering of members and students listened to the eloquent address of G. Gordon Posey of Mississippi and the well worded speeches of T. A. Badeaux of Louisiana, Thomas Mackin of Illinois and Eugene F. Hill of Maryland. The triennial celebration in 1871 drew together many members and their friends. On this occasion the speaker was Mr. William P. Preston; the poem, "Life's Triumphs," was read by Mr. Lambert, and was printed by the society in 1872.

During the next three years the Philodemics took an active part in several events of college history and on occasion united action was taken with reference to matters of consequence; but there is little of importance to note in this narrative until the celebration of the grand triennial on the 24th of June, 1874, when the old exhibition hall in the college building was filled to overflowing to hear the eloquent remarks of Judge Charles P. James, LL. D., who had figured conspicuously as one of the founders of Georgetown University School of Law. The orator was presented

to his audience by Richard T. Merrick, who suggested in the course of his introductory observations that the members of the society should aspire to become finished speakers and debaters; such was the fundamental principle of their constitution; but the speaker made no special allusion at that time to the splendid inducement he was about to offer for the attainment of the highest aims of the Philodemic Society as declared by its constitution. This offer was made public on the same day and during the latter part of the exercises.

The subject of Judge James' address was "Orators of the Past and of the Future," and in its delivery he gave his hearers a vivid description of the great debate in the United States senate between Webster and Hayne. John G. Saxe, the poet of the occasion, followed Judge James and recited his famous poem on "Love."

#### THE MERRICK DEBATING MEDAL.

When Richard T. Merrick suggested at the celebration of the triennial of the Philodemic Society in 1874 that the members should make it their aim to become finished speakers and debaters, Rev. Father Healy, in awarding the diplomas and certificates on that day, replied that he heartily agreed with the views of the eminent jurist and that he would be perfectly willing to let any one aid him in putting the suggestions into practical execution.

After the exercises of the day had been finished Mr. Merrick formally offered to endow a prize for the proposed object, and promptly carried out his promise by turning over to the president of the university, and his successors in office forever, eighteen shares of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Railroad company, of the par value of fifty dollars each: the rents, issues and profits thereof to be used in trust forever for the purchase of a suitable gold medal, in form and size to be approved by the president of the university, to be presented to that member of the Philodemic Society, or such other similar society as may succeed thereto, who shall be deemed to be the best and most competent debater in said society, according to the prescribed rules or such others as the president and faculty of the university might approve and establish.

As originally established and still existing the Merrick debating medal is contested for annually by not to exceed four members of the Philodemic Society, to be selected not later than the

first day of May; the subject of debate to be determined by the president and faculty in conjunction with the society; the debate to be judged and determined by a committee of three gentlemen not connected with the literary department of the university; and the prize to be awarded at the annual commencement of the literary department and to receive prominent mention among the awards on that day. The debate is now, and for some years has been held on the 22d of February.

"The highest ambition of every member of the Philodemic Society," says "Hodge Podge," "is to be chosen one of the Merrick debaters, and the result is that each one aims to perfect his powers as much as possible, and there is ever amongst the members a spirit of wholesome rivalry. The society every year chooses from its members four of its most able debaters who select some question of national importance to be argued in this public debate, and the medal is awarded to the one of the four who proves himself in the eyes of the judges as the most able debater."

The first debate of the Philodemic Society for the Merrick medal was held February 23, 1875. The question debated was "Would the exclusive possession and control of the telegraph by the government of the United States be in accordance with the spirit of our institutions?" The affirmative of the issue was presented by J. Percy Keating of Pennsylvania and Bell W. Etheridge of Tennessee, while the negative side of the contention was taken by Louis R. Thian of the District of Columbia and James M. Hagen of Kentucky.

The debate attracted great attention in both college and university circles and was attended by Georgetown men, students from other colleges and many invited guests, who filled the hall to the utmost of its capacity. The judges were Martin F. Morris, Bernard G. Caulfield and Hugh Caperton, whose decision favored the champion of the negative side of the question, and whose judgment received no criticism when the Merrick medal was awarded to James M. Hagen of Kentucky.

The first annual contest for possession of the coveted Merrick debating medal created a new and important event in the history of the Philodemic Society and naturally had the effect of overshadowing some other of the popular occasions for which the society had been famous for many years; and as the years have passed the annual debate has lost none of its former importance, but has exercised a healthful influence in every other college and

university society and has carried the name of alma mater into every part of the country; and it is an indisputable fact that many of the Merrick medal debaters in later years have taken a place in the front rank with the most noted orators of their day.

Since the Merrick medal was founded it has been awarded as follows:

- 1875—James M. Hagen, Kentucky.
- 1876—Bell W. Etheridge, Tennessee.
- 1877—William F. Smith, Maryland.
- 1878—Eugene Semmes Ives, Virginia.
- 1879—Daniel W. Lawler, Wisconsin.
- 1880—Condé B. Pallen, Missouri.
- 1881—Denis A. Shanahan, Virginia.
- 1882—Francis A. Brogan, Kansas.
- 1883—Francis F. O'Neill, Georgia.
- 1884—Augustin de Yturbide, Mexico.
- 1885—John Richard Slattery, Massachusetts.
- 1886—Joseph M. Dohan, Pennsylvania.
- 1887—Joseph W. Singleton, New York.
- 1888—James P. Montgomery, California.
- 1889—Thomas B. Lantry, New York.
- 1890—Charles A. White, Washington.
- 1891—James E. Duross, New York.
- 1892—Patrick H. O'Donnell, Indiana.
- 1893—Patrick J. Carlon, New York.
- 1894—Robert J. Collier, New York.
- 1895—J. Neal Power, California.
- 1896—Francis E. Slattery, Massachusetts.
- 1897—Benedict F. Maher, Maine.
- 1898—Thomas J. O'Neill, New York.
- 1899—Robert G. Cauthorn, Indiana.
- 1900—Joseph L. McAleer, Pennsylvania.
- 1901—Rice Winfield Jones, Virginia.
- 1902—George Conrad Reid, Dist. of Col.
- 1903—John Henry O'Brien, Massachusetts.
- 1904—Joseph Zachary Miller, III, Texas.
- 1905—Joseph Henry Lawler, Connecticut.
- 1906—John McHugh Stuart, New York.
- 1907—Edward Joseph Crummey, New York.

The founding of the Merrick debating medal had the effect of changing, to some extent, the character of the festivals annually ob-

served and celebrated by the Philodemic Society. The customary function on Washington's birthday gave place to the annual debate, and the old time elaborate preparations for the grand annual celebration on the Fourth of July were compelled to yield to the deeper interest of the members in commencement exercises and the award of diplomas, in which the Philodemics were as particularly concerned as in the award of the medal itself. Finally, on account of the earlier commencements, now held early in June, the Fourth of July celebrations were necessarily abandoned. So these annual festival occasions gradually passed out of existence as distinguishing features of society life, and gave way to participation in events which were better calculated to advance the interests of the university, widen the sphere of its usefulness and increase its efficiency as an institution of the higher education.

In 1875, the next year after the Merrick debating medal had been founded, the Philodemic Society itself took the part of founder and benefactor by establishing what then was known as the Philodemic gold medal and when last competed for among the students was known as the Philodemic prize essay medal. The medal itself was provided by the society and paid for with moneys in the treasury. It was awarded annually for the best essay written by a member of the society, and the decision in regard to it was always anticipated with the greatest interest.

When the medal was founded the Philodemic Society numbered thirty-four members, including these officers: Rev. Edmund J. Young, president; J. Percy Keating, vice-president; Louis R. Thian, recording secretary; William H. Clarke, amanuensis; John G. Agar, treasurer; Clement Manley, librarian; Bell W. Etheridge, first censor; John I. Griffiss, second censor; William Allen, Jr., corresponding secretary; William J. Willecox, assistant librarian.

From the time it was established until the year in which it was last competed for, 1899, the Philodemic prize essay medal was awarded as follows:

1875—J. Caldwell Robertson, South Carolina.

1876—William F. Smith, Maryland.

1877—Andrew J. Shipman, Virginia.

1878—Thomas P. Kernan, New York.

1879—William J. Kernan, New York.

1880—James E. Callahan, Illinois.

1881—Daniel W. Lawler, Wisconsin.

1882—William Law McLaughlin, Dak. Territory.

- 1883—Francis A. Brogan, Kansas.
- 1884—Thomas D. J. Gallagher, Penna.
- 1888—J. Henry Martin, N. Carolina.
- 1889—William G. McKechnie, Mass.
- 1890—Edward D. O'Brien, New York.
- 1891—Charles P. Neill, Texas.
- 1892—J. Bennett Carroll Shipman, Va.
- 1893—Charles F. Carusi, District of Columbia.
- 1894—not awarded.
- 1895—Robert N. Douglas, N. Carolina.
- 1896—Timothy S. Connolly, Maine.
- 1897—Charles F. Curley, Delaware.
- 1885—Ralph S. Latshaw, Missouri.
- 1886—James F. McElhone, Dist. of Col.
- 1887—Jeremiah I. Prendergast, Minnesota.
- 1898—John H. McAleer, Pennsylvania.
- 1899—James A. O'Shea, New York.

Notwithstanding the fact that lighter festivities have largely given way to weightier considerations since the Philodemic became a debating society in more than name, the organization during the last thirty years of its history has been the instrument of much good in college and university annals. In some respects its old traditions of three-quarters of a century ago are still preserved; some of its old-time customs still obtain and occasional festal gatherings yet furnish the means of relaxation from the routine of student life and toil. The annual debate has its victory and on commencement day the hero of the forensic contest receives his golden trophy.

"I have heard debates conducted in the Philodemic with an energy and an ability that would do credit to congress. I take it for granted that a graduate of Georgetown should be a good speaker. It is said that orators are made, and the Philodemic used to be a first-class manufactory for the article. . . . A good Philodemic training is an education in itself. It not only makes the student a talker, but a thinker also; it develops him into a very useful member of society, by opening up to him a career for which only such a training can fit him. . . . I myself feel that I owe a great debt to the Philodemic, and sincerely wish that I could transfer my keen realization of its benefits to the students now enjoying the opportunities it offers them."

—Condé B. Pallen in *College Journal*.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE PHILONOMOSIAN SOCIETY.

This society on its original foundation was established January 8, 1839, and was in a measure at least the outgrowth of or successor to the still older Phileleutherian Society, the latter having been founded about the time of organization of the Philodemic Society, for the same principal object and for a time was its rival for popular favor, although it never attained that distinction. Like the Philodemic, the Phileleutherian Society held its celebrations on the anniversary of Washington's birth and the Fourth of July; it had its debates, special festivals and regular meetings for the transaction of business; but it never had a place in the annual commencement exercises of the college. It also collected a very respectable library of books, acquired a fair membership, especially among the lower class students, whereas the Philodemic Society was eligible to students only of the higher classes of the college.

In some respects these two societies were rivals, but their strife was not of an unfriendly character. Their existence soon gave rise to a third society, known as the Philophrastic. In 1836 the three associations celebrated together, with great enthusiasm, the national anniversary, and in 1837 the Philodemics and Phileleutherians held a joint celebration on February 22 and on July 4. Soon afterwards all these college societies seemed to decline, and during the administration of Father Lopez, S. J., its president, the Phileleutherian was dissolved and was superseded by the Philonomosian Society.

As is mentioned this society was formally established in January, 1839. Its purpose then, as now, was to cultivate and improve all those mental faculties which a beneficent Creator has bestowed upon his favorite creature—man. As stated in its constitution, the more immediate aim of the society was to promote eloquence and acquire an accurate knowledge of history. The members have always been chosen from among the younger classes, and within the last few years the members have been taken largely from the more advanced classes of the preparatory



department of the college. On becoming a member of the society each candidate was expected to deposit in the library two historical or other volumes, but in subsequent years this requirement was modified; but the particular provision of the constitution which all members were called on to observe was "that the said society shall never wantonly provoke a contention with the Philodemic or any society that is or may hereafter be in the college." The first officers of the society of whom there is any record were John A. McGuigan, S. J., president; J. Cooke Longstreth, vice-president; Eugene A. Forstall, secretary; Jacob B. Smith, treasurer; W. W. Watson, corresponding secretary; N. Snowden, librarian.

Having an equally large, if not even a larger student body upon which to draw for its members, the Philonomosian Society acquired great numerical strength, and while its constitution forbade wanton affront in debate or otherwise to the dignity of the older society it always stood squarely on its own rights and ready to defend them either in the field or on the rostrum. Fortunately the societies lived in harmony and frequently enjoyed festivals together, sharing the exercises and honors equally; and so, under the careful guidance of the generous and indulgent fathers who always filled the office of president in both societies, peace prevailed, the integrity of the constitutional provision always remained intact, and each passing year witnessed increasing strength and usefulness in advancing the welfare of the students and of the college, which above all other considerations were the principal objects of their foundation.

The records show how frequently the Philodemics and Philonomosians participated in joint functions, how the upper class men of the older society gave frequent encouragement to their younger brothers and prepared them for still higher honors when they themselves should become Philodemics; and on their own part the Philonomosians generally gave heed to the wise counsel of their elders, and so deported themselves as to take an honorable station in the society in which they were soon to be members and win laurels in debate and on commencement day.

The first ten years of existence of the Philonomosian Society constituted an era of progress in its history, and the year 1850 found it with twenty-five members, a good library of books, a close alliance with the members of the Philodemic Society and an excellent standing in the college. In that year the officers and

members were as follows: Rev. Charles King, S. J., president; Harvey Bawtree, vice-president; Eugene Longuemare, recording secretary; Amos P. Labarhe, corresponding secretary; Benedict I. Semmes, amanuensis; Jules D. Delacroix, treasurer; William A. Johnson, censor; Joseph H. Blandford, censor; Henry T. Digges, librarian; Aristide Aubert, Adolphus Bennet, John C. Burgett, Jesse Cleveland, John Hurst, Francis Hill, George E. Gwynn, James Hanrahan, Thomas Johnston, Fred. L. Smith, Ben. Safford, William L. Swayze, James M. White and George Mayo, members.

Soon after the Merrick debating medal was founded the members of the Philonomosian Society proposed a plan for establishing a gold medal to be contested for annually among themselves. Before this had been done, however, the society laid a restriction on its own membership by a provision that no students below the second grammar (highest preparatory) class should be eligible to the society; and on account of this curtailment it was suggested that the ineligible "prep" students have recourse to an organization of their own by reviving the Philistorian Society, which had lain dormant for several years.

In June, 1878, the Philonomosian received much complimentary notice in college circles through its efforts to awaken an earnest and friendly rivalry among its members and raise the standard of their efficiency in debate as well as in composition. It was then determined to set aside a fund in each year for the purpose of procuring a suitable gold medal to be awarded in much the same manner as the famous Merrick medal was bestowed. The first contest of the society for the Philonomosian debating medal was held in the college refectory on May 27, 1878, in the presence of the judges, Rev. Fathers Guida, Doonan and Whiteford, the faculty and nearly all the members of the Philodemic and Philonomosian societies; but without other guests, for the young aspirants for oratorical honors were not ready debaters nor experienced in public disputation; hence they were disposed to make their first affair as quiet as possible.

"Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason?" This was the question presented for debate on this momentous occasion. The affirmative of the contention was taken by J. Paul Chew and Harry C. Walsh, while the negative side was presented by Denis A. Shanahan and Maurice W. Clagett. Considering the inexperience of the participants and the fact that very little time had been

given them for preparation, the young orators acquitted themselves with great credit in this first attempt at public debate or any similar event outside their own debating hall.

In accordance with its established custom the society had chosen the subject of debate from the pages of history, and it has continued to do so in later years. The medal in 1878 was awarded to Mr. Shanahan. The subject of debate in May, 1879, "Was the action of the United States in declaring war against Mexico justifiable?" was presented with more vigor than that of the previous year. The members were given ample time in which to prepare themselves and the debate was held in the presence of a large audience. The contestants were chosen from the freshman and sophomore classes, two from the former taking the affirmative and two from the latter upholding the negative side of the question at issue.

"*Lex, Libertas Salusque Gentis*," is and for many years has been the motto of the Philonomosian Society, which solely through its own earnest endeavors has taken a prominent place among the several society organizations of Georgetown college. During the more than three score years of its history there has been no retrogression either in student interest in its welfare or want of considerate attention on the part of those in whose keeping the student body has been placed throughout all these years.

Besides the constitutional principles of the society on its original and present foundations there had always existed the civil organization, which has been preserved without interruption by annual renewal of its governing officers. At its head at all times has stood one of the devoted and honored fathers of the college, to whom is given authority over all of its affairs of whatever nature and whose advice and counsel is always law with the members. During this period there have been frequent and sometimes annual reorganizations, for as the members progress beyond the limit of jurisdiction of the society their places are taken by advancing students from a lower class. In this way the ranks always have been kept full and the permanency of the organization is assured. Under present regulations the more advanced students of the preparatory course are eligible to membership and the annual debates are carried out with the idea of beginning elocutionary training even before the student enters upon the college classical course.

Since the Philonomosian medal was founded it has been awarded as follows:

- 1878—Denis A. Shanahan, Virginia.
- 1879—Francis A. Lawler, Wisconsin.
- 1880—John T. Martin, Virginia.
- 1881—Peter Douglas Smith, Maryland.
- 1882—H. Lindsly Maddox, Maryland.
- 1883—Ralph S. Latshaw, Missouri.
- 1884—George Brent, Maryland.
- 1885—Douglas Latshaw, Missouri.
- 1886—Daniel J. Geary, Pennsylvania.
- 1887—no award.
- 1888—Patrick H. O'Donnell, Indiana.
- 1889—C. Manning Combs, Maryland.
- 1890—no award.
- 1891—John P. Gately, Massachusetts.
- 1892—John W. Burk, Pennsylvania.
- 1893—John F. O'Brien, New York.
- 1894—Edward C. Edelman, New York.
- 1895—William C. Ford, Massachusetts.
- 1896—Livingston J. Cullen, Washington.
- 1897—John E. Moore, Massachusetts.
- 1898—Edward J. Smith, Maryland.
- 1899—no award.
- 1900—no award.
- 1901—no award.
- 1902—Porter Aldridge Bonham, So. Carolina.
- 1903—Albert Briscoe Ridgway, Dist. of Col.
- 1904—Francis Edward Keenan, New York.
- 1905—Walter Griffin Mudd.
- 1906—Peter J. Dolin.
- 1907—

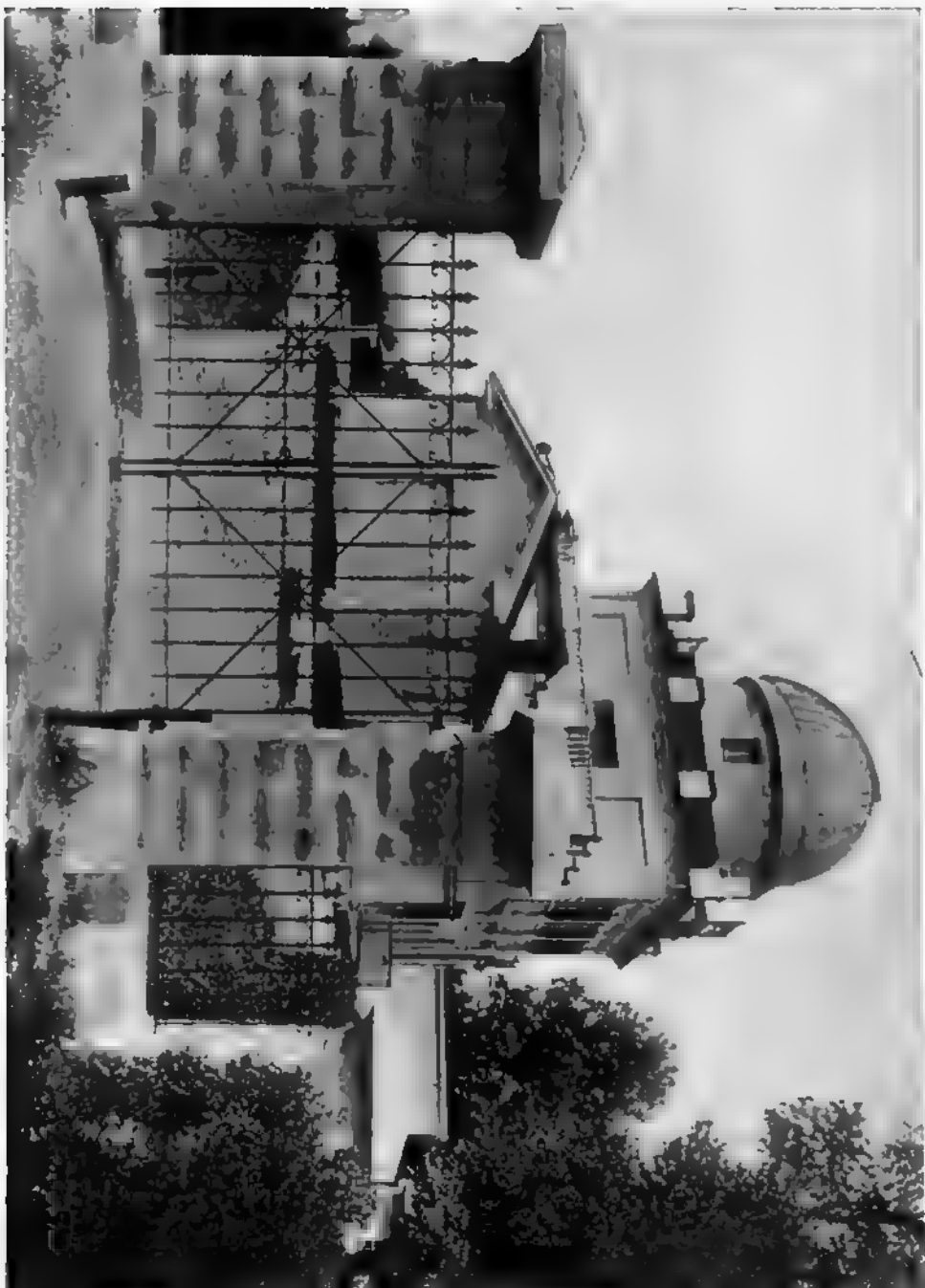
## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE OBSERVATORY.

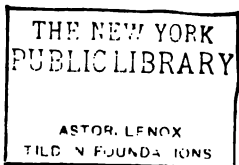
The astronomical observatory of Georgetown University is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country, being almost coeval with the Naval Observatory at Washington, while the very oldest observatory on this side of the Atlantic, that at Williams College in Massachusetts, antedates that at Georgetown by only seven years. It was in the year 1841 that the faculty of Georgetown College decided to erect and equip an observatory in which practical instruction in astronomical work could be given to such students as showed any aptitude or inclination for that particular branch of science. The undertaking was chiefly due to the suggestion of the late Rev. James Curley, S. J., at that time professor of physics in the college, and to him was assigned the duty of choosing a convenient site and preparing plans for the building and its equipment.

It is a question whether the work in any event could have been accomplished at that time without the timely and generous assistance of Rev. Thomas Meredith Jenkins, S. J., who with the approval of his superiors devoted his own patrimony to endow the work and also induced other members of his family to join with him in furnishing the observatory with some of its best instruments. It had been his purpose to devote his life to astronomical study and research, but his delicate health and early death prevented him from doing more than to give the fortune which made the observatory possible.

Another worthy donor to the observatory project was the Rev. Charles Stonestreet, S. J., who at the time was one of the professors in the college. The circumstances of his generous gift for the object mentioned are thus related by Dr. Shea: "One day as Father Curley, whose whole soul was centered in the observatory, passed by the door of Father Stonestreet, then professor of rhetoric, he told him that Father Ryder had given him permission to order the meridian circle; and that he now saw his way to all the instruments absolutely necessary, except the instrument for the dome. Father Stonestreet at once replied: 'My mother has



The Observatory.



left me two thousand dollars; if it will serve your purpose you may have it, provided F. Provincial allows it.' The hall for scientific purposes was thus created almost exclusively by the means of members of the Society of Jesus, and those bound to them by ties of blood. It received no national or state aid."

Father Curley drew the plans of the building, superintended its construction and gave full instructions for the purchase of the instruments which at that time had to be bought in Europe. His name will ever be associated with the observatory, as he constructed it, made in it the first observations and remained its sole director for nearly fifty years.

Father Curley's wisdom and forethought were clearly shown in the site chosen and in the construction of the observatory building. An elevated site about four hundred yards almost due west of the college building was judged to combine various advantages of situation and seclusion. It is on a hill about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of high tide of the Potomac river, which runs due east for a distance of nearly half a mile. The slope on all sides, except to the north, is quite abrupt, and the view, especially to the southeast, is remarkably fine. The plans for the building were made and the first instrument was ordered in 1841, the excavations were begun in 1843, and three years afterwards the first observations were made.

The building erected by Father Curley was so solidly constructed and so convenient in its arrangement that even today it is satisfactory and few essential changes have been necessary in recent renovations which it has undergone to adapt it to the more exacting standard of the present day. It is of brick, consisting of a central portion, which is surmounted by a dome, covering the equatorial, and two wings for the transit instrument and the meridian circle. This building was begun in 1843 and in the spring of the next year was far enough advanced to receive the first instrument, and this having been fixed in place Father Curley at once began observations to determine the exact longitude and latitude of the structure. These observations were continued during the two following years and his determination was accepted and published by the government in its official reports; and in later years, after the Atlantic cable had been laid, signals were exchanged between England and America and it was then found that Father Curley's determination was correct within three-



tenths of a second. The meridian circle with which the observations for computing the latitude of the observatory were made, arrived in 1841, and the five-inch equatorial in 1849, thus completing the equipment at that time.

The political disturbances in Europe in 1848 brought several Italian Jesuit scientists to Georgetown, among them Father De Vico, director of the observatory of the Roman college, Father Secchi and Father Sestini. Father De Vico remained at Georgetown only a few months, being called to London on important business, and he died there November 15, 1848. The gold medal which he received from the king of Denmark for the discovery of six comets at the Roman observatory is still preserved at Georgetown.

Father Secchi, then thirty years old, taught physics for a year at Georgetown and then returned to Rome to enter on his career in physical astronomy; but his first interest in this study dates from the observations he made with Father Curley at Georgetown College.

Father Benedict Sestini began observations of star colors in 1849, the manuscript of which is preserved in the library of the observatory. In 1850 he made drawings of sun-spots from September 20 to November 6, missing only six days out of forty-eight. The drawings were lithographed and together with a journal preface were published in the appendix of the Washington astronomical observations for 1847. A set of copies is still in the library of the observatory.

In 1852 a volume of two hundred and fifteen pages in quarto, containing a description of the observatory, with eight plates and reduction tables for time observations, was published and distributed by the director; but the regular publication of astronomical work, and even of that work itself, was found incompatible with the prosecution of the main design in founding the observatory—the instruction of the students in the use of fine astronomical instruments—hence the first volume of “Annals of Georgetown College Observatory” was also the last. Thus for nearly half a century the observatory was little more than an adjunct to the physical laboratory and classroom, but in 1888, just previous to the centennial of the founding of the college, the directors of the university decided to put a younger man at the head of affairs, to place a liberal allowance at his disposal and to do everything necessary

to bring into existence a practical working observatory; and so the venerable Father Curley, at that time ninety-two years old, resigned his honors and responsibilities into the hands of Rev. John G. Hagen, S. J.

Father Hagen was an Austrian by birth, but had spent a number of years in America and thus was familiar with the English language. He had made special studies in higher mathematics and astronomy at the universities in Bonn and Münster, and also had been director of a small observatory for several years. By the kindness of the Very Rev. Father-General Anderledy, Father Hagen was sent from his province to Georgetown in the fall of 1888, and entrusted with the care of the observatory. His plan was to raise it from an institution for instruction only to one where original research might be made and where the work done might be worthy of the university.

The rehabilitation of the observatory under the direction of Father Hagen was necessarily slow, for want of funds, but this want having been made known to the alumni of the university soon found relief; for at the annual reunion of the Society of Alumni in 1890 Rev. Father Richards, then president of the university, reported a donation of five thousand dollars from an unnamed alumnus, for the especial purpose of improving the observatory. However, before the receipt of this generous gift the college itself had taken up the work of remodeling the observatory building, paying much of the cost from funds available for the purpose and some small donations of money from friends. For more than three months mechanics were kept busy on the building, while instrument makers and electricians were employed in restoring and improving the instruments. The basement was paved with concrete and heating apparatus and water were introduced. All of the instruments were dismounted and repaired, some were improved and several new ones were purchased. The clocks were connected with an elaborate switchboard in the clock room and a telegraph line was erected, putting the place in communication with the Naval Observatory. At a later date electric light from the city was introduced to illuminate all the rooms and instruments.

This thorough renovation was done at an expense of several thousand dollars, the greater part of which was borne by the college; but it was not long before friends came to the aid of the work, and within a very few years donations were received to the

amount of nearly twenty thousand dollars. These gifts made it possible to purchase a new equatorial of twelve inch aperture and to erect a small dome on the grounds for the old five inch equatorial. A latitude instrument of six inches aperture was bought and mounted in the new building especially erected for the purpose; and later on a nine inch photographic transit instrument was put in place of the smaller one formerly used. The new director chose stellar photometry for the first work of the five inch equatorial, and one has only to consult the numbers of the "Astronomical Journal" for the last fifteen years to see how diligently the light variation of the stars was studied by him and how in several cases the laws have been more accurately formulated. The relative brightness of many of the stars was also investigated with the same instrument.

These rapid improvements of the observatory encouraged the college faculty to increase the staff of observers, that more original work might be done and a corps of astronomers formed to keep up the work of the institution. Father George A. Fargis, S. J., was first sent and later Father John T. Hedrick, S. J. This enabled the director to undertake new fields of work, and the very first subject given to the new assistants led to a valuable discovery. Astronomers had been desirous for a long time to apply photography to the transit of the stars, but all previous experiments in that direction had met with only partial success; nothing really valuable and trustworthy had been discovered, and Georgetown was to have the honor of being the first observatory where the feasibility of photographic transits was demonstrated and a reliable method of making them discovered.

In August, 1891, the order was given for what is known as the "Floating Zenith telescope," and in May, 1892, a complete and successful set of photographic latitude determinations were made without the use of the spirit-level and the results were published and distributed. For the proper housing of this instrument a frame building twelve by fourteen feet and eighteen feet high was erected on the east of the transit room, and was fitted with accessories, such as clocks, electric lights, etc. In the following year another new instrument was perfected at the observatory. This was the invention of Father Joseph Algue, S. J., who had come two years before from Spain to study at this observatory. Encouraged by the success of the floating zenith

telescope he invented and had constructed a telescope on the reflecting principle, with which the first successful experiments were made in April, 1893. The cost of this instrument was defrayed by Father Algue's Spanish friends, but after a short time it was taken down and shipped to Spain and from thence to Manila, where it was used in connection with Georgetown in studying polar variations.

Thus it was that within the brief period of five years after the appointment of Father Hagen to the office of director of Georgetown College Observatory that element of university life was brought from a comparatively unimportant position to one of commanding importance in the scientific world. Father Curley in his own time had achieved a wide reputation as an astronomer and eminent scientist, and not the least of his remarkable achievements was that by which the meridian time of the city of Washington was found to be slightly incorrect; and it was adjusted in accordance with Father Curley's deductions. For his works he deserved great credit and it was given him, but he took none of these honors to himself.

Father Hagen's work at the observatory lay along different lines and aimed to be more practical as well as being equally scientific with that of his distinguished predecessor. As has been stated he came to Georgetown in 1888, after having spent eight years in the College of the Sacred Heart at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he taught mathematics and physics; and before coming to the United States he had studied mathematics in Münster and Bonn, and at the former place was brought into association with Professor Edward Heis, one of the most eminent observers of variable stars of that time.

The many remarkable improvements at Georgetown Observatory during the last fifteen and more years have been due very largely to Father Hagen's untiring efforts, and to him and to Fathers Hargis and Hedrick must be accorded the honor of having brought the institution to its present standard of efficiency. He had it firmly established on this basis fully ten years ago, although later years have witnessed several other improvements and inventions, with all of which the observatory is equipped. But all these things were not accomplished without a correspondingly large outlay of money, and for this the college has been compelled to rely chiefly on loyal alumni and other generous

friends. In 1893 the faculty called public attention to the fact that the observatory had no endowment fund and suggested to the alumni that "here is an object worthy of their generosity and love for alma mater;" and in the following year the faculty in expressing "the present conditions and needs of the observatory," urged the necessity of a moderate fund sufficient to yield an annual revenue of about \$1,000 to defray current expenses and provide for the annual publications. Previous to this time there had been donated from various sources, several of which have already been mentioned, about \$20,000 and it was hoped that liberal hands would be found to create the new foundation and thus crown the efforts of the faculty with permanent success.

This appeal was not in vain and in 1895 the faculty acknowledged a benefaction of \$4,000 from the late Mrs. Maria Coleman, which was used chiefly to pay for the new nine-inch photographic transit instrument, and in 1896 acknowledgment was made of \$500 from P. F. Collier of New York to pay the expense of publishing photographic transits of one hundred and sixty-one stars. In 1897 the faculty mentioned several donations during the year. The principal benefaction came from the late Mrs. Annie Donahue of San Francisco, in accordance with an agreement made with her two sisters, Miss Eleanor Martin of San Francisco and Miss Winifrede Martin of Baltimore, by which they were to unite in donating to the college observatory an endowment fund of \$25,000. Mrs. Donahue by her will left to the college for the purpose indicated a third part of that sum, amounting to \$8,333.34, which her executors soon afterward paid to the legatees. In 1897, on the commendation of the work of the observatory by Professor Edward C. Pickering, director of Harvard College Observatory, Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce placed in his hands the sum of \$1,750 to assist in the publication of the "Atlas Stellarum Variabilium," increasing her gift by \$1,400 in the next year, and still \$500 more in 1901; and thus secured the publication against all chances of loss for want of subscribers.

On the occasion of the total solar eclipse of May 28, 1900, six astronomers from Georgetown took their station a short distance south of the city of Norfolk, Virginia, near the central line of totality. The sky was very clear and all the visual and photographic observations of the corona and prominences were carried out as planned. In 1904 the faculty was gratified to an-

nounce the benefits of a new station under the southern skies. Rev. Father Goetz, S. J., who had spent more than a year at Georgetown to familiarize himself with the methods employed there in making the "*Atlas Stellarum Variabilium*," was in that year stationed at Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa, and from that place has sent his observations on all the southern variable stars visible to the naked eye.

In the early part of the year 1906 Father Hagen was called to Rome by the Holy Father and given charge of the Vatican Observatory. His work at Georgetown had placed him among the famous astronomers of the world and he was recognized as one of them. Besides his practical work in the study of his chosen science he contributed numerous valuable articles as astronomical subjects and by constant interchange of views and results he at length acquired a large and valuable library for the observatory reading room. He also figured as an author of various published works, among which were his "*Synopsis of Higher Mathematics*," 4 vols., 1891-1905, and his "*Index Operum Leonardi Euleri*," 1896, the latter an exhaustive index of Euler's many and widely scattered contributions to mathematics. The "*Atlas of Variable Stars*," 6 series, 1899-1905, reached its sixth volume during his own connection with the Georgetown Observatory and owes much of its great value and popularity to his efforts and scientific ability. He also was author of the work "*Beobachtungen Veranderlicher Sterne von E. Heis and A. Krueger*," 1903.

Rev. John T. Hedrick, S. J., was chosen director of Georgetown Observatory to succeed Father Hagen, and is well equipped for the important work given in his charge. During Father Curley's almost half century of directorship of the observatory nearly all of the important work done there was performed by the venerable astronomer himself, but soon after Father Hagen succeeded to the office provision was made for the appointment of an assistant observer; and still later others were added to the staff as occasion made necessary. In 1889-90 the director had the assistance of two professors of the college, who were engaged largely in other branches of instruction. Father Hedrick was made assistant in 1891, and in the next year the auxiliary staff comprised two assistants and an attendant.

In 1893 the names of assistant astronomers were first mentioned in the college catalogue. They were Rev. George A. Far-

gis, S. J., to whose chronicles the writer of this narrative is greatly indebted for facts, and Rev. John T. Hedrick, S. J., both of whom continued their duties until 1896, when Father Fargis was succeeded by Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J. In the following year Father Rigge was succeeded by Mr. Michael Esch, S. J., and the latter in 1899 by Rev. George Zwack, S. J. In the fall of 1898 Father Hedrick assumed the duties of the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Woodstock College, but continued his co-operation with Georgetown Observatory as much as his other duties would permit.

In 1902 the assistant astronomers were Rev. Richard Martin, S. J., and Rev. Edmund Goetz, S. J., Father Hedrick continuing nominally as part of the observatory staff until his appointment as director.

Among the many publications with which the Georgetown College Observatory is credited in addition to works of a general character to which its astronomers always have contributed freely, especial mention may be made of Father Sestini's drawings of sun-spots, which were printed in an appendix of the "Washington Astronomical Observations" for 1847. In 1852 Father Curley published and distributed a volume of 215 pages, containing a description of observations, with eight plates and reduction tables for time observations. This work was called "Annals of Georgetown College Observatory," and from the fact that general attention was required in other directions only a single volume was published. Professor Hagen's work, "A Synopsis of Higher Mathematics," was printed in four quarto volumes. "The Photochronograph and Its Application to Star Transits," "The Photochronograph Applied to the Determination of Latitudes," "The Present Condition and Needs of Georgetown College Observatory," "Index Operum," "Atlas of the Variable Stars," "Observations of Variable Stars," and "Chart and Catalogues for Observing Nova Geminorum" are also among the important publications to be credited to this observatory.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE COLLEGE JOURNAL.

The newspaper is always a good sign; the periodical is an equally good sign; and any publication which has for its mission in life the promotion of the welfare of an institution of higher education without the ultimate purpose of private emolument commands a more distinguished station in the wide field of journalism than one of whatever character founded only for speculative objects. In this day and generation no party, calling, corporation or great public enterprise is considered perfect without its "organ" as a mouthpiece.

For full thirty-five years the Georgetown College Journal has upheld the dignity and high character of a great educational institution, faithfully chronicled the important events of its history in all its several departments, championed its rights, advocated its policy, spread abroad the distinguishing advantages of its curriculum, brought together its alumni in close association and kept them constantly informed of the progress of alma mater and her needs at their hands; but while the Journal has always faithfully championed the cause of the university it never has been called upon to defend her, because the character and integrity of the institution never has been assailed.

In the month of December, 1872, the College Journal made its first appearance. Although for some time previous to its publication a college paper had been discussed and several class sheets had been issued, yet there was no real appearance of what may be called an organ of the college and university interests until the issue of the first number of the Journal in due and proper form.

The chief honor of having founded the Journal must be given to Rev. Father Edmund J. Young, S. J., who then had recently come to Georgetown from Santa Clara College, California. While teaching in the far west he had founded the "Owl" magazine and conducted it with gratifying success in the interests of that institution for about two years, and his removal to Georgetown at a time when the college was in great need of an official organ is regarded as having been exceedingly fortunate.

Before the Journal was in fact started, a benefit concert for



it was arranged and given in Curtis hall in Georgetown, in the latter part of the academic year 1871-72, and the profit derived from that event furnished the nucleus of the capital with which its "plant" was procured. In all the preliminary work Father Young took an earnest interest, and with his former experience was able by suggestion to enlist the services of several others, chiefly students, in the undertaking.

When the students came together at the beginning of the academic year in 1872 it was soon arranged to form a stock company to found and publish the journal, on what seemed the most feasible and self-supporting plan, and with the capital subscribed by the several stockholders, and the fund created by the concert, the printing establishment of the paper was bought, and through the courtesy of the faculty, was located in a basement room of the old north building. The company selected an editorial committee from its own number, and offered the position of editor-in-chief to Father Young, who was compelled to decline the honor, on account of other duties which required all of his time. Father John H. Sumner, S. J., accepted the editorial chair, with the assurance of material assistance from an editorial committee, the first members of which were Joseph E. Washington and Charles S. Voorhees of the class of '73, Thomas E. Sherman and Wm. Caldwell Niblack, class of '74, J. Percy Keating and H. C. Bowie, class of '75, and Charles Herr and Robert Dowdy of the class of '76. The publishers were William Henry Dennis and George P. Fisher, Jr., both of the class of '74.

Good Father Sumner's unfailing kindness and tact, and his own graceful readiness with the pen when needed, kept harmony in the editorial councils and obviated any serious defects while his young associates were gaining needed experience in their task.

All the typographical work on the first number was done during recreation hours by volunteer student typesetters, hardly one of whom had previous experience, but they did exceedingly well under the superintendence of Mr. Dennis, who at that time was president of the Southern Amateur Press Association, and had a practical knowledge of the "art preservative." Later on, as the work increased, skilled help outside the student body was employed.

The stock company above mentioned, which made the *Journal* not only a possibility but a success, was a regularly organized body

engaged in a businesslike undertaking. In all there were about twenty-five stockholders, nearly all students, each of whom took shares according to his means. The first officers of the company were Rev. John H. Sumner, S. J., president; Joseph E. Washington, vice-president; James F. Tracey, treasurer, and Charles W. Niblack, secretary.

In his recollections of the first days of the *College Journal*, one of the many versatile contributors to the pages of that paper says that the stock company looked after the circulation and took subscriptions with a view to possible dividends on their shares; that this reproduction in miniature of larger enterprises was quite an incentive to the gaining of both subscriptions and advertisements; that parents, friends and acquaintances found themselves pressed into the service; and that it may be doubted whether the *Journal* would have been started with quite such a vigorous impulse in any other way.

Although the initial attempt to place the *Journal* at once upon a paying basis was in itself commendable, and served a good purpose for a time, the original plan was soon laid aside for various reasons, the chief one being that the class duties of the students did not leave sufficient time for all the work; and regularly employed help soon set the type and solicited the advertisements. "The plan in fact would not have worked at all," says the writer before referred to, "without the generous aid of the college authorities, who gave a room with heat and light for this new kind of 'chapel' and 'organ' on the premises. The good lay-brother who was college wagoner to town hauled the 'forms' to press with tender care, and the college carpenter made an elaborate cradle to hold them in safe transit. It may even be suspected that the college, in the name of others, was a subscriber to quite a block of the stock of the company, which never was quoted on 'change; the *Journal* will always owe a large debt of gratitude to the faculty."

The first number of the *Journal* was an eight-page quarto, and while perfectly modest in its pretensions created considerable interest among the students; and its fame was not confined entirely to college circles, for it received commendatory notice in the columns of the Georgetown "*Courier*," the Washington "*Evening Star*," "*National Republican*," "*Sunday Chronicle*," "*Sunday Herald*," the Baltimore "*Sun*" and "*Catholic Mirror*," the "*Col-*

lege Herald" of Lewisburg, Pa., and several other well known papers throughout the east. Indeed, "Press Notices" occupied considerable space in the December number of the new publication.

Father Sumner continued at the head of the successive editorial committees until 1880, and although the Journal during that time succeeded in keeping afloat in the turbulent sea of journalism, it was published at a loss to the owners; and had it not been that Mr. Dennis, the publisher, was remarkably successful in establishing and building up a liberal advertising patronage, it is doubtful whether the periodical could have been maintained through the first year of its life. In 1877 a suggestion was even made that further publication be suspended, for a time at least; but the proposition was not fully agreed to, and the October number was printed to include the contents of the previous two months. And later, in the spring of 1878, when disaster seemed imminent, another benefit concert gave the Journal a new lease of life and all outstanding debts were satisfied in full.

From the time of its founding until the year 1880, the Journal was controlled by the stock company, but in March of that year its possession was transferred to the Philodemic Society, and for the next two years it was edited by members and published in the interests of that organization. In 1882-83 another reorganization of the Journal interests was effected the Philodemic Society relinquished its control, and a corps of the best writers from the entire student body was chosen for the editorial requirements; while the business management was placed in competent hands, with a view of making the publication at least self-sustaining. At first there was little perceptible change in the appearance of the Journal, but under the impelling power of the Society of Alumni, which now took an active interest in the publication, its size was increased to sixteen pages and many important changes were made in the character of its literary department and in the field covered by its articles. The Christmas number in 1883 was the largest and by far the best published up to that time.

"After the change the next succeeding volume contained many excellent articles by the alumni, those written under the *nom de plume* of 'Robin Ruff' being especially worthy of mention. But notwithstanding the warm interest of the alumni in the success of the Journal, the latter did not become a successful business

venture or investment, and its literary department was not considered up to the standard of a first-class university journal. During those years, 1884-88, the Journal was in the hands of one of its most energetic and successful business managers, Thomas V. Bolan, '88; and for several years afterward he showed himself a warm friend of the publication by numerous interesting contributions. Previous to the year 1887, the Journal had appeared without a cover, and one was then put on, which although not highly artistic, was far better than none at all."

"The year 1888-89," says the writer so freely quoted from, "was ~~the~~ the great centenary year. The Journal appeared in its old coverless condition, and for the first few months was filled almost exclusively with notices and accounts of the arrangements and exercises of the centennial celebration. The feature of this volume is the centenary number, published in April, 1889, containing forty pages and giving a detailed description of the centennial exercises. In this volume are met some of the best specimens of college journalism in prose or verse that it has been our lot to read. The poetry is lofty in sentiment and exquisite in finish. The prose articles are sprightly with a decided literary flavor, particularly those signed 'De quibusdam rebus,' 'Laertes' and 'Polonius.' The Christmas story, 'Reginald Trip, '56,' by C. Louis Palms, was considered so excellent that it was copyrighted. Yet all this but laid the foundations and foreshadowed the greatness of the following year. For, after a hurried perusal of the whole twenty-five volumes of the Journal, it is my opinion that it enjoyed its golden age during the year 1889-90; . . . the articles reached a higher tone and were more finished productions than had previously appeared in the Journal. The staff of editors never embraced a set of brighter or more willing workers, if we may judge from the frequency with which their names recur in the Journal columns. Still the palm cannot be yielded to the editors of 1889-90 without giving almost equal honor to those of 1890-91 and 1891-92.

"In 1895 a movement was started that made the Journal unique among college publications and would, had it been carried out in the same spirit with which it was conceived, surely have placed it above any other periodical of its class published. The plan as outlined and put into practice in the first number was to illustrate each Journal with a portrait of one of the great lights

of literature, a masterpiece of one of the great painters, chosen in connection with the portrait of the month, and a third half-tone of something local or some view illustrating one of the contributions to the Journal. In the first number appeared a portrait of Aristotle, Raphael's 'School of Athens' and a view of North Cape. Justice was not done the illustrations by the articles accompanying them, however, and after several months the plan was abandoned." (L. J. C., '99, in *College Journal*.)

In the preceding paragraphs free use is made of the words of one of the many contributors to the pages of the *College Journal*, in a narrative history and commentary which was published in one of the numbers of that periodical; wherefore it may be assumed that the writer's views met with editorial sanction, notwithstanding their occasionally critical character. It is doubtful, however, if the opinions so freely expressed will hold true during the last fifteen years or so, or affect the prestige the Journal acquired under the editorial and business management of the year 1889-90; on the contrary, there appears a successful endeavor in later years to advance the publication to a still higher station in the quality of both its literary and mechanical departments. In 1897 it appeared in a considerably enlarged form, and at the end of the academic year in 1898 the bound numbers made a volume very creditable in size and excellent in appearance. The October number in 1897 contained forty-one pages, or nearly one-third the size of the entire series comprising the first volume. Since that time the numbers have been still further increased to forty-eight pages at times, and have varied between that number and sixty pages; and this without including the several pages devoted to profitable advertising, the particular feature of all magazine publications that brings gratification to the heart of the business management.

It is probable, however, that the friendly criticism of the "coverless condition" of the Journal was productive of beneficial results, for soon afterward it was bound in a neat paper cover of the Georgetown "blue and gray," and has since been so issued except on occasions of unusual importance. The alumni number of June, 1903, was perhaps equal in beauty to any of earlier years, and was itself surpassed in the realization of the printer's art by the December number of 1904, the latter chronicling the events of the celebration of the jubilee of the Immaculate Conception, by

the Sodality of Our Lady Immaculate in particular and the entire faculty, student and alumni bodies in general.

The illustrated features of the alumni number in 1903, which attracted much favorable attention, were the cover halftone of the college building at Georgetown, a grouped halftone of all the university buildings, grouped portraits of several distinguished characters in the life of the university—Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., Justice Edward D. White, George B. Cortelyou, Stephen S. Mallory and Thomas Herran—and individual portraits of Judge Martin F. Morris, Thomas Walsh, Charles P. Neill, Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, S. J., and Joseph Sebastian Rogers. Each of these alumni was a member of the Society of Alumni and prominently identified with the exercises of the reunion and banquet.

The special Journal number issued on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee in December, 1904, was far superior in the character and quality of its illustrations to any previous number in the entire history of the publication. Its handsome cover was of heavy white paper, printed in gold; and in the centre of the front cover was a reproduction in gold print of the "miraculous medal." The frontispiece was a reproduction in colors of Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," and conveniently placed throughout the work were three full-page groups of "Famous Madonnas," representing the best endeavors of nearly all of the famous masters.

The contents of the jubilee number show also the participation in the celebration of some of the most eminent men of the country who have been in some prominent way a part of the university life; and in this connection mention may be made of the contribution "The Definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception," by "C. M.," S. J.; "Maria Immaculate," a poem, Condé B. Pallen; "The Immaculate Conception in English Verse," Don Carlos Ellis; "The Day in Rome—1854"; the "Apparition at Lourdes," Dennis P. Dowd, Jr.; the "Golden Jubilee Year," a poem, Michael Earls, S. J.; "History of the Sodality," H. F. Pease; "Vigil of the Immaculate Conception," a poem, Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D.; "The Miraculous Medal," H. C. McDonald; "December," a poem, "C. M.," S. J.; "When the Light Came," Gerald Egan; "The Day at Georgetown—1904," being an account of the celebration exercises, Francis E. Kenan; "The Sermon of the Day," Rev. Father Aloysius Brosnan, S. J.;

"Address of the Prefect of 1856," Charles Borromeo Kenny, '58; "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin"; "Salve Regina," a duet, composed expressly for the College Journal in honor of the jubilee, by Armand Gumprecht, organist of the university.

Having dwelt at some length in preceding paragraphs on the quality of the College Journal as a literary periodical, and having defined something of its purposes and presented something of the work accomplished by it during the period of its existence, it is also proper that some account be taken of those who brought the paper into life, furnished its editorial staff and business management and of those who in fact have sustained and upheld it and made it what it is today.

With the possible exception of Father Sumner, and faculty directors who followed him, the editorial staff of the Journal during the more than thirty-five years of its history has been composed of college students, undergraduates all of them, some taken from the upper and others from the lower classes of the college course, and very nearly all of them without anything more than an amateur experience in either newspaper work or journalism. Yet a glance at the files of the Journal throughout this period will disclose at once the fact that the "boys" were real men in working out the difficult problem of furnishing editorial brains for the publication and maintaining it on a more than self-supporting basis after the first ten or twelve years. Few indeed of the Journal staff and business management had attained their majority of years when in connection with their studies they took upon themselves the additional work of "running the college paper." It was no mere diversion nor by any means an easy task to so fill the Journal pages to satisfy the tastes of the alumni upon whose subscriptions and support the editors must depend for the permanency of their publication; but events have shown that all this was done, and that each succeeding year witnessed some marked improvement in the quality of the Journal until it has taken rank with the leading publications of its kind in the country.

In addition to the student editors there has always been a faculty director of the Journal, but his duties have been mainly advisory—sometimes those of a censor—and the Journal has been the product, both in its editorial and literary and in its business departments, of student work.

It is elsewhere written in this chapter that Father Sumner

continued as editorial head of the Journal until the year 1880, when it was transferred temporarily to the Philodemic Society and continued under the direction of an editorial committee chosen from among its members. An editorial committee had existed in earlier years, but then there was less systematic organization of the staff and still less responsibility placed on its members; but in 1880, upon the retirement of Father Sumner, the Philodemic Society exercised careful judgment in the selection of its board of editors and of the business management of the periodical which for the time was all their own. For the year 1880-81 the editorial committee of the Journal comprised Henry Collins Walsh, '81, A. C. Wright and W. L. McLaughlin, '82, and James F. O'Neill, '83. The business manager was C. F. McGahan, '81, and upon him and his successors in later years there was placed a heavy burden of responsibility. In 1881 T. D. J. Gallagher, '84, succeeded Mr. Walsh as member of the editorial committee and Thomas H. Dolan became business manager, with E. Miles Willett as his assistant.

In 1882-83 the committee of editors comprised Francis A. Brogan and James F. O'Neill, T. D. J. Gallagher and W. D. Sheahan, '84; Thomas H. Dolan, manager, and Thomas Kelly, assistant. In 1883-84 the editors were T. D. J. Gallagher, Peter D. Smith and Samuel B. Wallis, '84; John R. Slattery, Ralph S. Latshaw and Joseph M. Dohan, '85; business manager, T. H. Dolan, with John B. Jones, assistant.

In introducing the Journal to its readers the editors for the year last mentioned took occasion to say: "This is a college paper; it is professedly an exponent of the proficiency of the students of the university in the art of composition and of general scholarship; and it is prejudicial to the interests of the paper and injurious to themselves that the students should leave to the editorial corps a monopoly of the task of filling its columns once a month. And this for the simple reason that the editorial staff is not Georgetown University."

In 1884 the new editorial board expressed itself in this manner: "The board of editors chosen for the present year in taking charge of the Journal promise to exert themselves to keep it worthy of its place among college papers. . . . One purpose which the Journal has in view is to become a medium of communication between the college and all former students, and this irre-



spective of the fact whether the latter be subscribers or not. For this reason a copy will be mailed to every alumnus whose address is known to us and who has not refused to take the paper from the postoffice." The editorial committee for the year 1884-85 comprised Francis J. Lawler, Walter N. Keenan, '85; Joseph M. Dohan, Leslie W. Kernan, '86, and Louis R. Caulfield, '87; business manager, William V. McGrath, with Thomas V. Bolan and Charles H. Smith, assistants.

In 1885-86 the editors were Joseph M. Dolan, '86; D. J. McLaughlin and James A. Gray, '88, and Charles A. Knowlton, '89; Thomas V. Bolan, business manager. In 1886-87 the editors were P. J. McHenry, '87, D. J. McLaughlin and James A. Gray, '88, Jeremiah M. Prendergast and D. J. Geary, '89, and Roger McSherry, '90; business manager, Thomas V. Bolan. In 1887-88 the editors were Messrs. Gray and McLaughlin, '88, Prendergast and Geary, '89, E. D. O'Brien and E. Murphy, '90, H. F. Woodville and R. C. Snowden, '91; business manager, Thomas V. Bolan.

In 1888-89 the Journal staff was remodeled by the selection of one of its members to act in the capacity of editor-in-chief, the other members being designated as associate editors; an exchange editor also was appointed. The staff in this year comprised J. M. Prendergast, '89, editor-in-chief; C. L. Palms, D. J. O'Donnell, '89, C. A. White, Dom. Nolan, '90, James S. Easby-Smith, Henry P. Wilson, '91, and C. Bennett Shipman and C. Manning Coombs, '92, associate editors; D. J. Geary, '89, exchange editor; Joseph I. Healy, '91, business manager.

The first editorial leader of this year reads in part as follows: "In entering on this seventeenth year of its existence the Journal is fully aware of the increased responsibility that time is gradually putting on it. The approaching centenary of alma mater, which every Georgetown student, young or old, is anxiously looking forward to, will add not a little to the burden of honor it is our happy privilege to carry. How we shall acquit ourselves of this duty it remains with time to show. If we have no fear it is because we look forward with hope to the support of the 'Old Boys.' After all, the Journal is not less their organ than it is our own. Let them not lose sight of that. We need their assistance, no less than their advice and their words of encouragement. College papers cannot be set up out of good wishes. We are not living in fairyland. We moved out of that delightful country when

we put off our long hose and knickerbockers and took to trousers and socks. The editors look for contributions to the sanctum just as truly as the business manager looks for contributions to the treasure-box," etc.

In the first number of the year the editors pledged themselves and the support of the Journal in behalf of the movement for the proposed "old student building fund," and also in the same number announced that it had been decided "to issue the Journal henceforth without a cover." Under this editorial staff the size of the Journal was considerably enlarged and in almost every respect the publication showed healthful improvement.

The first number of the seventeenth volume showed a stronger editorial staff than that of the previous year, viz.: Edward D. O'Brien, '90, editor-in-chief; C. Albert White, Dominic F. Knowlan, William G. McKechnie, '90, Raymond A. Heiskell, James S. Easby-Smith, Thomas F. Carney, '91, C. Bennett Shipman, C. Manning Coombs, J. Winslow Robinson, '92, Lewis R. Hamersly, Jr., Mark McNeal, Frank D. Mullan, C. Piquette Mitchell, '93, associate editors; F. Joseph Semmes, '90, exchange editor; D. Marcus Dyer, Edward Keyes, '92, business editors.

In commenting editorially on the literary quality of the Journal the first number for the current year 1889-90 says: "Every paper must mould itself according to its readers. The Journal, then, cannot properly go outside of its own atmosphere. It has not the whole world to draw from in supplying reading matter. What gives it encouragement? Is it not the cordial support of its patrons? Can we accomplish a great task with nothing to build on? Zealous as we are in the cause of public spirit, intent on anything which tends to improve or instruct, we cannot do better than follow the example of our predecessors and endeavor to keep the Journal in the front rank of college magazines. With mediocrity we should not be satisfied. The Journal will endeavor in succeeding issues to give its readers something more substantial than good resolutions."

The staff for the year 1890-91 was made up as follows: James Stanislaus Easby-Smith, editor-in-chief; Raymond A. Heiskell, James E. Duross, Thomas F. Carley, Joseph F. Magale, '91, Ambrose O. Beaven, '92, Patrick J. Carlon, Mark McNeal, '93, associate editors; Thomas Walsh, '92, exchange editor; Marcus Dyer, Edward L. Keyes, '92, business managers.

The twentieth volume, covering the academic year 1891-92, was edited and controlled under these managers: Edward Loughborough Keyes, '92, editor-in-chief; B. Carroll Shipman, Joseph S. Rogers, Jeremiah I. O'Connor, '92, Mark McNeal, C. Piquette Mitchell, Francis D. Mullan, '93, Robert J. Collier, John M. Archer, '94, Dion Murphy, John P. Manley, '95, associate editors; Thomas Walsh, '92, exchange editor; D. Marcus Dyer, '92, business manager; Patrick J. Carlon, '93, John Joseph O'Neill, '94, assistant managers.

"A fifth of a century has passed since the Journal made its first trembling appearance into public notice," says the editor in the first number of this year; "and here it is again, still trying to express its sweetest smile of welcome to friends both old and new. The present editors are not discouraged, however, at not having profited materially by the experiences of the last twenty years, knowing that the Journal will cast about us the glory of its greatness, although we fail, as it is more than possible we may, in adding to its renown."

In 1892 Mr. Mark McNeal became editor-in-chief and had as his associate editors Patrick J. Carlon, C. Piquette Mitchell and John M. Ryan of the class of '93, Robert J. Collier and Condé M. Nast, '94, Edward J. Tobin, Dion Murphy, John P. Manley and Ralph Hopkins of the class of '95; John Joseph O'Neill, '94, exchange editor; D. Marcus Dyer, '92, business manager.

In 1893 the staff comprised Robert J. Collier, '94, editor-in-chief; Condé M. Nast, J. Francis Smith and William A. O'Donnell, '94, Edward J. Tobin, William D. Bradley and Dion J. Murphy, '95, John F. O'Brien and Horace E. Biscoe, '96, and Theodore J. Weadock, '97, associate editors; John Joseph O'Neill, exchange editor; Walter S. Martin, business manager.

In 1894 the staff comprised Charles E. Roach, '95, editor-in-chief; Edward J. Tobin, H. Augustus Gaynor, J. Neal Power, '95, Outerbridge Horsey, Jr., John F. O'Brien, J. Alston Devereux, '96, Edward J. Brady, Charles F. Curley, Francis X. Delaney, '97, Thomas J. Duffy, Sumter Calvert and J. Raymond Stafford, associate editors; James W. Burk, '95, exchange editor; John P. Manley, '96, business manager.

The Journal number for October, 1895, made its appearance with Robert M. Douglas, '96, in the chair of the editor-in-chief, and an excellent corps of assistants around him. The class of

'96 was represented on the editorial committee by John F. O'Brien, J. Ashton Devereux and Walter S. Martin; the class of '97 by Edward J. Brady, Walter M. Egginton, Francis X. Delany and Thomas M. Pierce; and the class of '98 by J. Raymond Stafford. The position of exchange editor was assumed by Outerbridge Horsey, while the responsible duties of the new office of athletic editor were taken by Joseph P. Monaghan, '96. Edward M. Shea became business manager.

The selection of a special editor for the department of athletics was a departure and showed that the Journal was keeping pace with the spirit of the times in supplying the demand for accurate and well written articles on what had become a rather important element of student life at Georgetown. Ever since the Journal was established its policy had been to encourage and promote athletic sports and space was always at the command of whomsoever would furnish the necessary material for that department; but as everybody's business was nobody's business some important events in athletics were either overlooked or reported in such a meagre way that the students took little notice of them. For several years previous to the appointment of a special editor for the subject of athletics the editorial board had given the matter considerable attention and had advocated a more earnest interest in athletics on the part of the Society of Alumni as well as of the faculty and the student body of the university; and at length the Society of Alumni took up the subject in earnest, and every student of the last ten years understands something of the fame achieved by Georgetown men in athletic sports since that time. In college history Mr. Monaghan appears as the first regularly constituted editor of the Journal athletic department. He found much work to do, and his part was well done, but upon some of those who were appointed to the same office in later years a heavier burden of labor was laid.

This was the year in which the Journal started the plan of publishing in each number a portrait of one of the great lights of literature, an engraving from some one of the great masters, and a local picture of interest. Reference is made to this venture in an earlier part of the present chapter, hence it needs no further presentation here; but the occasion of this somewhat radical magazine departure was employed by the editor to declare the Journal's purpose with regard to the new idea: "The curtain is up and we

of the staff stand facing a friendly but still critical audience; and it is before this audience that we must make our bow and speak our speech. We had intended that this speech should at least be original, but we find that all our original ideas have flown, so we must needs fall back upon the ways of ye ancients and make our speech a prologue to our year's work, telling all good people who we are and what we propose to do for their entertainment."

Beginning with the October number in 1896 the editorial staff comprised Francis X. Delany, editor-in-chief; Edmund J. Brady, '98, and Livingston J. Cullen, '99, associate editors; Neil M. Scully, '97, exchange editor; Thomas M. Pierce, '98, athletic editor; business manager, Edward M. Shea. In the November number the announcement was made that on commencement day the editorial board would give a cash prize for the best short story written by one of the students during the scholastic year.

In October, 1897, the twenty-sixth volume of the *Journal* began a new era in the history of the periodical, for at that time it was established in its present form and style. The *Journal* then became an octavo volume, the pages being reduced from quarto, but their number was materially increased, the typographical work much improved, the paper of better quality, and the finished numbers taking the form and style of all high-class magazines.

In offering the first number of the improved *Journal* to the public the editor said: "We submit the *Journal* in its new form to our subscribers, hoping all will approve of the change, which was made only after long and careful consideration. Owing to limited space we have hitherto been obliged to restrict ourselves to contributions chiefly from the collegiate department, and although our columns have always been open to the law and medical departments, as well as to the alumni, we have not heard from them as often as we would wish. But now we trust that the enlarged form of the *Journal* will elicit a more hearty correspondence and that all who have old Georgetown's interest at heart will voice their opinions in her *Journal*; thus knitting more closely the ties that bind the sons of our alma mater in every rank and clime."

In 1898 the October number of the *Journal* chronicled still other changes in the composition of the editorial staff, which at that time had become a rather numerous body, with representatives of each department of the university assigned to regular

duties; and besides these new appointees an editor was chosen for the advertising department and regular alumni correspondents were designated for the cities of Washington and New York.

The staff for 1898-99 was as follows: Editor-in-chief, Thomas F. Cullen, '99; associate editors, L. F. Jorin, Livingston J. Cullen, Frank Byrne, '99, W. Kurtz Wimsatt, Harry G. Graige, '00, Ed. J. Smith, '01, Preston P. Edmonston, Daniel J. Devlin, '02; exchange editor, John E. Laughlin, '00; athletic editor, Charles W. Donahue, '99; advertising editor, James E. Alexander; business managers, Allan A. Kennedy, '00, C. Moran Barry, '01; department editors, Richard J. Watkins (law), John J. Kirby (graduate school), Daniel J. McCarthy (medical); alumni correspondents, Eugene D. F. Brady of Washington and John P. O'Brien of New York.

The editorial staff for the year 1899-1900 which brought the twenty-eighth volume of the Journal into existence was composed as follows: Editor-in-chief, John E. Laughlin, '00; associate editors, W. Kurtz Wimsatt, John J. English, '00, Hugh J. Fegan, Ed. J. Smith, '01, Daniel J. Devlin, G. LeG. Mullally, '02; A. Creed Gracie, '01, exchange editor; David J. Flynn, '00, athletic editor; business manager, C. Moran Barry, '01; editor law department, John J. Kirby; medical department, John J. Madigan; graduate school, John W. Hallman; alumni correspondents, Eugene D. F. Brady of Washington, John P. O'Brien of New York and William H. McAleer of Philadelphia.

For 1900-01 the alumni correspondents of the previous year were continued; otherwise the staff was as follows: Editor-in-chief, Hugh J. Fegan, '01; associate editors, Edward J. Smith, Richard P. Whitely, W. J. Kernan, '01, G. LeG. Mullally, Daniel J. Devlin, Charles L. Howard, '02, William H. Byrnes, '03, Ward F. Baron, '04; exchange editor, A. Creed Gracie, '01; athletic editor, John Magruder Wolfe, '01; department editors, Livingston J. Cullen (law), John J. Madigan, '02 (medical), Joseph Leo McAleer, '00 (graduate school).

In the year 1901-02 the control of the Journal passed into the hands of an executive board of editors comprising F. A. Conlon, Daniel J. Devlin, P. P. Edmonston, G. LeG. Mullally and George C. Reid. The associate editors were Francis J. Kanaley and James O'Shea, '02, William H. Byrnes and Frank A. Kane, Jr., '03, Ward F. Barron and Hall S. Lusk, '04. The department

editors were Richard P. Whiteley (law), Frank McQuillan (medical), and Asa C. Gracie, graduate school. The alumni correspondents were the same as in the preceding year. The business manager was Ignatius J. Costigan.

In 1902-03 the executive board comprised Frank H. Kane, William H. Byrnes, '03, Hall S. Lusk, Frank P. Sullivan, '04, John A. Foote, '05; associate editors, R. P. Whiteley, Charles Miller, '04; Maurice Gelpi, '05; Gerald Egan, '06; advertising manager, I. J. Costigan; business manager, Patrick V. Dowling, '04; department editors, Richard P. Whiteley, law; James Gannon, medical; John B. Fay, graduate school; T. T. Lane, dental school.

In October, 1903, at the beginning of the Journal year of 1903-4, the executive board of editors elected Hall S. Lusk as its president. The other members of the board were Charles Miller and Frank P. Sullivan, '04; John A. Foote, '05; and Gerald Egan, '06; associate editors, Francis M. Foy, '04, "College Notes," Thomas Desmond, '05, "Athletics," Thomas E. Nolan, '02, "Old Boys," Maurice Gelpi, '05, and Harlow Pease, '06; advertising manager, Laurence M. Hanrity, '04, and business manager, Patrick V. Dowling, '04; department editors, Richard P. White, '01, and Charles A. Shipley, '04 (law), G. C. Reid, '05 (law), James A. Gannon, '06 (medical). The former alumni correspondents were continued and Francis X. Boden was added to the number, representing the Journal in Wisconsin, where a flourishing Georgetown branch alumni society had been recently organized.

The thirty-third volume of the College Journal was begun in October, 1904, with an editorial staff comprising Gerald Egan, president, and John Parrot, '05, Harlow Pease, '06, and Walter Reid Benjamin, '07, as members of the executive board; Francis Keenan, '07, Robert Kelly, '08, and Francis M. Foy, '04, as associate editors; Addison K. Lusk, advertising editor; J. Wesley Gaines, business manager; Charles A. Shipley, '04, and G. C. Reid, '05, law department editors; James A. Gannon, '06, editor medical department; L. Cassel, '05, editor dental department; and with the alumni correspondents as noted in a preceding paragraph.

The next succeeding year, 1905-06, brought few changes in the character and quality of the Journal, and the high standard of excellence to which it had attained under former editorial management was fully maintained. Gerald Egan was again chosen

president of the executive board of editors, his immediate associates being Harlow F. Pease, '06, Albert B. Ridgway and J. Herbert Doyle, '07. The associate editors were Joseph H. Lawler, Alston Cockrell, '06, and William Vlymen, "Old Boys"; Martin Douglas, '08, "Athletics"; Robert Kelly, Benjamin Jeffs, '08, "College Notes"; business manager, Ward Gannon, '07, and assistant manager, John H. Hood, '08. The correspondents from New York, Philadelphia, Northeastern Pennsylvania and Wisconsin still continued their former duties.

The College Journal has substantially completed the series of numbers of its thirty-fifth volume, and under the management of the students who in October, 1906, were selected to act in the various editorial and business capacities the periodical has not lost any of its former popularity nor suffered impairment in respect to its real usefulness. When the staff was organized Albert B. Ridgway, '07, was made president of the executive board, and his colleagues of that body were Robert Kelly, Martin Douglas and Dennis P. Dowd, Jr., all of the class of '08. Subsequently Mr. Dowd became president and Hughes Spalding succeeded to membership in the board. The associate editors were George Hebron, '09; F. A. Hartnett, '09, succeeding Hughes Spalding as editor of "Old Boys"; Clif Woods, '08, "College Notes." As business manager the original appointee, John H. Hood, '08, was afterward succeeded by J. T. McGraw, Jr., '09; assistant managers, J. B. E. La Plante, '09, and J. E. Chapman, '10; staff artist, William Byrnes, '10.

The principal feature of the latest volume was a series of letters from and sketches of prominent alumni.



editors were Richard P. Whiteley (law), Frank McQuillan (medical), and Asa C. Gracie, graduate school. The alumni correspondents were the same as in the preceding year. The business manager was Ignatius J. Costigan.

In 1902-03 the executive board comprised Frank H. Kane, William H. Byrnes, '03, Hall S. Lusk, Frank P. Sullivan, '04, John A. Foote, '05; associate editors, R. P. Whiteley, Charles Miller, '04; Maurice Gelpi, '05; Gerald Egan, '06; advertising manager, I. J. Costigan; business manager, Patrick V. Dowling, '04; department editors, Richard P. Whiteley, law; James Gannon, medical; John B. Fay, graduate school; T. T. Lane, dental school.

In October, 1903, at the beginning of the Journal year of 1903-4, the executive board of editors elected Hall S. Lusk as its president. The other members of the board were Charles Miller and Frank P. Sullivan, '04; John A. Foote, '05; and Gerald Egan, '06; associate editors, Francis M. Foy, '04, "College Notes," Thomas Desmond, '05, "Athletics," Thomas E. Nolan, '02, "Old Boys," Maurice Gelpi, '05, and Harlow Pease, '06; advertising manager, Laurence M. Hanrity, '04, and business manager, Patrick V. Dowling, '04; department editors, Richard P. White, '01, and Charles A. Shipley, '04 (law), G. C. Reid, '05 (law), James A. Gannon, '06 (medical). The former alumni correspondents were continued and Francis X. Boden was added to the number, representing the Journal in Wisconsin, where a flourishing Georgetown branch alumni society had been recently organized.

The thirty-third volume of the College Journal was begun in October, 1904, with an editorial staff comprising Gerald Egan, president, and John Parrot, '05, Harlow Pease, '06, and Walter Reid Benjamin, '07, as members of the executive board; Francis Keenan, '07, Robert Kelly, '08, and Francis M. Foy, '04, as associate editors; Addison K. Lusk, advertising editor; J. Wesley Gaines, business manager; Charles A. Shipley, '04, and G. C. Reid, '05, law department editors; James A. Gannon, '06, editor medical department; L. Cassel, '05, editor dental department; and with the alumni correspondents as noted in a preceding paragraph.

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president of the executive board of editors, his immediate associates being Harlow F. Pease, '06, Albert B. Ridgway and J. Herbert Doyle, '07. The associate editors were Joseph H. Lawler, Alston Cockrell, '06, and William Vlymen, "Old Boys"; Martin Douglas, '08, "Athletics"; Robert Kelly, Benjamin Jeffs, '08, "College Notes"; business manager, Ward Gannon, '07, and assistant manager, John H. Hood, '08. The correspondents from New York, Philadelphia, Northeastern Pennsylvania and Wisconsin still continued their former duties.

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**BOOK II**  
**THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**



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## BOOK II

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The Georgetown University School of Medicine has completed six years more than half a century of useful and successful life and during that period has graduated and sent out into the ranks of the profession more than nine hundred educated and thoroughly equipped practitioners of medicine and surgery, as well prepared in all respects to combat the ills which afflict mankind as the graduates of any other school of medicine in this broad land.

The claim is not put forth that this particular school is among the pioneer institutions of its kind in the country, nor is it asserted that the medical department of Georgetown University has been a prolific mother, but it is claimed without fear of contradiction that this school for a full half century has ranked with the foremost American schools of medical learning, and that its diploma has always been regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the ample qualification of its holder when he presents himself for examination before any board of medical examiners.

The founding of the medical department of Georgetown University was in the year 1849, when four well known professional men met in the office of one of their number and there determined to organize a school of medicine in connection with the university, and under its charter to grant diplomas and confer degrees. The meeting at which this determination was reached was held in the office of Dr. Noble Young in the city of Washington, and besides himself the other founders of this now notable school were Dr. Johnson Eliot, Dr. Flodoardo Howard and Dr. Charles H. Liebermann.

In a carefully written history of the medical department of Georgetown University published in the transactions of the seventy-first anniversary of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia (February 16, 1894) Dr. Thomas C. Smith said:

“The Medical Department of the University of Georgetown



owes its organization to four men whose names can never be forgotten by the medical profession of the District of Columbia. To Noble Young, Johnson Eliot, Flodoardo Howard and Charles H. Liebermann is due the inception of the idea, the plan of organization and the scheme for carrying on this great enterprise. I am



Georgetown University Medical Department.

emphatic in claiming for these men all the credit which belongs to the organization and development of this medical school. All the historical data which I have been able to secure with a single exception, sustain this assertion. The exception is the History of Georgetown College written by John Gilmary Shea and published

for the college in 1891. In this work, speaking of the organization of the medical department of the college, the author says (p. 169): 'Its inception was chiefly due to the efforts of Dr. Joshua A. Ritchie, a graduate of the college in 1835.' The truth of history and justice to the men who did originate and develop this splendid institution of medical teaching demand that it should be stated without qualification that Dr. Ritchie had nothing to do with the founding of the college. Dr. Ritchie was an excellent gentleman and a perfectly qualified physician, who became a professor in the medical college shortly after the physicians above named had received their appointments from the college authorities, and deserves credit for the work he performed when the school was in its infancy, but the conception of the idea of organizing this school of medicine did not originate with him. Proof of the correctness of this statement will appear further on.

"An interesting item of history which I have not found recorded is that it was in contemplation to organize and operate a medical college in this city under the charter of the University of Virginia and that the gentlemen who were instrumental in founding the Medical College of Georgetown College were the prime movers in the scheme. Fortunately they abandoned the undertaking.

"It is probable that to Dr. Charles H. Liebermann's influence is due the impetus which brought about the conference which resulted in the development of the plan of organization of the medical college. This able physician graduated in Germany, where the best facilities existed for acquiring and teaching medical knowledge. On the authority of Diefenbach, as well as his own statement, we learn that Dr. Liebermann was the first surgeon in America to perform the operation for the cure of squint (*strabismus*). He did not tire of speaking concerning the German methods of teaching medicine, and finally aroused an enthusiasm which proved contagious. The proposition to organize under the charter of Georgetown College was opposed by some, who were afraid that it would inure to the benefit of Catholic teaching and practice, but this bugaboo was successfully combated.

"Finally, Drs. Noble Young, Johnson Eliot, Flodoardo Howard and Charles H. Liebermann met in the office of Dr. Noble Young on the 25th day of October, 1849, 'for the purpose of taking into serious consideration the establishment of a Medical College

in the District of Columbia' (Lovejoy), and after deliberation adopted the following:

“ ‘Resolved, that we will establish a Medical College in the District of Columbia.’

“The following communication was forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Ryder, president of Georgetown College:

“ ‘To the President and Faculty of Georgetown College.

“ ‘Gentlemen:—The undersigned are about to establish a Medical College in the District of Columbia, and respectfully ask that the right to confer the degree of M. D., granted to you by your charter, may be extended to them; they desire it to be understood as their object to constitute the Medical Department of Georgetown College, claiming the usual privilege of nominating the professors of their department.’

Signed by

Noble Young, M. D.

F. Howard, M. D.

C. H. Liebermann, M. D.

Johnson Eliot, M. D.

“By invitation these gentlemen called on Dr. Ryder, and at that visit it was arranged that the Medical Department of Georgetown College should be established, and that the above named gentlemen should be appointed professors thereof, and on the 5th of November they were notified of their appointment as follows:

“Noble Young, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

“Charles H. Liebermann, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

“Johnson Eliot, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

“Flodoardo Howard, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

“In the same month Dr. Joshua A. Ritchie was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

“On the 5th of May, 1850, arrangements were consummated to lease for five years the lot at the southeast corner of Twelfth and F streets, for \$150 per annum, with the privilege of purchase for \$3,000.

“It was determined to erect at once a college building and to

utilize the old building at the corner as a dispensary, and the faculty soon had a building containing two commodious lecture rooms and an excellent room for the purpose of practical anatomy.

"May 6, 1850, Dr. Young was elected president of the faculty. At the same time it was resolved that the first course of lectures should begin on the first Monday in April, 1851; but it was not until the second Monday in May, 1851, that the first session was opened, the following gentlemen constituting the faculty:

"Noble Young, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

"Charles H. Liebermann, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

"Flodoardo Howard, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

"Johnson Eliot, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

"Joshua A. Ritchie, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

"James M. Austen, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

"James W. H. Lovejoy, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

"Samuel W. Everett, M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

"Of the first faculty Dr. James W. H. Lovejoy is the only living (1894) representative, and after more than forty-two years we find him doing noble service in the college as a professor and president of the faculty. May his life of usefulness be prolonged many years yet to exemplify his honorable bearing, the true dignity of the medical profession, so conspicuously portrayed in a long and upright career.

"At the first commencement of the college in 1852 the address to the graduating class was made by Dr. Young, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Warwick Evans, Benjamin C. Riley, Henry C. Kalusowski and Samuel J. Radcliffe. The first and last named are still living (1894) and their professional work and attainments are ample guaranty for the assertion that no mistake was made in conferring the degree upon the gentlemen who constituted the first class.

"From 1852 to 1893, inclusive, the number of graduates was five hundred and eighty-four. The list includes such men as Evans and Radcliffe of the class of 1852; C. M. Hammett, 1856;

J. W. Herbert and J. T. Howard, 1859; Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt, 1862, now (1894) Professor of Physiology in the college; Daniel R. Brower, 1864, Professor of Nervous Diseases in Rush Medical College, Chicago; Joseph Taber Johnson, 1865, now (1894) Professor of Gynecology in the college, and others who are doing good work in advancing medical science.

"In 1852 eight men were deemed sufficient to teach all that was known concerning medicine; in 1893 thirty-five teachers were required to do what the eight did forty-one years before. Four courses of seven months each are not deemed too long in which to do what was formerly done in two courses of four months each. In other words students formerly attended lectures for eight months before graduation; now they are required to attend for twenty-eight months.

"I do not violate any confidence when I state that the examination preliminary to graduation in the earlier years of the college was a mere farce when compared with that of recent periods. The examination was oral. It is true that a thesis was required of each graduate, but to say that any one of these contained an original idea, or demonstrated familiarity with the subject discussed, would be an act of charity only excusable on the ground that so little was known definitely that it would have been dangerous to be too critical. This criticism is applicable to all other colleges of that day.

"The old faculty, with necessary changes, continued the work of teaching until 1876, when a great change was effected in the management of the medical school. Drs. Young, Eliot and Howard of the first faculty, and all their colleagues, resigned the active work, the three named becoming professors emeritus, and their places were taken by Drs. Samuel C. Busey, Francis A. Ashford, Robert Reyburn, Joseph Taber Johnson, Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt, William H. Ross, Daniel J. Kelly and Charles E. Hagner. This was the beginning of the new era of genuine prosperity which has continued to this time.

"Until recent years the facilities for laboratory work in the Medical Department of Georgetown College were altogether insufficient, while the anatomical room needs only to be recalled to the memory of earlier graduates in order to be condemned as a nuisance. The chemical department had little more than a few test tubes, retorts and chemicals, and it is a matter of aston-

ishment how a professor of chemistry could satisfactorily teach chemical science with the materials at his command. True it is that a retort would sometimes explode, or the professor would burn his fingers, and these episodes, it may be said, were indelibly fixed upon the minds of the students, because of the ludicrous features presented.

“But now the picture is a pleasing one. The room for practical anatomy is a model of neatness and propriety. Electric lights have supplanted the old gas jets and the room is as light as electricity alone can make it. Its ventilation is perfect. In the pathological and histological departments more than thirty microscopes have been provided for the use of the class, together with all of the accessories incident to their use. Bacteriological apparatus finds its place. The professor of chemistry has not been forgotten and the students are abundantly provided with chemical supplies to facilitate their work. The building itself is a model of architectural beauty, and the ‘plant’ is valued at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The teaching is abreast of the times and ranks favorably with any other medical college in the country. There is nothing in this institution of which the city of Washington and the faculty of the college may not be justly proud.”

This neatly drawn pen sketch by Dr. Smith gives an interesting review of the physical history of the medical department of Georgetown University during the earlier years of its existence and will recall to the alumni many pleasant memories of years long passed. During the period covered by his narrative many changes were wrought which by him were only glanced at, but which are deemed worthy of more extended notice in these annals; wherefore the present work again has recourse to the writings of those who for many years have been familiar with the history of the school and reproduces in these pages various extracts from “The History of the Medical Department of Georgetown College from Its Beginning up to the Reorganization in 1876.” The material for this history was furnished Professor Murphy through the courtesy of Dr. Llewellyn Eliot, son of Dr. Johnson Eliot, one of the founders and the first dean of the school. The article referred to was published in the *College Journal* in January, 1890:

“The college was located on F street, next to the corner of

Twelfth, and the building leased for a term of years with the privilege of purchase. The faculty decided to erect a suitable building for the college, and to provide for a dispensary and infirmary at the same time. The infirmary contained six beds. A committee from the faculty had waited on congress asking an appropriation to assist in its undertaking, but had been unsuccessful. The expense of building and equipping were therefore borne by the individual members of the faculty. The first change in the faculty, after lectures began, was the resignation of Dr. Dove, adjunct professor of anatomy. He was succeeded by Dr. S. W. Everett, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. A. X. Young, as demonstrator of anatomy.

The first examinations were held March 29, 1852, when Samuel J. Radcliffe and Warwick Evans were declared entitled to the degree of doctor of medicine. Mr. Henry C. Kalusowski was examined April 5th and Benjamin C. Riley April 7th, 1852, and both found qualified.

Drs. Noble Young and Joshua Ritchie were the first delegates from the faculty to the American Medical Association at the meeting held in 1852.

The years 1852, 1853 and 1854 witnessed several changes in the faculty. Dr. J. M. Austen resigned the chair of materia medica and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel C. Busey. Dr. Busey resigned in September, 1854, and was succeeded temporarily by Dr. Eliot, who filled this chair in addition to that of anatomy until Dr. George C. Schaeffer was elected, in April, 1855. Dr. Lovejoy resigned in 1854 and was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin F. Craig, as professor of chemistry. Dr. James E. Morgan entered the faculty November 2, 1852, as professor of physiology. In 1853 Dr. Liebermann resigned the chair of surgery and was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Snyder. Dr. Ritchie also resigned in this year.

In 1856 Dr. Howard was elected to the new office of treasurer, and Dr. Johnson Eliot was elected dean of the faculty. In 1857 Dr. Howard moved to Brookville, Maryland, thus necessitating his resignation from the faculty, and Dr. J. M. Snyder was called to the vacant chair of obstetrics, which he held until his death, in 1863. Dr. Howard upon his resignation was made emeritus professor. In 1857 Dr. Liebermann again became a member of the faculty, as professor of surgery. In 1858 Drs.

Schaeffer and Craig resigned and the faculty then decided to abolish the chairs of medical jurisprudence and hygiene. In the same year Dr. James E. Morgan was elected professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics and Dr. Thomas Antisell professor of chemistry.

January 16, 1859, the faculty offered a reward of fifty dollars for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons placing the mutilated remains of a cadaver at the college door. This matter was also laid before the grand jury, then in session, but the author of the outrage was not discovered.

Dr. Liebermann resigned the chair of surgery in September, 1860, and was succeeded by Dr. Johnson Eliot, Dr. Montgomery Johns being elected to the chair of anatomy in place of Dr. Eliot. In 1861 Dr. Silas L. Loomis was elected adjunct professor of chemistry. In February, 1863, in accordance with the suggestion of Surgeon General W. A. Hammond, a chair of military surgery, physiology and hygiene was created and Dr. Thomas Antisell was elected to fill it. Dr. Loomis succeeded Dr. Antisell as professor of chemistry and toxicology. In 1863 Dr. Snyder died and Dr. Howard was again elected professor of obstetrics. In 1864 the college fees were changed to the following: full course of lectures, \$105; graduation fee, \$30.

In 1865 Dr. Daniel R. Hagner was elected professor of clinical medicine, and in 1866 Dr. J. Harry Thompson became clinical professor of surgical diseases of women. In 1867 Dr. Robert Reyburn was elected clinical professor of surgery, and the college then had a clinical professor at each hospital: Hagner at Providence, Thompson at Columbia, and Reyburn at the Freedmen's. In March, 1868, committees from the Georgetown and Columbian colleges met and adopted the following schedules of fees: full course of lectures, \$135; matriculation fee, \$5; single ticket, \$20.

In 1869 the college was prosperous, the classes large, and the necessity for better accommodations became urgent. More suitable quarters were secured by the lease of a building at the northeast corner of Tenth and E streets, northwest.

In 1868 Dr. Reyburn resigned and Dr. J. Harry Thompson succeeded him. When Dr. Antisell resigned in March, 1869, Dr. Thompson also took his place as professor of hygiene and physiology and Dr. Francis A. Ashford was appointed as his assistant; and Dr. E. Foreman succeeded Dr. Loomis as professor of chemistry.



Dr. Louis Mackall was elected professor of clinical medicine in 1869. In the same year Dr. D. W. Bliss entered the faculty as professor of urinary pathology and therapeutics and Dr. C. C. Cox delivered a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence. In 1870 Dr. Cox was elected professor of anatomy, and Dr. Montgomery Johns professor of chemistry. Dr. Stuart Eldridge was appointed assistant to Dr. Cox, with Drs. Warwick Evans and Robert Howard as demonstrators.

In 1870 Drs. Mackall, Eldridge and Johns resigned, the latter being succeeded by Dr. W. C. Tilden as professor of chemistry. In this year the schools of pharmacy and dentistry were established, and Dr. Osear Oldberg was elected professor of the theory and practice of pharmacy. (In explanation of this statement it may be said that the school of pharmacy referred to was hardly more than the formal establishment of a new professorial chair of pharmacy in the medical college, and while a school of dentistry may have been contemplated by the faculty of medicine none was in fact established until about thirty years afterwards. At the annual commencement in 1871 the school of pharmacy produced four graduates—Drs. Howard and Eliot, D. P. Hickling and P. H. Heller, are mentioned in the graduating lists as apothecaries.) Dr. Cox held the chair of anatomy only a few months and was succeeded by Dr. J. G. F. Holston. Dr. Cox and Professor Oldberg resigned before the session of 1871-72, and the latter was succeeded by Dr. D. P. Hickling. In 1873 Dr. Thompson resigned and Dr. Louis Mackall was elected professor of physiology. Dr. Tilden resigned in 1873 and was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin F. Hedrick. Dr. Holston resigned in 1874 and was succeeded by Dr. Warwick Evans. Dr. Ralph Walsh succeeded Dr. Louis Mackall as professor of physiology. Dr. W. H. Triplett succeeded Dr. Evans and was himself succeeded by Dr. P. S. Wales.

The foundation of the Georgetown University School of Medicine was in a large measure laid upon the determined character of its founders, and was proposed to be maintained without endowment and without financial assistance from the parent body, and when at length the medical faculty had recourse to congress for an appropriation in behalf of its building fund and the petition was refused, the members of that same faculty body went into their own pockets and bore the burden of expense themselves

The medical school at that time was located on F street, where a building was leased for a term of years.

The idea of the summer course, to which reference has been made by neither of the chroniclers from whose writings free extracts have been made, seems to have originated with the first faculty of the school; but it is a question whether the course was intended to be permanent and to be continued through later years. At all events a regular course in accordance with established custom was begun in September, 1851, and continued until July of the following year, when the first class was graduated and sent out into the profession with the Georgetown University degree of *medicinae doctor*.

The establishment of summer courses to supplement the work of the regular sessions is not the only respect in which this particular school of medicine has set an example for others to follow, for it was the first institution of its kind in the District of Columbia to extend the regular course of study from two to three years, which was done in 1878, and the first to extend it from three to four years, which was done in 1893; and in 1895 it led the way of other schools in Washington in changing the course from night to day sessions, which good example has not been followed by all the other schools. This action was characterized by the "Washington Medical Annals" as a radical but inevitable step and one by which the product of the school was greatly improved. In the same article it was stated that of seventy-four graduates of this school between the years 1895 and 1900 twenty applied for admission to the army and marine hospital service, and only one of the entire number failed to pass the most rigid examination to which all applicants were subjected.

For the session of 1853-54 there was a considerable change in faculty assignments and for the first time the officers made a general public announcement of the requisites for graduation: The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, have applied himself for three years to the study of medicine and have attended two full courses of lectures, one of which shall have been at this institution. He must have attended one course of clinical instruction and have dissected at least during one session; must pay the dean his diploma fee, also present a thesis on some medical subject and undergo a satisfactory examination.

Another noteworthy event in connection with the early history of the school was the promulgation in 1855 of a clearly defined statement of the determination of the faculty to maintain the highest standard of medical education and of its opinion in regard to the biennial course suggested by the American Medical Association: The object of the medical faculty will be to instruct the students perfectly in the elements of medical science in all its departments, with its accessory branches of knowledge, not only to qualify him to enter upon the practice of medicine, but to give him an extensive foundation upon which he may in after life build up a thorough and liberal knowledge of his profession. . . . The subject of biennial courses has been urged upon the attention of this and other medical schools by a committee of the American Medical Association. The faculty feel the force of the reasons urged and are disposed to be among the foremost in the cause of educational progress; but at the present they are compelled to conform to established customs and to give at each session a course on every branch of medical science. While doing so, however, it is their intention to make their course approximate to a biennial one by giving particular attention to different subjects in alternate years; and during the ensuing session the following among other topics will receive from the faculty a particularly full elucidation: operative surgery, organic and physiological chemistry and vegetable materia medica.

Beginning with the twentieth session, that of 1869-70, the medical department appears to have occupied a more prominent place in the university life, and for the first time was given a separate space in the annual catalogue for the more elaborate presentation of its own features. The school at this time had gained a deserved reputation in the professional world and in order to keep apace with the times the faculty of this college again offered a regular summer course of lectures, to begin at the close of the winter session in March and continue until the following month of October, with a vacation period extending through the months of July and August. For this course a special schedule of tuition rates was provided, the charge being fixed at twenty dollars for a full course ticket, five dollars for a single subject ticket and five dollars matriculation fee, the latter being valid for the succeeding winter session.

The reorganization of the faculty which took place in 1876

(mentioned in Dr. Smith's narrative) and made such sweeping changes in that body was brought about with the sanction of the four older professors—Young, Howard, Eliot and Morgan—whose connection with the school had covered a period of several years, and in the case of three of them dated from the foundation of the institution. But even now they were not to be retired from all faculty connection, for their names, teaching and influence were still required and they were yet to accomplish further good results in the respective chairs which they had filled so long and so well. Dr. Young still retained his old office of president of the faculty and was also advanced to the emeritus professorship of principles and practice of medicine and medical ethics. Dr. Howard became emeritus professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and infants, and the active duties of his chair were assumed by Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson. Dr. Eliot was retained as Dean and emeritus professor of surgery and professor of clinical surgery, and the active duties of the chair of surgery fell to Dr. Francis A. Ashford. At the same time Dr. Morgan was made emeritus professor of materia medica and the regular lectures and active duties of the chair were assigned to Dr. William H. Ross.

Under the new order of things Dr. Samuel C. Busey again became identified with faculty work and assumed the important duties of the chair of theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Reye-burn was changed from the chair of principles of surgery and microscopic anatomy to the full professorship of anatomy. Dr. Johnson, as has been mentioned, took the regular work of the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and infants, and Dr. Kleinschmidt was assigned to the chair of physiology, succeeding Dr. Thompson and his assistant, Dr. Murphy.

Dr. Ross, in addition to his other work, also lectured on toxicology, which formerly had been taught by the professor of chemistry, Dr. Hedrick, now resigned. Dr. Daniel J. Kelley became professor of chemistry in place of Dr. Hedrick and Dr. Charles E. Hagner was elected to the chair of clinical medicine. Dr. Boarman became demonstrator of anatomy and Dr. John Walter was appointed prosector to the chair of surgery. Dr. Callan, former demonstrator, and Dr. Llewellyn Eliot, former prosector to the chair of surgery, were no longer a part of the teaching force.

The summer course faculty also was made subject to material reconstruction, only one of the professors of the previous year being retained, while the curriculum of that course was even more radically remodeled. In this department as constituted in 1875 the professorships were abolished and lectureships were established and occupied as follows: Dr. Ross, clinical lecturer on diseases of the nervous system; Dr. Howard H. Baker, clinical lecturer on diseases of women; Dr. Briscoe, clinical lecturer on surgery; Dr. Kleinschmidt, clinical lecturer on diseases of the heart and lungs; Dr. Ralph Walsh, clinical lecturer on diseases of the throat and ear; Dr. Hagner, lecturer on diseases of the respiratory organs and laryngoscopy; Dr. Murphy, diseases of the genito-urinary organs; Dr. Frank Baker, anatomy and physiology of the female pelvic organ; and Dr. Beale, lecturer on minor surgery and surgical appliances.

With the reorganized faculty the summer course of 1876 began on Tuesday evening, May 2, and continued during that and the following months of June and September. In calling public attention to it the faculty published the fact that by entering the summer school students would be enabled to keep up an unbroken course of study and new matriculates would be better prepared to understandingly attend the lectures of the following winter.

The regular winter course opened October 2, 1876, with a good attendance and each faculty chair was filled and in good working order; the new teachers being particularly well equipped for their respective duties, several of them having had previous experience as instructors in medicine. It may indeed be said that the medical department of Georgetown University was now in better condition than at any previous time in its history, a fact which was duly appreciated by the student body and fully recognized by the profession at large. Soon after the close of the session the *College Journal* published an article in which "A Disciple" paid a slight tribute "to our new faculty" in these pleasant words:

"During the last lecture season every professor appeared bent upon making his own chair the most successful; and though each strove with his utmost zeal; and though some from the natural popularity of the branches they taught seemed predestined to rank first, it is remarkable how close the race has been.

"Dr. Busey's lectures on the theory and practice of medi-

cine are not surpassed by those of the greatest masters of our own country.

"In surgery Dr. Ashford has left nothing untouched that could be of practical interest. His microscopic illustrations on the living frog, of the inflammatory processes, were something as rare as they were beautiful. In operative surgery he not only himself performed the various operations from the simplest to the most capital, but even had the members of the graduating class, in turn, repeat the same at the weekly rehearsals.

"The important science of obstetrics, with diseases of women and infants, has an accomplished expounder in the person of Dr. Johnson. A graduate of our own medical college at a time when the now retired faculty was in the zenith of its glory, Dr. Johnson afterward visited Europe and entered the Vienna school, where he enjoyed for a time those clinical advantages in his own sphere of medicine which can only be had at Vienna. Possessing an easy manner, fluent speech and a soul full of Christian sympathy he is peculiarly fitted for the responsible position he now fills.

"Dr. Kleinschmidt's brilliant mind shows itself in the popular field of physiology. Through him the great German masters are made accessible to us and the functions of the different organs of the body are portrayed in the apt language of the lecturer, aided by skillful delineations of his own hand.

"The naturally dry subject of materia medica was made palatable by the flowery eloquence of Dr. Ross. His lectures were very complete, as also were his infallible weekly 'quizzes.' An important feature of his teaching too was the influence of certain medicines as illustrated in some of his own patients who were presented in the lecture room.

"Dr. Kelley is too well known as a thorough and practical chemist to need a lengthy introduction. Suffice it to say that he added to his knowledge the well trained mind of a teacher and necessarily was very instructive.

"Following the order of appointments in the catalogue, we come to our admired professor of anatomy, Dr. Triplett. If we said no more of him than that he succeeded in making anatomy interesting to beginners, it would be at least to a medical student, capping the climax of his praise. But this would not be doing justice to the man. He not only inspired a love for his own

cherished study, but, to use his own words, left 'indelible mental pictures' of the greatest of God's almighty hand. Equally remarkable for his generosity as for his learning he will share his large credit with his deserving prosector of anatomy, Dr. Walter.

"The clinical teachings in medicine by Dr. Charles E. Hagner, and in surgery by Dr. Johnson Eliot, are attended not only by our own but also by the students of Columbia College. Dr. Eliot's capital operation for aneurism last fall, the history and full account of which are in preparation, reflects honor on the operator and upon the college that is proud to acknowledge him as one of her professors."

For the session of 1877-78 only one change was made in the faculty, the name of Dr. Triplett appearing in place of Dr. Reyburn of the chair of anatomy. Professor Reyburn in fact resigned his chair in November, 1876, and then was succeeded by Professor Triplett. In the summer course Drs. Hagner, Murphy and Beale retained their respective lectureships, Dr. Barker retired and his course was discontinued. The new teachers in the course were Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, who gave the lectures on obstetrical operations; Dr. Kleinschmidt, whose subject was generation and development; and Dr. Kelley, who lectured on the art of prescribing.

In this year the faculty established the first competitive prize, of the value of \$70, to the graduate "who shall pass the best written examination." This prize took the form of a medal of refined gold and was first awarded at the annual commencement in March, 1878, the successful competitor being Patrick J. Timmins, whose matriculation ticket indicated that he entered the school from Ireland.

The reorganization of the faculty in 1876 was followed two years later by an equally radical reorganization of the college curriculum by which the standing of the school again was materially advanced. This step was taken after mature deliberation and so far at least as the District of Columbia is concerned the introduction of the extended course of study as a pre-requisite to the degree in medicine was a decided innovation. In proclaiming this course to the public the announcement of the session of 1878-79 says:

The faculty of the medical department, impressed with the necessity for a more thorough and systematic method of instruc-

tion than, with a few notable exceptions, has heretofore been pursued in the medical institutions of this country, and in compliance with the almost universal demand for a higher standard of proficiency of graduates in the several branches of medical science, takes pleasure in announcing to its friends and patrons that it has reorganized the courses of study and adapted its curriculum to the attainment of these objects.

Whilst requiring of the student at least three years of continuous study the lectures have been so arranged as to offer to the student the unusual advantages of three consecutive courses of seven months each of didactic and clinical instruction, together with weekly class recitations in the separate branches of each course. These class recitations will be conducted by the faculty and will be sufficiently often to impress the student with a thorough knowledge of each subject as he progresses, thereby securing a standard of proficiency not otherwise attained so easily and satisfactorily.

The student will advance from the elementary to the higher branches of instruction only after satisfactory examinations, which are so arranged as to secure absolute impartiality and fairness, so that the success and standing of each student will be the measure of acquirement.

This graded course of study, whilst offering vastly superior opportunities for a more thorough acquisition of knowledge than could be possible under the old system of crowding the collegiate studies into two courses of lectures of five months each, imposes no additional hardship upon the pupil; on the contrary it lightens his burdens by systematizing the method of study and affording the advantages of weekly recitations.

The adoption of the three years' compulsory course was a long step in advancing the cause of medical education and the welfare of students, and the example set by this school was afterwards followed by other institutions of medical learning in the District of Columbia and its locality, although some of them were slow to make the change. Besides the new requirement the faculty of this school also established definite rules and regulations, the details of which, although of considerable importance in themselves, are not deemed necessary in this narrative. The innovation of the new course, however, had no perceptible effect on



the attendance; hence it may be inferred that the step received the hearty approval of the medical profession in general.

The faculty changes for the session were few and of minor importance. Dr. Triplett of the chair of anatomy was succeeded by Dr. Philip S. Wales, surgeon U. S. Navy. In the summer course Dr. Murphy retired and his lectureship on diseases of the genito-urinary organs was taken by Professor Ashford of the regular winter course corps. Professor Johnson's subject was changed from obstetrical operations to puerperal diseases, and Professor Kleinschmidt's from generation and development to practical physiology. Two new lectureships were created, that of ophthalmology and otology in charge of Dr. Swan M. Burnett, and a course on diseases of the heart conducted by Professor Busey.

There were thirty-eight matriculates for the regular school year of 1878-79, and at the annual commencement in March, 1879, the degree of M. D. was conferred on six graduates. The faculty gold medal for the best examination was awarded to Samuel S. Adams of Washington, D. C.

The session of 1879-80 was uneventful. The new course was now in excellent working order, the several professors were well settled in their respective chairs and the fact that the number of matriculates numbered forty-two was in itself evidence that the recent advance step had found favor with the medical profession generally. The personnel of the regular faculty remained as before, except that Dr. Harrison Crook was made Demonstrator of anatomy in place of Dr. Boarman. The next annual commencement was held in March, 1880, and at that time thirteen degrees in medicine were conferred. The gold medal prize for the best examination was awarded to H. D. Barnitz of Maryland.

The regular fall and winter session of 1880-81 was begun on September 6, 1880, with an increased attendance over the preceding year. Dr. Thomas Antisell succeeded Dr. Ross in the lectureship of toxicology, besides which he also took the chair of chemistry which was formerly held by Dr. Kelley. The new chair took the name of chemistry and toxicology. Professor Wales of the chair of anatomy also retired, and Dr. Beale, formerly a summer course lecturer, succeeded him. The subject of *materia medica*, which had been a part of Professor Ross' chair, was assigned to Dr. Joseph W. H. Lovejoy, who also gave the course

lectures on therapeutics and thus relieved Professor Morgan of a part of his work. Dr. Thomas E. McArdle, A. M., was appointed curator of the museum.

In the summer course of 1880, which preceded the regular winter session, several changes are to be noted. Dr. Beale retired and his lectureship was discontinued. Dr. Busey lectured on diseases of children instead of diseases of the heart and was assisted in his new duties by Dr. S. S. Adams. Dr. Johnson's subject was changed from puerperal diseases to diagnosis of female diseases and Dr. Kleinschmidt gave the course lectures on special senses instead of his former subject of practical physiology. Five diplomas in medicine were awarded at the commencement in March, 1881, and the gold medal was won by W. Sebiakin-Ross.

With the session which began September 11, 1881, the lectures of the summer course were discontinued and consolidated with those of the regular course, but the lecturers retained their particular designations. Thus we have for the session indicated an array of seventeen professors, lecturers and assistants to give medical instruction to the several classes of students in attendance. In this year Professor Hagner's chair of clinical medicine became vacant and was not at once filled, and at the beginning of the session the lectureship of hygiene and medical jurisprudence had not been assigned.

In addition to the faculty prize gold medal, which had been awarded for several sessions past, the professor of anatomy, Dr. Beale, offered what afterward became known as the anatomy prize, of the value of twenty-five dollars, to be awarded for the best anatomical preparation. This was first competed for at the session of 1881-82, and was a post-mortem case of instruments, the first winner of which was Charles E. Bronson of the District of Columbia, a member of the undergraduate class. The winner of the faculty gold medal prize during this year was G. Clarke Ober of the District of Columbia, with honorable mention to Frank Finney of Kansas and James Roane of the District of Columbia. In addition to these was the physiological prize, a pocket case of instruments, which was first won by Louis Kolipinski, an undergraduate, with R. P. Gurley of the first year class as honorable mention man.

With the session of 1882-83 Professor Antisell was advanced

to the emeritus professorship of chemistry and toxicology, and the lectures of that chair were assigned to Dr. M. G. Ellzey. Among the adjunct teachers Dr. Ethelbert C. Morgan was appointed to the lectureship of laryngology, formerly conducted by Dr. McArdle, and the latter now gave a course on venereal diseases in addition to his other duties as curator of the medical museum. At the annual commencement in 1883 four degrees in medicine were conferred. The gold medal prize was awarded to Louis Kolipinski, the anatomy prize to J. Dudley Morgan, and the physiology prize to Dexter A. Smith.

In 1883, before the opening of the last session of that year, Dr. Busey's name was added to the honorable list of emeritus professors, and in the same year the familiar name of Dr. Noble Young, which for more than thirty years had figured conspicuously in the faculty roster, now was gone forever. In the working faculty Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson became senior active member and also president of that body and otherwise continued his professorial duties in the chair of obstetrics. Dr. Ashford having died Dr. Beale was advanced temporarily from the chair of anatomy to the more important professorship of surgery, and in the same manner Dr. Lovejoy was promoted from the chair of materia medica to that of theory and practice; and besides this he was also elected dean of the faculty of medicine. In the chair of anatomy Professor Beale was succeeded by Dr. Frank Baker, and Dr. Lovejoy's former chair of materia medica and therapeutics was taken by Dr. Geo. Lloyd Magruder. Dr. Ellzey was made professor of chemistry and toxicology, being advanced from the lectureship of those subjects.

These were the more important changes made during the session of 1883-84, which was in all respects a year of progress in the history of the school; and while the graduates at the next commencement were comparatively few in number the department had acquired added strength as an institution of medical learning and teaching. The faculty gold medal was awarded to Dexter A. Smith, who in the preceding session had won the physiological prize. The anatomy prize was again taken by J. Dudley Morgan, and in the friendly competition for that coveted post-mortem case C. R. Luce, John S. Stafford, R. E. Henning and Robert Stein were given honorable mention. The physiology prize fell to John B. Hawes.

In commenting on the affairs of the medical department during the session of 1883-84 the College Journal says: "With a new faculty there is talk of new things. The first is the purchase of a new college building, a committee having been appointed by the faculty to secure an eligible site and building, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next session.

It was with evident satisfaction that Dean Lovejoy published, in the announcement for the session of 1884-85, that the college building recently had been extensively repaired, and was easily accessible from all parts of the city; and it is reasonably certain that the entire faculty found gratification in the published statement of requisites for admission recently established in accordance with the recommendation of the American Medical Association "for the purpose of ascertaining whether the candidate can profitably pursue the technical study of medicine and of preventing those not qualified from wasting time and money."

The session for the year opened somewhat later than formerly, it having been found that little energetic work could be accomplished during the sultry days of the first part of September. The old students all returned on time and went early to work. The number of matriculates was encouraging from the start and the register showed a larger attendance than in any one year since 1876. But there was one noticeable vacancy in the faculty at this time, for the seat which had been so long occupied by one of the ablest of that body was not filled. The absent member was Dr. Johnson Eliot, emeritus professor of surgery and professor of clinical surgery, who in some prominent way had been identified with the medical department of the university ever since it was founded. In another part of the present chapter will be found a concise record of Dr. Eliot's faculty service and in another volume of this work will be seen an extended account of his personal and professional life.

Dr. Eliot died December 30, 1883, and on the next day at a meeting of the faculty the feelings of the members of that body were expressed as follows:

"Whereas the faculty of the medical department of the University of Georgetown has heard with sorrow of the death of Dr. Johnson Eliot, emeritus professor of surgery and professor of clinical surgery in this university, and deeply deplore the loss

of one identified with the college since its foundation and during his active connection therewith as its official representative; one so well-beloved, whose ripe experience was a never-failing source of good counsel in emergencies, and whose whole life was a lasting exemplar of kindness, truth and wisdom;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in commemoration of the virtues and services of the deceased, we attend his funeral in a body; that the lecture rooms be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the college, a copy furnished the president of the university and the family of the deceased.

"Be it further resolved that the assurance of our deep sympathy with them in their affliction be conveyed to the bereaved family."

In the active faculty Dr. Johnson's chair was changed in name to that of obstetrics and gynaecology. Professor Beale's temporary chair of surgery was assigned to Dr. John B. Hamilton, and the name of Dr. Ellzey's chair of chemistry and toxicology was changed to chemistry and state medicine. Dr. McArdle's lectureship on venereal diseases was discontinued. Dr. E. M. Schaeffer was appointed lecturer on the microscope and microscopic anatomy, and Dr. Louis Kolipinski became demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum. Before or soon after the work of the session was begun Dr. John W. Bayne was elected professor of clinical surgery, the duties of which chair had previously been performed by Dr. Eliot; and Dr. James F. Hartigan was made lecturer on diseases of children.

In writing in pleasant vein of the faculty of the year a contributor to the *College Journal* said: Our professors are all with us and as each one makes his "tertian" visit before the class he is met with honored applause. "Kleiny," a term of endearment for our honored professor of physiology, is now a little worried that the "boys" do not grasp immediately the conjoined action of the cordal tendinae and musculi papillares, and why they do not see the depressor nerve reflexly must both slow and accelerate the heart by lowering blood pressure. In surgery we meet three times a week and any student who for one moment has forgotten the rule of Guthrie would deem himself happier had he remained at home. Prompt on the hour in walks our professor of anatomy (Baker) and after some little delay in starting his evening dis-

course he tells us, while running his fingers over a handful of bones, which look more like dice than anything I can picture, that he wishes to arrange the second row of carpal bones to the left hand. And so through such pathways of delight our medical tyros, with scalpel in hand, are advancing to the goal of their hopes, and the world is not yet to become a tenantless desert if drug and knife can save the life of man.

The annual commencement in April, 1885, was held at the college agreeably to a request of the class of that year, whose members were desirous to meet and graduate under the parent roof. The principal address of the occasion was made by Dr. Frank Baker, and the valedictorian was Dr. J. Dudley Morgan. The president of the university conferred the degree of M. D. on thirteen graduates. The faculty gold medal prize and the physiology prize were both awarded to Charles R. Luce of New York, and in the competition for the latter G. Henry Wagner, J. Dudley Morgan and John J. Stafford received honorable mention. Those of the second class who were given honorable mention were Thomas B. Bailey, John B. Harris and Louis A. Kengla, and those of the first class similarly mentioned for general high standing were William Long, Stannard Cockerille and John F. Moran.

For the session of 1885-86 the only change in the teaching force was the accession of Dr. Lachlan Tyler to the position of demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, which previously had been filled by Dr. Kolipinski. The several classes appear to have been well filled and the session was conducted to a successful end, although the need of more commodious quarters for the lectures and clinics was strongly felt. But the end of this drawback to the fullest success of the school was close at hand, for even now a site had been secured and a new college building was in course of erection.

At the annual commencement held April 27, 1886, ten degrees in medicine were conferred by Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., president of the university. The principal oration was given by Professor Magruder of the chair of materia medica, and the valedictory was delivered by Dr. John B. Hawes of California, who also was announced as the successful competitor for the faculty prize. It may be said here that this prize, which previous to that time had been a gold medal of the value of seventy-five dollars, was

replaced with a microscope of the same value, the latter being deemed of greater practical use to the successful competitor. The physiology prize was awarded by Professor Kleinschmidt to Hugh L. Smith of the District of Columbia. The honorably mentioned men of the several classes were Robert Stein, Louis A. Kengla, S. W. Bower, Thomas B. Bailey and R. F. Danforth of the graduating class; John F. Moran, William Long and Charles J. Lang of the second class, and Hugh M. Smith, Edgar F. Brooke, J. T. Sullivan, James H. M. Barber and Frederick Sohon of the first class.

The introductory lecture of the session of 1886-87 was given on Monday, October 4, 1886, by Professor Hamilton in the main assembly hall of the new medical college building, which had been erected on H street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The opening address of the occasion was made by Professor Joseph Taber Johnson, who welcomed the students to the new modern edifice, complete in all its appointments and acknowledged to be one of the most admirably arranged structures of its kind in the country. Professor Lovejoy, the dean, also spoke at some length on this occasion of general congratulation, and in the course of his remarks gave an interesting account of the history of the medical department of the university from the time of its foundation.

In announcing the session for the year the faculty gave special attention to the subject of the new college building, which "is to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of the medical department," and *The Republic* soon afterward printed an article on the same subject and gave an interesting historical account of the site on which the structure was erected:

"Close upon the erection of the new structure for the University at Georgetown followed that of the Georgetown Law building at the corner of Sixth and F streets, and the growth of the college is signalized this year (1886) by the erection of a new medical department building, which is a model in its way. The professors of these two departments are chosen from among the ablest of men in their professions, irrespective of religious differences, and a corresponding degree of excellence is demanded of graduates.

"The site of the new building of the medical department, on H street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, is not without historic interest. It was once a part of the estate of the sturdy Scotch

planter, Burns, who, tradition tells us, bandied words with the 'Father of his Country' regarding the division of this same estate with the government to furnish a site for the capital city. It was in the lot where this building now stands that Burns' daughter, the beautiful Marcia Van Ness, was buried and here was first placed the marble mausoleum which General Van Ness erected to her memory. . . . The ancient and pretentious monument has given way to a building modern in every sense of the word. The university claims for it that it is the most complete building of its kind in the country; complete with every requisite for the instruction, health and comfort of its students. One can excuse a degree of complacency at contemplating a centennial celebration with as good a showing as to material prosperity as that of the college seems likely to make."

The first year of occupancy of the new building was accompanied with several changes in the faculty, and that body, besides being somewhat enlarged, was in a measure reorganized. The principal professorships were continued as in the last session and such changes as were made related wholly to the special chairs. In this department the assignments were as follows:

Swan M. Burnett, professor of ophthalmology and otology.

Ethelbert Carroll Morgan, professor of laryngology.

E. M. Schaeffer, professor of histology.

John W. Bayne, professor of clinical surgery.

J. F. Hartigan, professor of diseases of children.

I. W. Blackburn, professor of general pathology (Government Hospital for the Insane).

John J. Stafford, adjunct professor of state medicine and chemistry.

C. V. N. Callan, professor of clinical medicine.

Lachlan Tyler, demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum.

The thirty-eighth annual commencement was held in the Congregational church, May 9, 1887, and was an event of importance in the history of the medical college. The degrees were conferred by the Rev. Father Doonan, president of the university, the address to the graduates was delivered by Professor Hamilton, and the valedictory was given by William Long of Scotland. The prize awards were announced by Professor J. Taber Johnson. The



faculty prize was awarded to Dr. William Long of Scotland and the physiology prize was handed to Dr. Hugh M. Smith, with honorable mention to William H. Coffron and Frederick Sohon. The honorably mentioned men for general high standing in the several classes were Edwin B. Olmsted, John F. Moran, Charles J. Lang and Charles L. Moulton of the graduating class, Hugh M. Smith, Frederick Sohon, William H. Coffron and William C. Fowler of the second class, and Ewing W. Day, Argyle Mackey George J. Lochboehler, Joseph T. D. Howard, William P. Compton, Henry M. W. Brainerd, R. E. Lee Wiltherger and Albert P. Betts of the first class.

The session of 1887-88, the thirty-ninth in the history of the school, had its beginning on Monday evening, October 3, 1887, under conditions which were far more gratifying than ever before, and only with much crowding was the lower lecture hall able to provide seats for the generous audience assembled there. The opening address was delivered by Professor Joseph Taber Johnson, his subject being "Recent Advances in Abdominal Surgery." The preamble of the address was unique and elicited repeated applause. The address was worthy of the occasion, and of the orator himself, who, as is well known, had even then achieved a wide reputation for skill in the particular line of abdominal surgery.

In speaking of the remarkable cases in surgery which had come under his observation Dr. Johnson said that he "pointed with pride to the fact that one of his colleagues, a member of this faculty" (Professor Hamilton) "had performed in this city, under the most adverse conditions, a successful operation for gunshot wound in the abdomen, which stood second to none in the whole history of surgery."

There is no disputing the fact that at the time of which we write instruction in surgery in general and clinical surgery in particular had come to be recognized as one of the most important features of the curriculum of this school of medicine, and in that respect it outranked any other institution of its kind in the District of Columbia, and was classed with the foremost schools of medical and surgical instruction in the entire country. Having this enviable prominence it was only natural that the clinics given by its professors should attract the attention of students who were making the course of some other institution and who sought

every opportunity to witness clinical operations by professors and operators from the faculty of this school. It so happened at the time indicated, and before and afterward, that the professors of this school had been attached to the several hospitals and dispensaries of Washington and in fact practically controlled the clinical advantages of the city, and could have done so entirely had they chosen to avail themselves of the opportunity. It appears that such a measure was feared by students of other medical schools and had this advantage been taken those very students are said to have declared that they would matriculate with the Georgetown school.

It may be said that these clinics were primarily intended for the benefit and education of those making the course in Georgetown University School of Medicine, but with each announcement of a clinic in any of the city hospitals many students of other schools were present in large numbers, frequently occupying the best seats, quite to the disadvantage of those best entitled to witness the operation in progress. This practice at times was carried to such an extent that the Georgetown students entered a mild protest against the infringement of their prior right, and one of their number was impelled to state the case in one of the university publications as follows:

"The students have of late been somewhat exercised over the fact that they have been crowded out from the clinics given by our professors by students from other schools, and they have appointed a committee (we understand) to wait on the faculty and request them to make some arrangement whereby they may be able to obtain more advantage in future from this mode of instruction. If the case is as stated we feel sure the faculty will not fail in taking such measures as will insure our students all the advantages that may be possible."


It was an interesting class of students that listened to Professor Johnson's address at the beginning of the session in the fall of 1887, and on the part of the student body it was equally interesting to know that they were to sit under the instruction of a faculty comprising twenty professors, a demonstrator and a prosector. For the session two new chairs were established, both in the special department of the school; the first a chair of mental diseases in charge of Dr. Morris J. Stack, and the other of diseases of the nervous system, the incumbent of which was

faculty prize was awarded to Dr. William Long of Scotland and the physiology prize was handed to Dr. Hugh M. Smith, with honorable mention to William H. Coffron and Frederick Sohon. The honorably mentioned men for general high standing in the several classes were Edwin B. Olmsted, John F. Moran, Charles J. Lang and Charles L. Moulton of the graduating class, Hugh M. Smith, Frederick Sohon, William H. Coffron and William C. Fowler of the second class, and Ewing W. Day, Argyle Mackey George J. Lochboehler, Joseph T. D. Howard, William P. Compton, Henry M. W. Brainerd, R. E. Lee Wiltberger and Albert P. Betts of the first class.

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There is no disputing the fact that at the time of which we write instruction in surgery in general and clinical surgery in particular had come to be recognized as one of the most important features of the curriculum of this school of medicine, and in that respect it outranked any other institution of its kind in the District of Columbia, and was classed with the foremost schools of medical and surgical instruction in the entire country. Having this enviable prominence it was only natural that the clinics given by its professors should attract the attention of students who were making the course of some other institution and who sought

every opportunity to witness clinical operations by professors and operators from the faculty of this school. It so happened at the time indicated, and before and afterward, that the professors of this school had been attached to the several hospitals and dispensaries of Washington and in fact practically controlled the clinical advantages of the city, and could have done so entirely had they chosen to avail themselves of the opportunity. It appears that such a measure was feared by students of other medical schools and had this advantage been taken those very students are said to have declared that they would matriculate with the Georgetown school.

It may be said that these clinics were primarily intended for the benefit and education of those making the course in Georgetown University School of Medicine, but with each announcement of a clinic in any of the city hospitals many students of other schools were present in large numbers, frequently occupying the best seats, quite to the disadvantage of those best entitled to witness the operation in progress. This practice at times was carried to such an extent that the Georgetown students entered a mild protest against the infringement of their prior right, and one of their number was impelled to state the case in one of the university publications as follows:

“The students have of late been somewhat exercised over the fact that they have been crowded out from the clinics given by our professors by students from other schools, and they have appointed a committee (we understand) to wait on the faculty and request them to make some arrangement whereby they may be able to obtain more advantage in future from this mode of instruction. If the case is as stated we feel sure the faculty will not fail in taking such measures as will insure our students all the advantages that may be possible.”

It was an interesting class of students that listened to Professor Johnson's address at the beginning of the session in the fall of 1887, and on the part of the student body it was equally interesting to know that they were to sit under the instruction of a faculty comprising twenty professors, a demonstrator and a prosector. For the session two new chairs were established, both in the special department of the school; the first a chair of mental diseases in charge of Dr. Morris J. Stack, and the other of diseases of the nervous system, the incumbent of which was

Dr. Irving C. Rosse. Dr. Carroll M. Rawlings was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and Dr. J. Dudley Morgan succeeded Dr. Tyler as curator of the museum.

At the commencement in 1888 twelve degrees in medicine were conferred. The faculty prize was taken by Hugh M. Smith of the District of Columbia, and the physiology prize was awarded by Professor Kleinschmidt to Ewing W. Day of Ohio. Those of the graduating class who received honorable mention for general high standing were William H. Coffron, Frederick Sohon, William C. Fowler and Gaines M. Brumbaugh; of the second class William C. Woodward, Ewing W. Day, George J. Lochboehler, Albert P. Betts, Joseph T. D. Howard, William P. Compton and Daniel C. Gentsch; and of the third class Henry J. Crosson, P. V. Dolan, Bernard Pulskamp, Johnson Eliot, Robert F. Sillers, Malcolm Cudlipp and Henry L. Hayes. The honorably mentioned men of the competitors for the physiology prize were William C. Woodward, George J. Lochboehler, Joseph T. D. Howard and William P. Compton.

The exercises of this commencement were held at Albaugh's theatre on Monday, March 12, and notwithstanding the fierce blustering winds which prevailed on that day the interior of the theatre was made entirely comfortable to the large audience gathered there. Of the twelve members of the graduating class four claimed England as their home and three lived within the District of Columbia. Before the exercises began Bernay's orchestra rendered several operatic selections, and afterwards Father Doonan conferred the degrees and made a short address to the graduates. The valedictorian, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, was then introduced and in a few pleasant words bade farewell to the faculty and members of his class. The address to graduates was given by Professor Kleinschmidt. The prize presentation was made by Professor Johnson. Dr. Smith, to whom was awarded the faculty prize, had now for the third time taken the highest honors of his class with a percentage of one hundred, a record unprecedented in the history of the college.

The fortieth session, 1888-89, was begun before a large public audience in the lower hall on the evening of October 2, 1888. In opening the course the dean stated that on account of the great advances made in recent years in the science of gynaecology and the theory and practice of obstetrics it had been decided to follow

the system recently adopted in other colleges by dividing the work of this professorship between Drs. Johnson and Murphy, the latter being surgeon in charge of Columbia Lying-in-Hospital, where abundant clinical facilities existed. It was further announced that during the year then beginning the medical students would be at liberty to attend any lectures of the law course which had a special bearing on the profession of medicine. In speaking of the actual condition of the medical department the dean urged that much of its present prosperity had been due to the tireless and unselfish devotion of the late rector of the university, Father Doonan, and then introduced to the students the new rector, the Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., who by virtue of his official relation to the greater institution also was president of the medical school. After a few brief but pointed remarks on the future of the medical department Father Richards introduced Dr. Stafford of the chair of chemistry and state medicine. His address was chiefly on the subject of "The Argument of Design as Illustrated by the Atmosphere." The audience followed Dr. Stafford's brilliant address with close attention.

The published announcement of the session under treatment failed to include the name of Dr. Flodoardo Howard, the last surviving member of the original faculty of four who founded the medical department of the university in 1849. With possibly a brief intermission he had been actively identified with the faculty for a period of about forty years and proved himself in every respect a capable instructor of students, and a valuable associate in conducting the business affairs of the faculty when that body was engaged in the struggle to make the medical school a success, and afterwards, when that success had been assured, in advancing its efficiency in the great work of higher medical education. For several years previous to 1888 Dr. Howard had been emeritus professor and the more active duties of his professorship of obstetrics had devolved on others; and now after his name was no longer continued on the faculty rolls the chair of obstetrics and gynaecology was divided at the request of Dr. Johnson, the latter reserving the chair of gynaecology, and Dr. Murphy taking the chair of obstetrics.

The session also witnessed the acquisition of four new names to the faculty in the special departments: Dr. Hugh M. Smith, who had just come to the degree with highest honors at gradua-



tion, became demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, taking the positions formerly filled by Dr. Rawlings and Dr. J. Dudley Morgan. Dr. Charles R. Luce was made demonstrator of chemistry. Dr. D. Percy Hickling and Dr. James J. McKone became assistant demonstrators of anatomy. During the progress of the session at various times noted lecturers and clinicians appeared before the classes and gave additional value to the courses of study in the school. In January, 1889, Dr. Robert T. Edes, formerly professor of materia medica in Harvard Medical school, gave a special course of lectures here, and in the same month Professor Jackson, also of Harvard and one of its professors of clinical medicine, opened his course on renal diseases. About the same time Dr. William A. Hammond, the distinguished neurologist, formerly of New York, surgeon general U. S. army during the civil war, lectured in the medico-legal course on the subject "railway spine." His lecture was highly instructive and his description of maligning cases which had come under his personal observation was equally entertaining to the future disciples of Blackstone and Esculapius.

The commencement exercises of the class of '89 were held in the First Congregational church on March 1st. Addresses were made by the rector, Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., who conferred the degree of M. D. on fourteen graduates, and by Dean Magruder and Professor Joseph Taber Johnson. The valedictory address was given by Dr. William Creighton Woodward.

The forty-first session, 1889-90, was begun September 30, 1889, with a large number of matriculates present at the opening exercises. An unusually large audience was in attendance and listened with close attention to Dr. Magruder's preliminary remarks on the remarkable progress of Georgetown University during recent years. He then introduced Father Richards, who said that "being under professional restraint not to speak he deemed it ill-becoming him to set a bad example to the students of medicine by disobeying the orders of his physician." He thought it his duty, however, to call attention to the fact that in the large number of students before him was the fulfillment of the prophecy made by him on the last commencement day. He then presented Professor Murphy, whose address is printed in the *College Journal* beginning with the October number in 1889. Among other subjects mentioned is one of much interest on the early history of the medical college.

In opening his address Professor Murphy said: "In the cycle of events that annually comes to the faculty of the Medical Department of the Georgetown University, it is my fortune to have the pleasure of addressing you tonight.

"Permit me to bid you a hearty welcome, and to extend to you my thanks for your presence within these halls. If I say aught that may be of interest to you,

'Anything worth the knowing,  
Anything worth the showing,'

then my reward is great indeed. But if, perchance, our opinions differ, I have no doubt that at your hands due allowance will be made for my shortcomings.

"Gentlemen of the class of 1889 and 1890, my task especially concerns you, who are just beginning, or have lately begun, the study of medicine. Perhaps you need not be told that the path in life you have chosen is not a pleasant path through this world's pleasant places. You know that the road is rugged and difficult, often dark and gloomy, and beset with many dangers and temptations. But, if you have chosen your profession deliberately, you must also know that there is a goal to be reached which will recompense you for your years of toil, and a constant source of pleasures in difficulties overcome that will keep you buoyed up against the many inevitable disappointments.

"We are here tonight to open to you again the portals of learning, and we beg you to enter reverently and cautiously. It will be our aim to fill your minds with those facts and theories which we deem necessary or useful to you in the practice of the profession of your choice, but unless our efforts are seconded by a true love of science in you and an earnest endeavor on your part to hold and use the tools we are about to place in your hands our efforts will be in vain. I take it for granted, however, that were you not imbued with the spirit of scientific inquiry we should hardly see you here tonight.

"You are too well acquainted with the trials of the young doctor to have been attracted to this profession as means of obtaining wealth. You are not the birds, I am sure, to be caught with that sort of chaff. Though if you are faithful and patient, or at least if you have patients, a sufficient quantity of the yellow metal, or its green representative, will probably find its way into

your coffers. And when Time shall have placed the silver threads abundantly in your hair, or shall have kindly removed that superfluous appendage altogether, you may even have a bank account. For that gaunt old man deals gently with us, after all, and if we only do our duty we shall reap our full reward when all his earthly gifts have palled upon us and his classic scythe gently sweeps us off to a better land, and I hope a better reward.

“But, gentlemen, I wish tonight to give you some practical encouragement. I wish to show you how a scientific spirit may find delight in the drudgery of a medical life or at least in the results of this toil. Our science, you well know, is not a crystalized entity. It is far from being perfect. It really began to exist as a science only during the last century. Perhaps I might say the last half century, and in spite of the wonderful progress it has made, there is yet more to be done in the future than has been accomplished in the past. There are many dark recesses in this mystery of life and living organisms that have never been penetrated by a ray of light and many more where the light, as yet, has been too dimly thrown to be of practical value. Many facts that have been unearthed are useless for want of proper grouping and many half-told truths are crying aloud for their complement.

“ ‘There’s a sob and a sigh ever filling the land with its tears,  
There’s a cry and a groan ever killing the joy of the years,  
There’s a yearning for lands that have never been vexed by the  
sun,  
There’s a hoping in heaven to finish what earth hath begun.’ ”

“Here, then, is the field in which we may work, and, when the spirit of inquiry has possessed us, work with delight and feel a keen pleasure in every success. And truly we should when every triumph means benefit to our whole race and honor to ourselves. The field is large enough and varied enough to suit all tastes, embracing as it does half a score of separate and distinct sciences and being allied to every art and science known to man,” etc.

The total registration for the session was eighty-nine students, of whom eighteen were members of the graduating class and one other was taking a fourth year course. Professor Schaeffer was no longer incumbent of the chair of histology and that subject was added to Professor Blackburn’s chair, which now

became known as that of pathology and histology. Dr. Frederick Sohon became demonstrator of chemistry with Dr. Luce, and Dr. Frank T. Chamberlin was appointed to the new lectureship of laryngology. On February 6, 1890, Dr. George Martin Kober began a course of lectures on hygiene and since that time has become prominently identified with the faculty life of the school.

The forty-first annual commencement of the medical school was held Monday evening, May 5, 1890. In its report of the exercises one of the Washington journals said "the seating capacity of Lincoln Music hall was fully tested, there not being a vacant seat to be had, and many standing for want of them." The audience was large and "very select." On the platform were Father Richards and the medical faculty, many members of the profession from the city, the senior class, and seventeen graduates. Before giving the diplomas Father Richards said: It is always a grateful office to confer merited reward and, personally, I ever feel especial pleasure in bestowing reward upon medical students. The life to which they have devoted themselves is one of charity, mercy and bravery. Their labor for humanity will be exceedingly noble. This is true throughout the world, and from personal experience I can testify that the medical profession has done untold good in the District of Columbia. The priest meets it everywhere, and he finds them as solicitous for good in the pauper's hovel as in the home of the rich. It is hard to explain why pain should be permitted to exist, but perhaps one reason for its presence is that our physicians may give the world examples of charity, self-devotion, and patience. Their mission of mercy often leads them into dangers which only true heroism can overpass;—these, then, are the reasons for my pleasure in rewarding the students after their long labors.

After the degrees had been conferred the dean introduced the class valedictorian, Dr. Henry J. Crosson, who eloquently and feelingly spoke the time-honored farewell to the faculty and his fellow students. The orator of the evening was Professor Swan M. Burnett, who gave an excellent address to the graduates. "This is their night," he said, "but we older men are here not as mere spectators. There are mothers present whose hearts are glad in their sons' triumph and they will understand how our hearts too are glad, for these youths are also our sons. We have

striven to give them the best we had, the fruit of our labor and experience, and we must take a father's interest in them."

The session of 1890-91 was begun on Wednesday, October 1, 1890, with one hundred and twenty-four matriculates, of whom thirty were members of the senior or graduating class. This was the greatest registration in the history of the school since the years of the civil war, when Washington itself was one great hospital. There was no formal introductory lecture, but at the appointed hour each professor appeared in the regular work of his course. The dean, however, announced several changes in the composition of the faculty, the resignation of Professor Murphy of the chair of obstetrics, the retirement of Professor Magruder of the chair of materia medica and therapeutics to become emeritus professor and the resignation of Professor Hawkes of the chair of clinical medicine and diseases of children; the appointment of Dr. Henry D. Fry to the chair of obstetrics, Dr. William H. Hawkes to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, Dr. George M. Kober to the professorship of state medicine, Dr. Harrison Crook as professor of clinical medicine, Dr. George A. Coggeshall professor of diseases of children and Dr. Hugh M. Smith as lecturer on medical botany and assistant to the chair of physiology.

The faculty of this college was represented at the tenth session of the International Medical Congress at Berlin by Professors Magruder, Hamilton (who responded at the opening on behalf of the United States), Burnett (who read two papers before the section of ophthalmology) and Kober (who read a paper before the section of hygiene, and who also was elected one of the honorary secretaries of that section). Professors Hamilton and Magruder were among those invited to the royal reception at Potsdam.

The forty-second annual commencement was held May 2, 1891, and at that time Rev. Father Richards conferred the degree of M. D. on thirty candidates. His remarks to the class were full of earnest feeling. He spoke especially of the difficulties which lay in the way of every physician who is devoted to his honorable calling, and said that the rewards would not be slow to come or inadequate, if the work was well done; but that the best possible effort should be put forth by each graduate for his own good as well as for the good of humanity, and that each patient would

be entitled to all the efforts in the power of the physician to whom he entrusts his health and his life.

Not less interesting was the address of Dr. Alvah W. Jones, the valedictorian, to his classmates, to whom, in closing, he said "as to our future we hope to live such lives as will maintain unsullied the reputation of our profession and of our alma mater; and it will be our constant endeavor to so use the 'talents' you (the faculty) have given us that when the final reckoning shall come it may be said of us, 'well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Addressing the undergraduates he said: "We who have already trodden the thorny ways of experience, we who have reached that culmination which it is hoped you all may attain, would in a parting word lend our counsel. In the year that is to come, as much to you will be given, much will be expected; but with the wit, beauty and assiduity you have already shown we know we shall not be disappointed. Your shortcomings in the past we gladly forgive. The future is before you and in another year the world will be yours; but, first, the examination. All in all, I believe I can give you no better advice than to follow our illustrious example. Be honest, be upright, be men; but above all—and don't let this slip your mind for an instant—be doctors. Don't jump the quizzes, for if you do, in the final reckoning you will find them against you. Be present, get 10 if you can; if you can't then take 2.

"One thing more. If from the nature of events or the machinations of fate you should fall into the hands of that quizzical fraternity, the legal branch of our university, make yourselves felt. And now, as a parting word, I know of nothing more appropriate than to adapt the words of that famous English commander and tell you that the medical department 'expects every man to do his duty.'"

In a brief review of the affairs and progress of the medical department of the university the June number of the *College Journal*, 1891, had this to say: The medical school closed this year with one hundred and twenty-four matriculates, the largest number on the rolls since its foundation. There has been a rapid and marked improvement within the last three years, and the school will reopen on Monday, October 5th, with increased advantages. The faculty has been enlarged and the clinical facilities will be even greater than they have been in the past, some members of

the faculty being connected with every hospital in the city. The joint moot courts have been so successful that the faculty has determined to establish them permanently, and has set apart four evenings during March for the purpose of holding these courts. The laboratory work will also be increased.

The session of 1891-92 was begun October 5, 1891, with a total attendance of one hundred and fourteen students, including the sixteen members of the graduating class. The undergraduates found themselves under the instruction of a faculty in which several changes had been made after the end of the last session. Surgeon General Hamilton of the chair of surgery had resigned his professorship to assume like duties in the Rush Medical College, Chicago. He had been identified with this school for many years and his departure from Washington was much regretted. His place was taken by Dr. James Kerr, M. Ch., one of the most distinguished surgeons of the city of Washington, where he had an extensive hospital practice, and had received extensive didactic and clinical training in various European institutions.

The chair of laryngology which had been made vacant by the death of Dr. Ethelbert Carroll Morgan was filled by Dr. F. T. Chamberlin, and the chair of clinical medicine, formerly filled by Professor Callan was divided between Dr. H. M. Newman and M. F. Cuthbert. Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen was appointed demonstrator of obstetrics, Dr. W. H. Coffron, adjunct professor of chemistry, and Dr. J. F. Moran demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. A. H. Witmer was elected professor of mental diseases.

At the beginning of the session Dr. Lovejoy, president of the faculty, spoke in terms of the highest commendation of the new incumbent of the chair of surgery and introduced him to the students on the opening night as the principal speaker on the occasion. After thanking the president Professor Kerr delivered a learned discourse on the scope of surgery, its adjuncts and advancements in the last quarter of a century; and the ease with which the doctor handled his subject foreshadowed a course of profound and thoroughly interesting lectures.

Other than is mentioned there were few events of importance to be noted in connection with the progress of the school during the year, yet this chapter could hardly be considered complete without at least a passing allusion to the provision made for increased clinical facilities by the erection of the new operating

building at the Providence hospital. This splendidly appointed structure, which has since been used largely in connection with the clinical instruction afforded by this school, was erected by Sister Beatrice, superior of the hospital, and proved to be an enduring monument to her generous interest in the welfare of humanity and in the advancement of medical and surgical science and education.

At the commencement held Tuesday, May 17, 1892, in Albaugh's grand opera house, the wonderful success which had rewarded the efforts of the faculty in the school during the year just ended was made the subject of special remark by the president of the university in his address to the graduates in conferring degrees. Sixteen diplomas in medicine were awarded. Father Richards began his discourse with a general reference to the widespread interest in the advancement of medical science and spoke particularly in relation to the progress in teaching the practical science of medicine and surgery in this school.

Referring to the opening of the new operating room at Providence hospital he styled it one of the greatest events in the history of medical science in the District of Columbia, and extended his heartiest thanks to the members of medical and surgical staff of the hospital for the interest they took in students, and gave the highest praise to the clinics as conducted there during the past year. In conclusion he spoke of contemplated improvements—larger laboratories and dissecting room—rendered necessary by the increasing number of students and by the recent extension of and addition to the courses of instruction, and appealed to the friends of the institution for aid to carry out the plans of the faculty.

Dr. Robert Paine Wendel, Ph. B., of Mississippi was valedictorian of the class of '92, and at the commencement delivered an able and highly interesting address. The orator of the occasion was the Rev. Dr. Dennis J. Stafford, D. D., then of Baltimore and now rector of St. Patrick's church, Washington.

The session of 1892-93 began on the 3d of October, 1892, with an excellent attendance of students and few changes in the composition of the faculty, although several of the professorships which previously had formed a part of the special departments were transferred to the regular course. These were the chairs of ophthalmology and otology under charge of Dr. Burnett; clinical surgery, Dr. Bayne's chair; general pathology and histology, Dr.



Blackburn's chair; Dr. Callan's chair of clinical medicine; Dr. Rosse's chair of diseases of the nervous system, and Dr. Kober's professorship of state medicine. This action by no means lessened the extent or completeness of the special departments, for several additions were made to the number of that branch of the faculty. Dr. J. J. Kinyoun was made professor of hygiene and bacteriology; Dr. I. S. Stone, clinical professor of gynaecology; Dr. H. A. Robbins, clinical professor of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases; Dr. E. R. Hodge, demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, with Dr. Moran; Dr. H. J. Crosson and Dr. William C. Woodward, demonstrators of surgery; Dr. Woodward and Dr. Ralph H. Ross, assistant demonstrators of anatomy.

In January, 1893, Dr. Stiles of the bureau of agriculture began a course of lectures on medical zoology. This indeed was an innovation in the work of medical education, and in introducing the course this school set another example for others to follow. At the time the subject of medical zoology was taught in nearly every European medical college of recognized standing, but not in any other than the medical department of Georgetown University on this side of the Atlantic.

In March, 1893, a few weeks before commencement day, the graduating class again took up the question of adopting the cap and gown, the propriety of which had often been discussed, and although many of the upper classmen favored the idea it was not immediately adopted. The year closed with one hundred and twenty-six students in the classes, and of the number twenty-five were members of the graduating class.

The forty-fourth annual commencement was held in the Academy of Music on May 9, 1893. On the platform were seated a number of invited guests, public dignitaries and others, the officers of the university and the entire faculty of medicine. In conformity with established custom the rector of the university presided over the exercises, delivering an interesting address and conferring degrees on the graduates. In concluding his remarks on this occasion Father Richards said he took particular pleasure in making the announcement "that hereafter the course of study in the medical department of the university will be four full years and that the work of the school will be very greatly advanced and facilitated by the erection during the present year (1893) of extensive additions to the medical college building."

The valedictory was given by Dr. Robert E. Lee, who directed his attention first to the officers of the college and the faculty of medicine generally, then to the faculty of medicine in particular, then to the undergraduates, and finally to his fellow graduates. Professor Henry D. Fry on behalf of the faculty delivered the commencement oration.

The session of 1893-94 brought with it many changes in regard to buildings and students, and some in the composition of the faculty. During the previous summer extensive additions had been made to the building. The front was extended forward eighteen feet and an additional story was erected over the whole structure. The second floor contained a new and splendid chemical laboratory. The main lecture hall or amphitheatre was furnished with numerous electric lights, and back of the hall was a new department room for the study of microscopy and bacteriology. The new upper story gave a dissecting room as fully appointed as that of any other similar institution in the land. In speaking of the new and improved conditions with which the faculty and students found themselves provided Dr. Magruder said that "seven years ago, when the building was erected, there were twenty-five students. In 1870, when he received his diploma from the college, there were eight instructors; last Monday evening the year was started with thirty instructors on the roll."

The changes in the teaching force were of a minor character so far as concerned the personnel of the faculty, although when the session was opened some of the former professors were absent. Dr. Rosse of the chair of diseases of the nervous system was not in his former place, and the chair of clinical medicine, which in the preceding session had been filled jointly by Professors Newman and Cuthbert, was now taken by Dr. Cuthbert alone. Dr. Robbins' chair of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases was abolished and the work on that subject was assigned to Dr. S. E. Watkins in the capacity of demonstrator. Dr. Hodge, who with Dr. Moran had been demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, was no longer a part of the faculty and his former duties were performed by Dr. Moran. Dr. Woodward, former demonstrator of surgery with Dr. Crosson, was now made prosecutor to the chair of anatomy, and Dr. Ralph H. Ross became sole assistant demonstrator of anatomy.

The exercises of the forty-fifth commencement were held May

8, 1894, in Mezerott music hall. The dean, Dr. Magruder, presided. Rev. Father Richards conferred the degree of M. D. on the candidates presented, and in an address appropriate to the occasion spoke of the ennobling and almost sacred character of the profession of medicine. He complimented the faculty and class upon the successful climax of their painstaking effort, and also referred to the progress made by the school during the year just passed. He concluded his remarks by saying that he congratulated the new members of the profession and introduced them to the public as ready and competent to practice.

The class valedictorian was Dr. George William Wood of the District of Columbia. Professor Hawkes delivered the address to the graduates on behalf of his colleagues of the faculty.

The session of 1894-95 was begun October 1, 1894, under the most auspicious circumstances, the increased number of matriculates exceeding all previous records. It was not that such a showing was unexpected, says one of the contributors to the pages of the *College Journal*, for the careful scrutiny of the faculty had discovered many places wherein improvement might be made, and all such things were given prompt attention until at length it became the proud boast that few schools of medicine in the whole country could show better general equipment than the medical department of Georgetown University. Upon these improvements the faculty based its expectation of the yearly increase in number of students, and in this there was no disappointment. The recent announcement that the advantages of the Central dispensary had been extended to this school was received with much enthusiasm.

On the opening day as the several professors advanced to the rostrum and were given a cordial welcome by the students it was gratifying to see the many familiar faces, and the words of the speakers expressed a deep interest in the welfare of the student body and showed a desire to advance the school as far and as rapidly as possible, even beyond its present high standard. The familiar face of Dr. Chamberlin was missing, as his increased private practice had made it necessary for him to resign the chair of laryngology. The vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. T. Morris Murray, who also gave the course on physical diagnosis in connection with the lectures on laryngology. Dr. F. Sohon was appointed assistant to Professor Murray.

Dr. Kinyoun also was absent at the beginning of the session,

then being in Vienna engaged in the study of serum-therapy. During his absence Dr. O'Malley conducted the classes in bacteriology. For several months Dr. Stafford had hoped and sought to retire from the chair of chemistry and toxicology, but his offered resignation was not accepted by his faculty associates. Drs. J. Ryan Devereux and E. M. Parker were added to the teaching force, both as assistants to Dr. Kerr's chair of surgery and clinical surgery.

As this was the first year in the history of the school in which the requirements of the four years' course of study was in operation it is appropriate that the composition of the teaching force at that time be given in its entirety, for it was almost wholly through the efforts of the faculty of that year that the advanced step was taken, and to its members is due the honor of having given the school the high standing it then took and has since maintained among institutions of its kind in America. The faculty roster at the beginning of the session in October, 1894, was as follows:

Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., president of Georgetown University.

Samuel C. Busey, LL. D., M. D., emeritus professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

George L. Magruder, A. M., M. D., emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and dean of the faculty.

Joseph Taber Johnson, A. M., Ph. D., M. D., professor of gynaecology.

Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt, Ph. D., M. D., professor of physiology.

Joseph W. H. Lovejoy, A. M., M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine and president of the faculty.

Frank Baker, A. M., Ph. D., M. D., professor of anatomy.

John J. Stafford, A. M., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology.

Henry D. Fry, M. D., professor of obstetrics.

William H. Hawkes, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical professor of diseases of children.

James Kerr, M. D., M. Ch., professor of surgery and clinical surgery.

Swan M. Burnett, Ph. D., M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology.

John W. Bayne, M. D., professor of clinical surgery.

I. W. Blackburn, M. D., professor of general pathology and histology.

C. V. N. Callan, M. D., professor of clinical medicine.

Harrison Crook, M. D., professor of clinical surgery.

A. H. Witmer, M. D., professor of mental diseases.

F. T. Chamberlin, M. D., professor of laryngology.

M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., professor of clinical medicine.

J. J. Kinyoun, M. D., professor of hygiene and bacteriology.

I. S. Stone, M. D., clinical professor of gynaecology.

Wardell Stiles, A. M., Ph. D., professor of medical zoology.

William C. Woodward, M. D., professor of medical jurisprudence.

W. H. Coffron, B. S., M. D., adjunct professor of chemistry.

Hugh M. Smith, M. D., assistant to professors of physiology, general pathology and histology.

Frederick Sohon, M. D., assistant to professor of practice of medicine.

George J. Lochboehler, M. D., assistant to professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Austin O'Malley, Ph. D., M. D., assistant to professor of hygiene and bacteriology.

J. F. Moran, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum.

W. Sinclair Bowen, M. D., demonstrator of obstetrics.

Ralph H. Ross, M. D., E. B. Olmsted, M. D., R. B. Brummett, M. D., assistant demonstrators of anatomy.

S. E. Watkins, M. D., demonstrator of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases.

The largest audience that ever assembled at a medical commencement in Washington greeted the class which graduated from Georgetown University School of Medicine on May 7, 1895. The exercises were held in the Grand opera house and were not like the usual theatre entertainment. There was no closed house or artificial light, but all the back and sides of the auditorium were thrown open to admit the bright sunlight which streamed in over the gaily dressed crowds, and across the stage upon the class of twenty-eight black-robed, mortar-boarded young medicos on the one hand and upon the faculty in citizens' clothes on the other. It was the first time that a class in medicine had ever graduated in cap and gown, and this occasion was greeted with lusty

college cries and class yells from the undergraduates in the balcony.

Dr. Magruder acted as master of ceremonies and the conferring of degrees was performed by Rev. Father Richards, President of the university. In presenting the candidates for degrees the president spoke in general terms of the widening sphere of medicine and the increased length and difficulties of the course necessary to attain the degree. The valedictory was made by Dr. Edward Joseph Mahoney, A. M. Dr. Kerr addressed the graduates, spoke of the practical side of a young physician's life, and gave much valuable advice which was fully appreciated by those to whom it was addressed.

In the interval of summer vacation following the last commencement Professor Hawkes sent a well written communication to one of the university publications in which he referred at some length to the remarkable growth and popularity of the school of medicine. Some extracts from the doctor's letter will be found of interest in the present connection: "This department has yet to celebrate the semi-centennial of its birth; but young as it is it has made rapid growth since it first 'saw the light,' in 1851. Its recent advance, the most important in its entire history, places it abreast of the oldest and best of the medical institutions of the country. All future matriculates will be required to devote all their time to the study of medicine. The hours of instruction have been extended in consequence of the increased demands of modern medical education. Lectures will begin in the morning, and more time than previously will be given to practical work in the various laboratories of the school. Moreover, the students will be obliged to avail themselves of the rapidly increasing facilities for clinical work and study in the hospitals and dispensaries of the city. It should be explained, however, that the raising of the school to the rank of a day school will not affect the status of those who have already matriculated. The school will rigidly carry out its contract with them, making arrangements for them to complete their studies in accordance with the conditions existing at the time of their matriculation.

"An imperative requirement for admission to the school of medicine is a preliminary examination according to the regulations of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Some important improvements in the course of study have been made since

the last announcement of the school was published. A chair of physical diagnosis has been established and didactic and practical instruction is given in this branch by Dr. T. Morris Murray. Dr. I. W. Blackburn's department of pathology and histology has been divided. Dr. Blackburn has been retained as professor of general pathology and Dr. Hugh M. Smith has been made adjunct professor of anatomy in charge of normal histology.

"The course in chemistry now extends throughout the four years, and arrangements have been made for thorough instruction in military surgery. Dr. George M. Kober, professor of hygiene, has special qualifications as an instructor in both hygiene and military surgery. His course will extend over two years. Hereafter the course in materia medica and therapeutics will extend over the first three scholastic years. Dr. George J. Lochboehler, Pharm. D., will have charge of the first year's work in materia medica. There will be improved facilities for the study of special pathology and bacteriology under the instruction of Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, whose work in connection with the United States marine hospital service is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. He will have able assistants in Drs. Austin O'Malley and Edward Andrade Penny. Dr. Samuel S. Adams has been made professor of diseases of infancy and childhood, and his instruction will be both didactic and clinical. Dr. George Barrie will be prosector to the chair of anatomy. Dr. J. Dudley Morgan has been appointed assistant to the professor of the theory and practice of medicine; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, professor of clinical surgery; Dr. Thomas N. Vincent, professor of clinical medicine; Dr. Frederick D. Lee and Dr. Edwin A. Gibbs, demonstrators of chemistry; Dr. Thomas S. Claytor, demonstrator of laryngology, and Dr. John A. Stoutenberg and Dr. Thomas B. Crittenden assistant demonstrators of anatomy."

"When the history of medical education in the District of Columbia shall have been written," continues Dr. Hawkes' letter, "it will be found that Georgetown University has led in every reform—in a change from a two to a three years' required course in 1878, in the change from a three to a four years' obligatory course in 1893, and recently in the elevation of the school to the rank of a day school. Georgetown has kept pace with the increasing demands of a medical education by steadily broadening her curriculum, extending her hours of instruction, adding to her

corps of instructors and furnishing every facility for study; and she has done all this without the encouragement of either a dollar of endowment or of large classes of students."

Such were some of the conditions which surrounded the medical college life at the time indicated in Professor Hawkes' communication to the recognized university publication, and while they gave assurance of health and prosperity in every department still other and still greater advances in the cause of medical education were to be made in the near future. The letter referred to has given a fair statement of the changes in the faculty body for the session which began October 1, 1895, when the total number of matriculates was only eighty-two; a number somewhat less than in the preceding year, but now there was shown a tendency to accept the new requirements and there was encouragement to look forward to a much greater attendance in future.

The forty-seventh annual commencement was held in Mez-erott music hall on Thursday evening, May 14, 1896, and at that time President Richards conferred the university degree of M. D. on eleven candidates. The valedictory was made by Dr. M. D'Arcy Magee, A. B., of Virginia, who for some months previous to graduation had served as member of the house staff in the Columbia hospital. He did full justice to his position in that institution, to which in a large measure his qualifications and personal popularity had raised him. The address to the graduates was delivered by Professor Charles Wardell Stiles, Ph. D., who profited by the occasion to give vigorous treatment to the subject of vivisection, which had recently received much discussion and then was under legislative action.

The session of 1896-97 opened October 1, 1896, without formal ceremony. The classes met their various professors in the lecture hall and the work of the year was immediately begun. Several changes in the faculty are to be noted for the year in progress. During the last session the whole teaching force had comprised forty-seven professors and assistants in various capacities; for the year under consideration the faculty in all of its numerous departments comprised fifty-seven professors and auxiliary teachers. Among the more important changes to be mentioned were the transfer of Dr. Woodward from the chair of medical jurisprudence to that of state medicine; the election of Dr. Kober to the professorship of hygiene and military surgery instead of hygiene



alone as formerly; the appointment of Dr. James C. McGuire as professor of dermatology, and Dr. John F. Moran as professor of clinical obstetrics; Dr. Lœhboehler as assistant to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics and lecturer on pharmacy. There were several other changes and additions perhaps less important in character, but among the acquisitions to the teaching corps at this time were Dr. John E. Walsh, assistant to the professor of special pathology and bacteriology; Dr. Edwin R. Hodge, assistant to the chair of anatomy and in charge of osteology; Dr. Charles Lewis Allen, lecturer on diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system; Dr. J. D. Hird, A. M., lecturer and demonstrator of sanitary chemistry; Drs. J. S. Hough, R. L. Harrington, Walter A. Wells and W. H. Barton, demonstrators of chemistry; Drs. R. B. Brummett, F. F. Repetti and M. D'Arcy Magee, assistant demonstrators of anatomy; Drs. Wallace Johnson, John D. Thomas and Sylvester Judd, demonstrators of histology; Dr. B. K. Ashford, assistant to the chair of diseases of children, and Dr. Murray Galt Motter, prosector. Just before the closing of the session for the usual holiday recess a series of lectures on surgical subjects was given by the eminent German surgeon, Dr. Fehleisen of Berlin.

About this time a deep and general interest was awakened in regard to the proposed hospital in connection with the medical department of Georgetown University, and although the full realization of the hopes of those who took a leading part in that great public enterprise was delayed for a time, enough was accomplished to give the fullest assurance of a splendid clinical hospital for this school in the then very near future. The matter was fully discussed, a plan of operation was settled, a site was secured and a considerable building fund was accumulated. The hospital project had its inception at some time during the preceding year and the faculty then took the initial steps to secure such an institution for the sole benefit of the school, at least so far as its clinical advantage was concerned. The subject, however, will be mentioned more fully elsewhere in this work, and in this place it is sufficient to state that both faculty and students, as well as hundreds of other loyal friends in Washington and Georgetown, took an earnest, commendable interest in the enterprise and gave of their time and means, their own best efforts and influence, until the desired end was attained.

The forty-eighth annual commencement was held on Thursday

evening, May 13, 1897, in the Columbia theatre, and was an event of more than ordinary importance, notwithstanding the fact that the class was comparatively small. In describing its scenes and events a contemporary writer said that amid a bower of palms, roses and snowballs with which the stage was profusely bedecked sat President Richards of the university, Professor T. Morris Murray, speaker of the evening, and many other members of the faculty, District Commissioner Wight with a number of invited guests, and the fifteen young men on whom the degree of M. D. was about to be conferred. Father Richards opened the exercises by briefly sketching the history of the medical department, and referring to the class of '97 ascribed its smallness to the lengthening of the course of study, but to those who did graduate he extended hearty congratulations. In closing he spoke of the new hospital about to be built and enumerated the benefits to the community of such an institution, and the advantages it would give to medical students in later years. The diplomas having been presented, Dr. Joseph Stiles Wall of the District of Columbia gave the valedictory address, and the oration to the graduates was delivered by Professor T. Morris Murray of the faculty of medicine.

The session of 1897-98 opened October 4, 1897. In his address to the students the dean spoke of the success of the school since the day classes had been started and said that on the part of the faculty there had been no good reason to regret the change, although at its inauguration there had been much criticism of the action. In speaking of the new hospital the dean said that before the year was ended the students would receive their entire clinical instruction in their own institution. This announcement of course was received with considerable applause. After the opening address had been delivered Dr. Frank Baker, the professor of anatomy, delivered an interesting address to the three classes, and then the regular work of the session was begun. In November, 1897, Dr. Kinyoun was appointed associate professor of the practice of medicine, being succeeded as professor of bacteriology, his former position, by Professor E. A. Gibbs. During the session Professor George Tully Vaughan lectured on the principles and practice of surgery and also conducted interesting surgical clinics at the Emergency hospital.

The forty-ninth commencement was held in the Columbia theatre on May 16, 1898. Among those who occupied prominent

places on the stage were Father Daugherty and Dr. Ernest Laplace of Philadelphia, the latter being the principal orator of the evening. Father Daugherty in the absence of President Richards conferred the degrees. Dr. William Clarence Gwynn delivered the valedictory address.

Among the events of importance to be noted in connection with the school year just ended was the fact that it marked the end of the night school classes. Just one week after the commencement, on May 24, 1898, the new university hospital was opened for inspection. During the Spanish-American war a considerable draft was made for the services of members of the faculty, but fortunately when called away the classes had substantially finished their work. Colonel Forwood, the professor of surgical pathology and military surgery, made the physical examination of all the recruits for the District of Columbia volunteer regiment. Dr. Hough, adjunct professor of chemistry (vice Coffron) was appointed assistant surgeon on the United States steamship "Morrill." Dr. Francis Lieber, demonstrator of physical diagnosis, was made acting assistant surgeon in the army and was assigned to duty at Ft. Clinch, Florida. Dr. Heller, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, also received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon and was detailed to duty at Ft. Washington, Maryland, and subsequently distinguished himself as a medical officer U. S. Vols. in the Philippines. Dr. Vaughan, of the marine hospital service and one of the professors of surgery, accepted a commission as major and brigade surgeon in the U. S. army.

The session of 1898-99 began on Monday, October 3, 1898, with ninety-six matriculates and all of the classes in excellent condition for superior work during the coming year. The most important change in the faculty was in the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which had been held by Professor Lovejoy since the beginning of the school year in 1883, and which, on account of impaired health, he felt it his duty to resign. The faculty was indeed reluctant to part with the service and association of one who had proved so excellent a teacher and friend, but under the circumstances the greatest consideration could be shown him by accepting his resignation, and this was done freely and with many earnest expressions of esteem on the part of his associates who remained in the school. Dr. Lovejoy's vacant chair was filled by the appointment of Dr. Samuel S. Adams, honor graduate of

the class of '79 and former professor of pediatrics, who was the unanimous choice of the faculty body for the more advanced position. Dr. Blackburn's chair of pathology also became vacant by his resignation, and his course was taken by Professor Kinyoun, who performed its duties in connection with his own on the same subject.

Colonel Wm. H. Forwood, professor of surgical pathology and military surgery who also was assistant surgeon general of the United States army, was ordered to duty at Savannah, Georgia, on official business in connection with the erection of the government hospital near that city, and during his absence his lectures were delivered by Dr. George M. Kober. In March, 1899, Dr. Reisinger began a series of lectures on medical jurisprudence.

For the first time in the half century of history of the medical department the annual commencement—the fiftieth—was held in Gaston Alumni Memorial hall at Georgetown College, May 15, 1899. The occasion was one of much importance and attracted a large audience of friends of the graduates as well as of the institution. The Marine band was in attendance and furnished several selections of music appropriate to the event. The stage was beautifully decorated with potted palms, ferns and other tropical greens, which, with occasional class emblems in blue and gray, contrasted admirably with the gowns and mortar boards of the ten graduates who were to receive their coveted degrees. The speakers of the evening were introduced by Dr. Magruder, dean of the school. Rev. John D. Whitney, S. J., president of the university, conferred the degrees, Dr. John Madison Taylor gave the address to the class, and the valedictory was spoken by Dr. Claudius Pugh Hutchinson.

Following the general exercises Dr. Johnson announced that Daniel J. McCarthy had passed the best competitive examination and was therefore awarded the post of resident physician at the Georgetown College Hospital. The second best examination was passed by Harry Reid Hummer of the District of Columbia, who was rewarded with appointment as externe to the same hospital. A generous ovation greeted the announcement of "Dan" McCarthy's name, for he had won the esteem of every student of the university both by his proficiency in class standing and as captain of the famous champion ball team.

Before conferring the degrees in medicine President Whitney

congratulated the graduates on the fact that they constituted the first class to complete the four years' course; and he also spoke of the grand work being done in the new hospital and presented a review of what had been accomplished there during the first nine months of its operation, or since August 15, 1898. In that time one hundred and ninety-one cases had been treated, and of that number one hundred and thirty-nine were discharged cured; forty were improved and one unimproved; eleven died; forty-six major operations were performed in that time.

With the graduation of the first class of four years' students the wisdom of the action of the faculty in establishing the course was fully shown. The students of this class were able to fully avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the lectures, and especially to profit by the opportunities to have their didactic instruction illustrated in the ward classes and the clinics in the hospitals and dispensaries. The erection of the university hospital was another event of the year just ended and the institution proved a most valuable addition to the means of furnishing thorough practical instruction, and doubly so from the fact that the hospital staff was made up entirely from among the members of the medical faculty of this school.

In establishing the four years' course it was the aim to so prepare graduates that they would be able immediately to enter active practice; but after all a large number of graduates preferred additional clinical experience and successfully competed for hospital appointments.

The session of 1899-1900 opened on Monday, October 2, 1899, and it was then found by returning students that the faculty had made several important changes in the curriculum and especially in the department of physiology.

At the opening of the session the large body of assembled students was welcomed by Dean Magruder, who dwelt at some length on the special advantages to be derived from a course of medicine in this school, and pointed out the many respects in which it offered better facilities than others in the city and the respects in which it was superior to many other schools in this part of the country. Among the noteworthy accessions to the student body at this time were several young men who entered advanced classes, showing that this particular school was known beyond the region in which it was located as a good school in which to finish out a

medical education already begun, and that its diploma was recognized as standing for something more than a mere certificate upon which the holder could present himself as a candidate for examination before the state medical examining board in the state in which he desired to begin a professional career. Many students of this year were from beyond the District of Columbia, whereas in former years the district had furnished almost a majority of the matriculates.

The faculty remained substantially as in the last preceding session, although a few changes were made. Dr. Stafford had resigned the chair of chemistry and toxicology and was succeeded by Dr. John D. Hird, former lecturer and demonstrator of sanitary chemistry. Professor Witmer of the chair of mental diseases died January 18, 1900. The recently adopted system of dividing the classes into sections for practical and clinical instruction proved of much value, as the students were given frequent opportunity to act as assistants at surgical operations.

The fifty-first commencement was held in Gaston Alumni hall on May 21, 1900, and the stage in that beautiful auditorium was attractively decorated with flowers and bunting. On the stage were seated Father Whitney, president of the university, Dr. Magruder of the faculty of medicine with other members of that body, and the graduating class, twenty-one in number. The Marine band gave added interest to the exercises. The degrees in medicine were conferred by Father Whitney, and the valedictory was made by Dr. Thomas E. Cavanaugh, A. B., of Massachusetts, who spoke in a clear and pleasant manner, his remarks being listened to with close attention and received with much applause. The address to graduates was given by Professor Daniel R. Brower, M. D., LL. D., of Chicago, a graduate of "Old Georgetown," class of '64.

Dr. Brower's address was full of deep interest to his entire audience and especially to those who were best acquainted with the history of the university and the persons who had been instrumental in establishing the medical department. Some extracts from his oration will be found interesting in this chapter:

"Words cannot represent to you the emotions that almost overwhelm me at this moment. Standing in the midst of this august body before these candidates, my mind irresistibly reverts to the time, thirty-six years ago, when I was a participant in a graduating exercise of this school of medicine, seated among the

candidates then, eagerly awaiting my diploma, listening to the words of wisdom and counsel, and receiving the benediction of the Reverend Father who was then president of this now great university. Seventeen young men, representing twelve states and territories, full of hope and joy, were the recipients of these good things on that occasion. No more earnest and faithful students ever sat upon the benches (the seats were benches in those days) of a medical college, but of that happy company only eight remain, and these are pursuing actively and creditably the great work for which their alma mater so well fitted them, and some have attained eminence. Nine have gone hence to their everlasting reward, more than one-half, after years of honest service in this noble profession, and let us, notwithstanding the festive character of this function, for one moment bow our heads and utter the prayer *requiescant in pace*.

"The faculty of that occasion consisted of only seven, but there were giants in those days. At its head was Noble Young, and a noble man he was indeed. No more instructive and entertaining lecturer on the principles and practice of medicine ever filled this important chair.

"Johnson Eliot taught us surgery, and a good teacher he was. No one could leave this school without being well grounded in the surgery of those days. James E. Morgan was an excellent teacher of materia medica. He had the largest practice of any of his confreres and from his large clinical experience gave us an accordingly practical course, and a worthy son of a noble sire is one of your professors today.

"Flodoardo Howard taught us obstetrics, and right well he did it. There was no gynaecology to perplex us in those days. Thomas Antisell, professor of physiology and military surgery, was the most learned man I have ever met, and as modest as he was learned. These topics under his masterly hand were charming recreations.

"Montgomery Johns taught us anatomy. He was the youngest man of the faculty and a very brilliant man. I have been teaching medicine for twenty years and have been connected with three medical colleges and have known many teachers of anatomy, but never have I met the equal of Professor Johns. In this department I was fortunate enough to have been his prosector, and many a time have the wee hours of the morning found us working

together, the task made fascinating by his charming manner. At last I would go to my home and he to his bed—a cot beside the cadaver.

“Silas L. Loomis was the professor of chemistry, and he was masterful in his demonstrations. His laboratory work, however, was all the work we had. You young men may smile at the idea of seven teachers covering the whole subject of medicine and surgery, but this was the rule then. Our alma mater was well equipped in those days with as able and efficient teaching force as any in the land, and the same is true of it today.

“My memory reverts with intense gratification to Professors Young and Johns. From these men more especially I received that inspiration that has been my guidance through all these years. Professor Young lived to a ripe old age, but Professor Johns was cut off almost in the beginning of his brilliant career by a surgical accident.

“All of these earnest, self-sacrificing teachers have gone to their rewards, having established this school upon an enduring basis, having fulfilled with marvelous success the great duties of life assigned to them, and it is with pleasure that I pay this tribute to their memories. . . . Think of this school in 1864, with only seven teachers, with a two years’ course of only four months each, practically no preliminary requirement and a trifling examination to secure its diploma; and yet there were good doctors in those days, for men then, as now, were in earnest. Look at it now.”

On the evening of October 2, 1900, the session of 1900-01 was begun with the largest class in the history of the institution, there being more than fifty students in the freshman class, some of them coming from states as far distant as Louisiana and California, with all the New England states represented, and four freshmen from Porto Rico. At the opening Dr. Magruder announced the following principal changes in the faculty: Dr. Moran, elected professor of obstetrics in place of Professor Fry, resigned; Dr. Blackburn, who had been ill during the last two years, resumed his work as professor of special pathology and morbid anatomy; Dr. Thomas F. Mallan, appointed professor of clinical surgery; Dr. J. S. Wall, assistant to the professor of chemistry and teacher in physics; Dr. C. E. Yount, assistant to the chair of chemistry and instructor in urinalysis. Dr. James A. Clark, assistant to the chair of histology; Dr. Wallace Johnson, demonstrator of bacte-



riology; Dr. Edward B. Behrend, professor of pathology and bacteriology. Professor Charles Wardell Stiles having returned from important special duty in Germany in regard to American food products, resumed his course of lectures on medical zoology.

These additions to the teaching force were calculated to greatly improve the opportunities for instruction in laboratory work, while at the same time ample provision was made to correspondingly increase the facilities for both didactic and clinical instruction in every department of the school.

The dean in his opening address made particular allusion to the splendid record of some of the recent graduates and mentioned the fact that five of them had just passed the examination of the army medical board and had received their appointments as acting assistant surgeons. Four recent graduates were then in China or Manila, one in Cuba and two others in successful private practice. Twelve were serving as assistants in hospitals in the cities of Washington, New York and Cleveland.

In the early part of the year 1901 several members of the faculty took an active part in the work of securing the natural or slow method of sand filtration of the Washington city water supply. During the preceding year the engineer in charge of the aqueduct had made recommendations in favor of the rapid or mechanical system of filtration and his report was soon afterward sharply criticized by a special committee of the district medical society, of which Drs. Kober and Woodward were among the most energetic members. It was maintained by this committee that the use of alum as a coagulant was in itself objectionable and injurious, and that the mechanical process was much inferior to the slow sand system as a means of removing those forms of pollution which were most apt to cause typhoid fever. At a special hearing on the subject before the house committee on appropriations there were present from the faculty of this school Professors Magruder, Kober, Hickling and Woodward, all of whom testified as experts in behalf of the natural method of sand filtration, which was the system finally adopted by congress.

In April, 1901, Professor Stiles of the chair of medical zoology delivered the second of his series of popular and highly interesting lectures on "insects as disseminators of disease," and by a somewhat singular coincidence on the same day Dr. Kober lectured to his class in hygiene on the "habitat, modes of dissemination and

channels of invasion of disease germs." On that occasion Dr. Kober stated that in 1895 he had declared it to be his opinion that flies played an important part in transmitting the germs of typhoid fever. This question involved one of priority and to some extent the reputation of this school, and it is gratifying to state that published facts go to prove that Professor Kober was the first hygienist to insist upon the agency of flies in the transmission of typhoid.

The fifty-second commencement was held in the Columbia theatre on May 21, 1901. Every seat in that great edifice was filled and as each young doctor stepped on the stage to receive his much prized sheepskin he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Despite the rule prohibiting floral offerings numerous bouquets were handed over the footlights. The address to the graduates was delivered by Professor Joseph Eastman, M. D., LL. D., and on the stage besides the speaker were Professors Magruder and Johnson and other members of the faculty, President Whitney of the university, and Dr. J. Hall Moore of Richmond, Virginia, of the class of 1854.

The valedictory was given by Dr. Francis A. Ashford, son of the late Professor Ashford, M. D., who filled the chair of surgery in this school from 1876 to 1883. The valedictorian dwelt on the bright future which was promised his colleagues and himself and said that their foundation was sure—thanks to Georgetown—but their real work was just begun.

Dr. Magruder, who had been dean of the faculty for the past thirteen years, announced during the course of his address that it was his determination to resign, and when his successor—Dr. Kober—was mentioned he was compelled to respond to the warm welcome accorded him.

The session of 1901-02 was formally opened October 1, 1901. The Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., president of the university, after being introduced by Dr. J. Taber Johnson, gave a cordial welcome to the returning students and those of the new first class, of whom there was a goodly number. The remarks of the rector were indeed appropriate to the occasion and were received with manifestations of approval. He cautioned the students not to attempt cramming, for it is impossible, he said, to gain as much knowledge in one year as in three years; and he also told them that the deeds of the students reflected on the school, as did the doings of the school reflect upon the students themselves. For

this reason he counseled that they should not forget themselves, nor their early life, when noble thoughts were instilled in them. Next to the clergyman, he said, the medical man was looked up to more than the man of any other profession.

Dr. Johnson made the announcements for the year and the several changes in the teaching corps: Dr. George Lloyd Magruder, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in place of Professor Hawkes, who had resigned; Dr. Hugh M. Smith, who had just returned from a year of scientific studies in foreign countries, professor of histology; and Dr. Wilfred M. Barton, assistant to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics.

In January, 1902, Professor Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt resigned the chair of physiology on account of an affection of the throat. This step was taken with reluctance, but advisedly and after a long and honorable record of service in the school, extending over a period of twenty-five years. On the morning of his resignation he said to Dr. Kober: "While I am obliged to give up active teaching I shall always work for the interest of the school and its graduates."

Professor Kleinschmidt was given a farewell banquet by his former faculty associates, at which nearly the entire teaching force was present. Addresses were made by Father Daugherty and Drs. Johnson, Baker, Bayne, Hickling, Kober, Smith and Kelly and also by Dr. Kleinschmidt himself. Although his active connection with the school was now ended Professor Kleinschmidt was continued on the faculty rolls in the capacity of emeritus professor, to date from January 1, 1902.

Gaston Alumni hall never was more beautiful than on the night of the graduating exercises of the medical and dental departments of Georgetown University, which were held Thursday evening, May 29, 1902. Father Daugherty occupied the central chair on the platform and on his left sat Colonel Charles Smart, assistant surgeon general of the United States army; farther to the left were seated the members of the faculty of medicine. The graduating class occupied seats on the right of the president and wore the usual caps and gowns. Immediately following the entrance of the graduates the president stepped to the front of the platform, made the presentation of diplomas and followed it with an interesting address.

The valedictorian of the medical class was Dr. Joseph A. S.

Regli of California, whose address was followed by that of Allen Cowles of Wisconsin, valedictorian of the dental class. The Toner lecture to the graduates was given by Colonel Smart, whose principal subject was a résumé of the progress of health conditions in this country. At the close of the address the president of the faculty announced that as a result of the competitive examination Dr. Thomas F. Lowe of Maryland had maintained the highest percentage and therefore was entitled to the appointment of resident physician at the college hospital. The second honor fell to Dr. Frank H. McKeon of Rhode Island and he was appointed assistant to Dr. Lowe.

The opening of the session of 1902-03 found all previous records surpassed in number of students, there being more than fifty enrolled in the freshman class. The occasion was observed with due formalities, an address by President Daugherty, the dean and other members of the faculty. This done the classes settled down to the real work of the year; but it was not "all work and no play," for in October the Medical Athletic association was organized, the entire student body attending the meeting called for that purpose.

In the early part of March, 1903, Dr. E. L. Keyes of New York began an instructive series of lectures on the subject of the genito-urinary organs, all of which were largely attended, for the lecturer was an old Georgetown man, '92, and an author and teacher of considerable fame.

The only important faculty changes for the year were the election of Dr. Murray Galt Motter, B. S., A. M., to the chair of physiology, Dr. William C. Woodward, LL. M., to the chair of state medicine, and Dr. Llewellyn Eliot, A. M., to the professorship of clinical medicine. Besides these changes there were several others of less important character and some additions to the teaching force.

The joint commencement exercises of the college and the medical and dental departments of the university were held in Gaston hall in the college building at Georgetown on June 10, 1903. This was the first time in the history of the greater institution in which a joint commencement had been arranged, and somewhat elaborate preparations were made to hold the function on the campus, but an unpleasant rainstorm made it necessary to go inside the grand

old building on the hill and enjoy the festive occasion in historic Gaston hall.

There were many notable guests of honor present among whom were Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Justice Clabaugh, Dr. Thomas Herran of the Colombian legation, General Coppinger of the U. S. army, Rev. J. Abell Morgan of Baltimore, former president of Loyola college, Rev. Father Semple of New Orleans, Dr. George Lloyd Magruder, Dr. Samuel S. Adams, Dr. George M. Kober, Dr. George T. Vaughan, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, Dr. Bayne, Dr. William N. Cogan, dean of the dental college, Dr. Mann of Baltimore, Dr. Bradley of New Orleans and others.

Following the conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Secretary Cortelyou and Justice Clabaugh, and the degrees of doctor of philosophy, master of arts, and bachelor of arts, came the degrees of doctor of medicine and doctor of dental surgery. Dr. Kober announced the successful candidates for the degree in medicine, and Dr. Cogan those for the dental degree.

The first of October, 1903, the beginning of the session of the year 1903-04, was a delightful day, and at half past one o'clock in the afternoon the students of all the classes met in the upper lecture hall for the formal opening of the medical and dental schools. Father Daugherty addressed the students and welcomed them all back to the school. He urged upon the members of the classes to organize themselves into associations for the promotion of their moral and professional welfare.

After the rector Dr. J. Taber Johnson made a few enjoyable remarks and sought to impress upon the students the importance of a thorough medical education both on account of the difficult state board examinations of the time and because of the advancement of the knowledge of the laity. More than this, he urged the students to consider the members of the faculty as their friends and concluded his observations with words of praise for "old Georgetown." After a few words from Dr. Cogan the dean of the dental department, Dr. Kober, dean of the medical faculty engaged the attention of the students by recounting some of the successes of Georgetown medical graduates, and when the applause which greeted his remarks had died out the classes retired to their several lecture halls and began the work of the year. The personnel of the faculty, so far at least as concerned the leading professorships,

remained as in the preceding year, and such changes as were made related to the minor work of the teaching corps.

The fifty-fifth commencement of the school was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday evening, June 7, 1904, the disagreeable weather preventing outdoor exercises as had been planned; but the beautiful auditorium was comfortably filled on that evening when the orchestra began the "Jolly Fellow's" overture and the candidates for degrees, headed by the honored president of the university, entered the hall and took seats on the stage. In the absence of Dr. Kober, dean of the medical faculty, Dr. George Lloyd Magruder acted as president of exercises, and the hall rang with hearty cheers when he presented Dr. Constatas, the Greek graduate, with a purse containing two hundred dollars in cash, the gift of the Greek colony in Washington.

President Daughtery conferred the degrees, first reading one of the diplomas, and Dr. George Tully Vaughan delivered the address to the graduating class. He urged on them the virtue of perseverance in their professional labors and warned them against discouragement in the early years of practice, when a patient, despite the most careful and conscientious treatment, would, as patients sometimes do, insist on dying.

The class valedictorian was Dr. DeHaven Sharp, whose oration reviewed in a general way the progress and development of the science of medicine, which he said was the broadest and most beneficial of all sciences. The banquet which followed the exercises included an elaborate menu, Dr. Frank Baker being toastmaster.

In noting the events connected with the opening of the session of 1904-5, which began Thursday, September 29, 1904, the medical correspondent of the *College Journal* said: "It seems to be an unwritten but nevertheless carefully observed law for department editors to begin their little chat in the first issue of the year in the following manner, so since we can discover no weighty reason why we should not be in line, here goes: The opening exercises of our department were marked by a large and enthusiastic attendance. (Having thus unburdened ourselves of this necessary view it remains for us to go ahead and enjoy ourselves.)

"We have a large school this year. It seems that the first year class increases in size from session to session and this year

it is larger than ever, and so good looking! If you don't believe us, take a stroll on F street any Saturday afternoon and keep your eyes open. They seem to be starting right in to make a specialty of heart disease—if there should be anyone who is not quite sure where F street is located he should consult Dr. Jarboe of the senior class.

“We had the good fortune and the pleasure to listen to a few words of good sound advice concerning the necessity of realizing the responsibilities undertaken by medical men. Reverend Father Daugherty, president of the university, gave us that advice on the 1st of October, when our department held its opening exercises. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.”

It may be said as a matter of fact that the total number of matriculants for the session was one hundred and forty-one and that the classes were well filled in each department of the school. The faculty of the previous year was continued without material change, although the number of auxiliary teachers was somewhat increased to meet the constant growth of the school. Soon after the holiday recess Dr. Hickling began an interesting course of instruction in electro-therapeutics and also held weekly clinics at the Providence hospital.

The fifty-sixth annual commencement was held on the lawn in front of the college building in Georgetown on June 13, 1905. Sixteen graduates, a comparatively small class, took their degrees in medicine, which were conferred by Father Daugherty, president of the university. On the stage besides the president were Dr. Kober, dean of the medical department; Dr. William N. Cogan, dean of the dental school; Professors Johnson, Vaughan, Adams, Burnett, Baker, Moran, Motter, Hird, Woodward, O'Donoghue, Lynch, Stiles, Behrend, Wall, Repetti, Richards, Schultz, Lowe, Hammett, O'Connor, Hunt and others of the faculties of medicine and dentistry, with a few guests of the occasion.

The valedictorian was Dr. Paul John Alden Johnson of the District of Columbia. The orator of the day was Professor Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Ph. D., M. D., of New York, whose address gave a “sane yet striking outline of sympathy as a necessary requisite for a doctor.” Speaking to his fellow graduates Dr. Keyes said: “After all you can only do your feeble best, and in the battle with death you will not always win. Indeed, in the end you will always lose, You may expect to cure the disease called

life—you will be fortunate if your efforts do not sometimes shorten it. Be humble, therefore, in the knowledge of your frailty and of the life and happiness that depend upon you. Be true to the pure science you follow and lend your heart freely to your fellow man that your inner life may be a summer day.”

But that which appeared to have the most direct interest to the graduates was Dr. J. Taber Johnson's announcement of hospital appointments for the coming year, as follows: Georgetown University Hospital, Dr. Prentiss Willson, first place, and Dr. Michael L. Ready, second place; Garfield Hospital, Dr. Paul J. A. Johnson, first place, and Dr. Richard F. Tobin, second place; Marine Service Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, Dr. Robert A. C. Wollenberg; St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Dr. E. Parnell Powers; Washington Asylum Hospital, Dr. Manuel Y. Nunez; Providence Hospital, Dr. Robert H. Olesen, first place, and Dr. Reynolds Hayden, second place; and Dr. Robert Y. Sullivan, Dr. Joseph A. Pargon and Dr. W. B. Harrison, appointees at the hospital last mentioned.

The session of 1905-6 was opened Thursday, September 28, 1905, with one hundred and thirty-three matriculates, but without the usual accompaniment of an elaborate programme of exercises, although several interesting addresses were made. One of the principal speakers was the Rev. David H. Buel, S. J., newly-elected president of the university, who in “a neat, well-turned little talk” explained the significance of the seal of the university, and took this example to show the necessity for the various schools to be closer together in every sense of the word. The dean, Dr. Kober, also made a few remarks concerning the policy to be pursued by the faculty during the next year and presented a set of rules, which had been adopted for the conduct of quizzes and examinations in future.

The death of Professor Burnett of the chair of ophthalmology and otology was a serious loss to the faculty and also to the students who came under his instruction, for he was not only a competent teacher, but very popular with faculty and students alike. His vacant chair was soon afterward filled by the appointment of Dr. W. H. Wilmer.

The fifty-seventh commencement of the medical school was held in Gaston Alumni hall at the college, June 12, 1906, and at that time Father Buel, president of the university, conferred the



degree of M. D., on twenty graduates. The occasion was one of more than ordinary importance, for the class, while not so large as in previous years, contained young men of exceptional strength who went out from the school with an equipment for professional work which was calculated to make them famous in the ranks of medicine.

Dr. John Ambrose Foote of Pennsylvania was the class valedictorian, and the address to graduates was given by Professor Samuel S. Adams of the chair of theory and practice of medicine. During the course of his very interesting remarks Dr. Adams said: "A professional man does not require the restraining influence of age to accomplish a good work. In professional life there is, unfortunately, too much of a tendency among learned men to suppress the aspirations of youthful ambition, not so much because their work falls in merit below that of their seniors as because it is the work of youth and therefore presumably immature. Youth would seem to be the stigma in the minds of those to whom gray hairs seem to be the greatest mark of mental capacity. You are young and your work has just begun. If you can discover the elixir of old age and will imbibe freely you may hasten to achieve appreciation, and with it success, though you may shorten your own life. But who would not rather die even of old age in his youth if thereby he can secure a lasting name through a good fairly appreciated work?

"A still greater misfortune is that of being an unmarried doctor. You will hardly have quitted this hall, buoyant with the hope of a brilliant practice, ere some solicitous friend will inform you that you never will succeed as long as you are single. Indeed, you will be urged to marry just as if it were the simplest mercantile transaction. They will insist that you will have no trouble in getting a wife, and still less in supporting her. If one can judge by the number of single doctors, women are rather slow in sharing the responsibilities of early professional life. To overcome financial embarrassments you will be advised to secure a wealthy wife. But judging from the number of poor doctors, it is just possible that rich women are not plentiful. Those who object to you because you are single would find some cause for complaint if you were to marry to please them. The struggle for existence in the first years of practice is well known. The expenses are ever on the increase and the problem of supporting

two or more as easily as one is difficult of solution. Do not get married with the expectation of an immediate increase in your income, because your wife might be more objectionable to your advisors than your youth and your bachelorhood. Wait, and then marry to suit yourself."

Following the address Professor Joseph Taber Johnson made the announcement of hospital appointments, as follows: At Georgetown University Hospital, Rafael Lopez Nussa of Porto Rico, James Alonzo Gannon of New York and Lawrence Michael Drennan of Virginia; Garfield Hospital, Julian Chew Blackstone, J. Russell Verbrycke, Jr., and Albert Ego Craig of the District of Columbia; Providence Hospital, Joseph Harry Collins and John Ambrose Foote of Pennsylvania and Joseph Edward Bastion of Massachusetts; Lancaster Hospital, Urban Henry Reidt of Pennsylvania. Albert Francis Mulvanity of New Hampshire and James Francis O'Hara of Pennsylvania also passed satisfactory examinations to entitle them to hospital appointments.

The session of 1906-07 was begun Thursday, September 27, 1906, with eighty-one matriculates, a number somewhat less than in the last preceding session. The exercises of opening day were without formality and comprised only the usual assembling of students in the large lecture hall to hear the words of welcome from the president of the university, the dean and a few of the professors of the medical department and the directions of the faculty in outlining briefly the courses of study to be pursued. There was some slight rearrangement of faculty work for the year, but very few changes in the personnel of that body.

When the medical school was opened in May, 1851, the first formal announcement proclaimed the names and something of the qualifications of eight professors who were to furnish instruction in the various branches of medicine and surgery then required as a condition precedent to the diploma, but now, after something more than half a century, the teaching force of the same institution in all of its departments includes the names of more than seventy-five professors and assistants necessary to bring up students to the standard of requirement established by the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges and the boards of medical examiners of the several states.

The fifty-eighth commencement of the medical department was held in Gaston hall on Tuesday, June 11, 1907, in connection with

the graduating exercises of the dental department. Father Buel presided and conferred the degree of M. D. on twelve candidates, accompanying the presentation with appropriate remarks. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. Harry Robert Hermesch of Indiana, who thanked the faculty on the part of his fellow graduates for the time and care that had been given in helping them through the several courses to the ultimate degree; and he ventured to express the hope that they all would be able to go out into the arduous work of the profession and by their works be best known, to the honor of their former teachers and the university which had conferred on them her degree.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Edwin B. Behrend, A. B., of the chair of pathology and bacteriology, and who by reason of his close association with students during the last several years and his ripe experience in the active work of the profession of medicine was especially well fitted to advise the young physicians and surgeons concerning the earlier years of their future careers. He said that in the course of the medical school as in the development of life it was a case of the survival of the fittest. Nature is prodigal of her gifts and many more individuals of every genus were brought into the world than ever can survive. With some it is the fault of surroundings, with others inherent weakness, and with still others the attacks of natural enemies. It is so, he said, in the development of the university classes, and many more started out than ever graduated. Many times it was the fault of mental incapacity, idleness, financial troubles or other difficulties, that thinned the ranks and left at the close of the course only a part of those who started in the race. For those who left, however, he said, the faculty has a hearty welcome, and he extended to them on behalf of his fellow teachers the greeting of goodfellowship with every wish for success in their chosen walk in life.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, vice-president of the faculty and professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery, followed Dr. Behrend's address with the announcement of the three Georgetown University Hospital appointments: Dr. Joseph S. Murrin, resident physician; Dr. Walter A. Reynard, assistant resident physician; Dr. Albert E. Acker, externe.

The recent falling off in the number of students at the school of medicine, which, it is confidently believed by the faculty is only

temporary is undoubtedly due to the high requisites for admission to the school and the high standard required to be attained by candidates for the degree, as compared with similar schools in the vicinity; the standards having been continually raised, even since the extending of the course to four years, and the change to day instead of night classes, and the other schools in the vicinity still adhering to the night school system.

The requisites for admission are those prescribed by the Association of American Medical Colleges, of which Georgetown is a prominent member, and are as follows:

(a) A bachelor's degree from an approved college or university.

(b) A diploma from an accredited high school, normal school, or academy requiring for admission evidence of the completion of an eight-year course in primary or intermediate grades, and for graduation not less than four years of study, embracing not less than two years (4 points) of foreign language, of which one must be Latin, two years (4 points) of mathematics, two years (4 points) of English, one year (2 points) of history, two years (4 points) of laboratory science, and six years (12 points) of further credit in language, literature, history, or science.

(c) An examination in the following branches:

A. Required (18 points); mathematics (4 points); English (4 points); history (2 points); language (two must be Latin, 4 points); science (taken from physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, 4 points).

B. Optional (to 12 points); English, 2 points; history, 6 points; language, 6 points; manual training, 2 points; mechanical drawing, 1 point; natural science (botany, biology, zoology), 2 points; physical science (chemistry, physics), 2 points; trigonometry, 1 point; astronomy (1), civics (1), geology (1), physical geography (1), physiology, and hygiene (1), political economy (1).

(One point in any subject in a high school or academic course demands not less than five periods per week of forty-five minutes each for eighteen weeks).

(d) Certificates from reputable instructors recognized by the state board of medical examiners duly authorized by law or by the superintendent of public instruction in states having no examining board may be accepted in lieu of any part of this examination.

SEC. 2. This examination must be conducted by or under the

authority of the board of examiners or the superintendent of public instruction of the city or state in which the college is located. In no case shall it be conducted by any person connected with the faculty, medical or otherwise, of the institution to which the student is seeking admission.

SEC. 3. A student may be allowed to enter on his medical work conditioned in not more than six points, and these conditions must be removed by satisfactory examination before he is allowed to enter on the second year of his medical course.

In addition to the foregoing the faculty requires each candidate for admission to present certificates of good moral character, signed by two physicians of good standing in the state, territory or district in which the applicant last resided.

The curriculum of the school includes the following courses: anatomy, osteology, practical anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, chemistry and toxicology, physics, general pathology and bacteriology, medical zoology, special pathology and morbid anatomy, surgical pathology and military surgery, physical diagnosis, theory and practice of medicine and diseases of children, principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics, gynecology and abdominal surgery, ophthalmology, laryngology, rhinology and otology, hygiene and dietetics, state medicine, dermatology, mental and nervous diseases, diseases of the nervous system and electro-therapeutics.

The method of instruction consists of didactic and clinical lectures, for the latter of which the school is so well prepared by having its own hospital; recitations, demonstrations, dissecting, laboratory work, and other practical manipulation. Class recitations are conducted by members of the faculty and their assistants. A record of the recitations is kept, and the average is credited to each student in summing up after the final examinations at the end of the session; every student being obliged to attend eighty per cent. of the exercises in every annual course of study for which he seeks credit. No student is allowed credit on any examination unless he attains a grade of at least seventy-five per cent. The standing of a student in any branch is determined by combining the record of his recitations, his examinations (both oral and written), and his laboratory and clinical work.

The curriculum at Georgetown medical school is higher than that required by the Association of American Medical Colleges;

and it should be a matter of pride to all Georgetown men that the curriculum adopted by that association, although not so high as the Georgetown curriculum, is based on the latter.

At the annual meeting of the association in 1904, Dr. George M. Kober, dean of the Georgetown medical faculty, delivered an able address, printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association for August 13, 1904, in favor of the following resolution:

*“Resolved, That a Committee on National Uniformity of Curricula be appointed, to co-operate with a similar committee appointed by the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, for the purpose of presenting a minimum standard of medical education, together with such recommendations as the committee may deem proper as to the division of the subjects in a four-year graded course. Said report to be presented at the next annual meeting, and to be printed and distributed at least one month before said meeting.”*

This resolution was adopted and Dr. Kober was appointed chairman of the committee. At the meeting of the association in 1905 the committee reported a course of 4,000 hours' work, which was based upon the course at Georgetown, although the latter is longer, requiring 4,200 hours. The report was adopted, and now stands as the standard required by the association.

In closing this history for the time being it is but just and fitting to pay tribute to the men who have labored hard and earnestly in behalf of the school and for the cause of higher medical education in general. No one at all familiar with the struggles of an unendowed institution can fail to recognize that many personal and pecuniary sacrifices must be made by the faculty. This has been true of the teachers at Georgetown medical school from the time of its founders to the present day. Even now the student receives much more from the university than he brings. For all of this special thanks are due to the Jesuit fathers whose frugal habits and modest wants have rendered it possible to extend unusual facilities to the school in connection with a modern building and equipment. It is to be hoped that this spirit of loyalty to higher education on the part of the teaching force of the school and also on the part of the members of the Society of Jesus, will be appreciated and rewarded by all the faithful sons of old Georgetown.

In the earlier part of this narrative the names of the first faculty are given, hence in this connection it is proper that there be given in like manner the names of those comprising the faculty of medicine during the session just closed.

FACULTY OF 1906-1907.

David H. Buel, S. J., president of Georgetown University.

Joseph Taber Johnson, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery; vice-president of the faculty.

George M. Kober, M. D., LL. D., professor of hygiene; dean and treasurer of the faculty.

George Lloyd Magruder, A. M., M. D., emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

T. Morris Murray, M. D., emeritus professor of physical diagnosis, laryngology and rhinology.

Frank Baker, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., professor of anatomy.

Henry D. Fry, M. D., professor of obstetrics and clinical professor of gynecology.

George T. Vaughan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery.

Samuel S. Adams, A. M., M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine and diseases of children.

John D. Hird, A. M., LL. M., professor of chemistry and toxicology.

Edwin B. Behrend, A. B., M. D., professor of bacteriology and pathology.

Joseph S. Wall, M. D., professor of pathology.

William H. Wilmer, M. D., professor of ophthalmology.

Wilfred M. Barton, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

W. C. Borden, M. D., U. S. A., professor of surgical pathology and military surgery.

I. W. Blackburn, M. D., professor of special pathology and morbid anatomy.

J. C. Maguire, A. M., M. D., professor of dermatology.

William C. Woodward, M. D., LL. M., professor of state medicine.

William A. White, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases.

Walter A. Wells, M. D., professor of laryngology, rhinology and otology.

John D. Thomas, A. B., M. D., professor of physical diagnosis.

J. Dudley Morgan, A. B., M. D., associate professor of the theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine.

William M. Sprigg, M. D., associate professor of obstetrics.

John B. Mullins, M. D., clinical professor of laryngology and rhinology.

*Clinical Professors of Medicine—*

Thomas N. Vincent, A. M., M. D., Charles R. Luce, M. D., Charles C. Marbury, M. D., Llewellyn Eliot, A. M., M. D.

*Clinical Professors of Surgery—*

Harrison Crook, M. D., Thomas F. Mallan, M. D., D. Percy Hickling, M. D. (Dr. Hickling is also clinical professor of nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics).

*Clinical Professors of Gynecology—*

Henry D. Fry, M. D., M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., I. S. Stone, M. D.

*Assistants to the Professor of Anatomy—*

Emory W. Reisinger, M. D., instructor in osteology and demonstrator of anatomy.

R. S. Blackburn, M. D., instructor in histology.

Roy D. Adams, M. D., instructor in embryology.

Edwin M. Hasbrouck, M. D., prosector of anatomy.

S. Wickes Merritt, M. D., assistant demonstrator in anatomy and histology.

*Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy—*

A. L. Howard, M. D., F. L. Biscoe, M. D., L. Breckenridge Bayne, M. D., H. Hyland Kerr, M. D., Ralph A. Hamilton, M. D., Alfred Richards, M. D.

*Assistants to the Professor of Physiology—*

Alfred Richards, M. D., Thomas S. Lee, A. B., M. D., John B. Briggs, M. D., John H. Diggs, M. D.

*Assistants to the Professor of Chemistry—*

John J. Repetti, M. D., instructor in urinalysis.

Robert L. Lynch, M. D., instructor in medical chemistry.

Mahlon Ashford, M. D., instructor in physics.



*Assistants to the Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology—*

John A. O'Donoghue, A. M., M. D., demonstrator.

Arthur W. Macnamee, M. D., assistant demonstrator.

William H. Hough, M. D., lecturer and demonstrator in medical zoology.

Stanton W. Howard, M. D., assistant demonstrator.

*Assistants to the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children—*

William Gerry Morgan, M. D., Loren B. T. Johnson, M. D., Samuel L. Owens, M. D.

*Assistants to the Professor of Surgery—*

M. D'Arcy Magee, M. D., in operative and minor surgery.

John Dunlop, M. D., in orthopedic surgery.

Louis C. Lehr, M. D., in genito-urinary diseases.

*Assistants to the Professor of Obstetrics—*

Thomas F. Lowe, A. B., M. D., Prentiss Willson, M. D.

*Assistants to the Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery—*

Thomas F. Lowe, A. B., M. D., Samuel Owens, M. D.

*Assistants to the Professors of Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology—*

C. R. Dufour, Ph. D., M. D., Monte Griffith, M. D., Louis L. Green, M. D., S. B. Muncaster, M. D.

*Special Lecturers—*

P. A. Lovering, M. D. (Med. Dir. U. S. Navy), tropical diseases.

Joseph J. Kinyoun, Ph. D., M. D. (Philadelphia, Pa.), immunity serum-therapy and preventive inoculations.

Rev. Benedict Guldner, S. J., general and medical ethics.

**THE FACULTY: ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AND THEIR SERVICES.**

*Presidents*—Noble Young, 1850-1872; Rev. John Early, S. J., 1872-1874; Rev. P. F. Healy, S. J., 1874-1876; Noble Young, 1876-1883; Joseph Taber Johnson, 1883-1888; J. W. H. Lovejoy, 1888-1898; Joseph Taber Johnson, 1898-1901; Rev. John D. Whitney,

S. J., 1890-1902; Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., 1902-1905; Rev. David Hillhouse Buel, S. J., 1905—.

*Vice-Presidents*—Noble Young, 1872-1876; Samuel C. Busey, 1876-1878; J. Taber Johnson, 1901 —.

*Deans*—Flodoardo Howard, 1850-1856; Johnson Eliot, 1856-1876; Robert Reyburn, 1876-1877; Francis A. Ashford, 1877-1883; J. W. H. Lovejoy, 1883-1888; G. Lloyd Magruder, 1888-1901; George M. Kober, 1901—.

*Treasurers*—Flodoardo Howard, 1856-1876; Francis A. Ashford, 1876-1883; J. W. H. Lovejoy, 1883-1888; G. Lloyd Magruder, 1888-1897; William H. Hawkes, 1897-1901; George M. Kober, 1901—.

Abbe, Truman,\* A. B., instructor in physics and assistant to the professor of physiology, 1902-04; assistant to the professor of physiology and to the professor of surgery, 1904-06.

Adams, Roy D., instructor in embryology, 1905—.

Adams, Samuel S., A. M., lecturer on the diseases of children, 1881-85; professor of diseases of infancy and childhood, 1895-99; professor of theory and practice of medicine and diseases of children, 1899—.

Allen, Charles Lewis, lecturer on diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system, 1896-98; clinical professor of diseases of the nervous system, 1898-1900.

Andrade-Penny, Edward, A. B., assistant to the professor of special pathology and bacteriology, in charge of the laboratory, 1896-98; assistant to the professor of pathology, 1898-99.

Antisell, Thomas, Ph. D., professor of medical chemistry, toxicology and physiology, 1858-63; professor of military surgery, physiology and hygiene, 1863-66; military surgery, physiology and physiological chemistry, 1866-68; physiology, hygiene, physiological chemistry, urinary therapeutics and pathology, 1868-69; chemistry and toxicology, 1880-82; emeritus professor of chemistry and toxicology, 1882-93.

Ashford, B. K., assistant to professor of diseases of children, 1896-97.

Ashford, Francis A., professor of surgery, 1876-83.

Ashford, Mahlon, instructor in physics, 1905—.

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\*Members of the faculty are presumed to be possessed of the degree of M. D., and for that reason those symbols are omitted; their other degrees are given.

Austen, James M., professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1851-1852.

Baker, Frank, A. M., Ph. D., lecturer on anatomy and physiology of the female pelvic organs, 1876; professor of anatomy, 1883—.

Baker, F. C., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1899-1900.

Barker, Howard H., demonstrator of anatomy, 1873-75; demonstrator, and clinical lecturer on diseases of women, 1875-76; lecturer on anatomy of the female pelvic organ, 1876-77.

Barrington, R. L., demonstrator of chemistry, 1896-98.

Barton, Wilfred M., demonstrator of chemistry, 1896-97, assistant to professor of materia medica and therapeutics and lecturer on pharmacy, 1901-06; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1906—.

Bayne, John W., professor of clinical surgery, 1885-1906.

Bayne, L. Breckenridge, assistant demonstrator in histology, 1904-05, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1906-07.

Beale, James S., lecturer on surgical appliances and minor surgery, 1876-80; adjunct professor of anatomy, 1880-83; professor of surgery, 1883-84.

Behrend, Edwin H., A. B., assistant to professor of pathology, 1898-99; assistant to professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1899-1900; professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1900—.

Biscoe, F. L., assistant demonstrator in anatomy and pathology, 1903-06; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1906—.

Blackburn, I. W., professor of general pathology, 1886-89; general pathology and histology, 1889-95; general pathology, 1895-98; morbid anatomy, 1898-1904; special pathology and morbid anatomy, 1904—.

Blackburn, R. S., assistant to professor of histology, 1901-02; instructor in histology, 1902—.

Bliss, D. W., professor of urinary pathology and therapeutics, 1870-72.

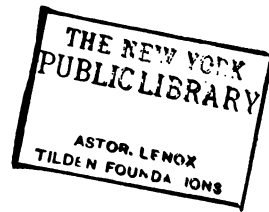
Boarman, Charles V., demonstrator of anatomy, 1873-75; demonstrator and clinical lecturer on diseases of the throat, heart and lungs, 1875-76; demonstrator of anatomy, 1876-79.

Borden, W. C., U. S. A., professor of surgical pathology and military surgery, 1899—.

Bowen, W. Sinclair, demonstrator of obstetrics, 1891-1900; assistant to the professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery,



**EDWIN H. BEHREND**



1901-05; assistant to professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery, 1905-06.

Briggs, John B., assistant to professor of physiology, 1905—.

Briscoe, W. C., clinical lecturer on surgery, 1875-76.

Brummett, R. B., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1894-99.

Burnett, Swan M., lecturer in ophthalmology and otology, 1878-83; clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1883-89; professor of same, 1899-1906.

Busey, Samuel C., LL. D., professor of materia medica, therapeutics and pharmacy, 1853-54; theory and practice of medicine, 1876-83; emeritus professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1883-84; emeritus professor of theory and practice and professor of clinical medicine, 1884-90; emeritus professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1890-1901.

Callan, Cornelius Van Ness, professor of clinical medicine, 1886-98.

Chamberlin, F. T., lecturer on laryngology, 1889-93; professor of laryngology, 1893-95.

Clark, John A., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1899-1900; assistant to professor of histology, 1901-02; assistant instructor in histology, 1902-03.

Claytor, Thomas S., demonstrator of laryngology, 1895-96.

Cleary, Reuben, prosector of anatomy, 1859-61.

Coffron, William H., adjunct professor of chemistry, 1891-97.

Coggeshall, George A., A. M., professor of diseases of children, 1890-91.

Coolidge, A. B., demonstrator of chemistry, 1897-98; demonstrator of bacteriology, 1898-99.

Cox, C. C., professor of anatomy, medical jurisprudence and toxicology, 1870-71.

Craig, Benjamin F., professor of medical chemistry and physiology, 1853-58.

Crittenden, T. B., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1895-98.

Crocicchia, Antonio, demonstrator of surgery, 1897-99.

Croggan, Richard C., demonstrator of anatomy, 1862-63.

Crook, Harrison, demonstrator of anatomy, 1879-83; professor of clinical medicine, 1890-91; professor of clinical surgery, 1891—.

Crosson, H. J., demonstrator of surgery, 1892-94.

Cuthbert, M. F., professor of clinical medicine, 1891-1903; professor of clinical gynecology, 1903—.

Devereux, J. Ryan, demonstrator of surgery, 1895-96; same and lecturer on minor surgery, 1896-99.

Diggs, John Henry, assistant to professor of physiology, 1906—.

Dufour, Clarence R., Pharm. D., instructor in ophthalmology and otology, 1896-1906; assistant to professors of ophthalmology, otology, laryngology and rhinology, 1906-07.

Dunlop, John, assistant in orthopedic surgery, 1906—.

Dunnigan, John P., A. B., instructor in physics and assistant demonstrator in histology, 1904-05.

Durfee, Ralph B., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1902-04.

Edes, Prof. Robert T., special course in diseases of the kidneys, 1890-91; professor of clinical medicine and special lecturer on diseases of the kidneys, 1891-92.

Eldridge, Stuart, demonstrator, 1869-71.

Eliot, Johnson, A. M., Phar. B., professor of anatomy, 1851-58; general, microscopic and descriptive anatomy, 1858-61; principles and practice of surgery, 1861-68; principles and practice of surgery, military surgery, fractures and dislocations, 1868-69; principles and practice of surgery and surgical anatomy, 1869-71; principles and practice of surgery, 1871-76; emeritus professor of surgery and professor of clinical surgery, 1876-83.

Eliot, Llewellyn, A. M., professor of clinical medicine, 1902—.

Ellzey, M. G., lecturer on chemistry and toxicology, 1882-84; professor of chemistry and state medicine, 1884-88.

Evans, Warwick, demonstrator of anatomy, 1865-73; lecturer on anatomy, 1873-74; professor of anatomy and lecturer on general and descriptive anatomy, 1874-75; professor of anatomy, 1875-76.

Everett, Samuel W., adjunct professor and demonstrator of anatomy, 1851-53.

Foreman, Edward, professor of general and physiological chemistry, 1869-70.

Forwood, William Henry, LL. D., U. S. A., professor of principles of surgery and surgical pathology, 1896-97; surgical pathology and military surgery, 1897-99.

Fox, William H., clinical demonstrator in ophthalmology, 1903-06.

Fry, Henry D., professor of obstetrics, 1890-1900; emeritus professor of obstetrics and clinical professor of gynecology, 1901-06; professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology, 1906—.

Gapen, Nelson, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1901-02.

Gibbs, E. A., B. S., demonstrator of chemistry, 1895-96; assistant to professor of special pathology and bacteriology, 1896-97; lecturer on bacteriology, in charge of the laboratory, 1897-98; assistant to professor of pathology, in charge of the bacteriological laboratory, 1898-99.

Gill, James E., assistant demonstrator in medical chemistry, 1902-03.

Glover, M. W., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1898-99.

Grady, James A., B. S., assistant demonstrator in histology, 1904-5.

Green, Louis L., assistant to professors of ophthalmology, laryngology, otology and rhinology, 1906-07.

Griffith, Monte, assistant to professors of ophthalmology, laryngology, otology and rhinology, 1906-07.

Guldner, Rev. Benedict, S. J., lecturer on general and medical ethics, 1906—.

Gwynn, W. C., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1898-1903.

Hagner, Charles E., professor of clinical medicine and lecturer on diseases of the respiratory organs and laryngology, 1876-78; professor of clinical medicine, 1878-81.

Hagner, D. R., professor of clinical medicine, 1865-69.

Hamilton, John B., professor of surgery, 1884-91.

Hamilton, Ralph A., assistant demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1905-06; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1906-07.

Hartigan, J. F., lecturer on diseases of children, 1885-87; professor of diseases of children, 1887-90.

Hasbrouck, Edwin M., prosector of anatomy and assistant demonstrator, 1902-06; prosector of anatomy, 1906—.

Hawkes, William H., A. M., professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical professor of diseases of children, 1890-95; materia medica and therapeutics, 1895-98; materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine, 1898-1901.

Hedrick, Benjamin S., A. M., Ph. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology, 1873-76.

Heller, J. M., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1897-99.

Hickling, D. Percy, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1888-90; professor of clinical surgery, 1901-02; professor of clinical



surgery, lecturer on nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics, 1902-06; clinical professor of surgery and nervous diseases and professor of electro-therapeutics, 1906—.

Hickling, Daniel P., Phar. D., professor of pharmacy, 1872-73.

Hird, John D., A. M., lecturer and demonstrator of sanitary chemistry, 1896-1900; professor of chemistry and toxicology, 1900—.

Hodge, Edwin R., demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, 1892-93; assistant to professor of anatomy, in charge of osteology, 1896-99.

Holston, John G. F., professor of anatomy, 1872-74.

Howard, Arcturus L., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1898-1902, and 1903—.

Howard, Flodoardo, Phar. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1851-57; emeritus professor of same, 1857-58; emeritus professor of obstetrics, 1858-60; obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1863-76; emeritus professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and infants, 1876-88.

Howard, Robertson, prosector, 1869-71.

Howard, Stanton W., assistant demonstrator in bacteriology, 1904-05; assistant demonstrator in bacteriology and pathology, 1906—.

Hough, J. S., demonstrator of chemistry, 1896-99.

Hough, William H., instructor and demonstrator in medical zoology, 1906—.

Hummer, H. R., assistant to professor of anatomy, 1901-03.

Hunter, Edwin C., assistant demonstrator in anatomy, 1905-06.

Hussey, John P., assistant demonstrator in histology, 1904-05.

Johns, Montgomery, professor of general, microscopic and descriptive anatomy, 1862-68; anatomy—descriptive, regional and surgical, 1868-69; anatomy—general and descriptive, 1869-70.

Johnson, Joseph Taber, A. M., Ph. D., lecturer on obstetrics and clinical diseases of women, 1874-76; professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and infants, 1876-84; professor of obstetrics and gynecology, 1884-88; professor of gynecology, 1888-96; gynecology and abdominal surgery, 1896-1907.

Johnson, Loren B. T., demonstrator of gynecology, 1902-03; demonstrator of gynecology and histology, 1903-04; assistant to the chair of theory and practice of medicine and diseases of children, 1904—.

Johnson, Wallace, Ph. D., demonstrator of histology, 1896-1900; demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1900-05.

Judd, Sylvester D., B. S., Ph. D., demonstrator of histology, 1896-98; instructor in embryology, 1898-1905.

Kolipinski, Louis, demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, 1884-85.

Kaveney, J. J., assistant demonstrator in anatomy, 1905-06.

Kelly, Daniel J., professor of chemistry, 1876-77; chemistry and toxicology, 1877-80.

Kerr, H. Hyland, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1906—

Kerr, James, M. Ch., professor of surgery, 1891-93; surgery and clinical surgery, 1893-95.

Keyes, Edward L., Jr., A. B., Ph. D., professor of diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 1903-06.

Kinyoun, Joseph J., Ph. D., professor of hygiene and bacteriology, 1892-95; special pathology and bacteriology, 1895-97; associate professor of practice of medicine, 1897-98; pathology and bacteriology, 1898-1900; special lecturer on immunity, serum-therapy and preventive inoculations, 1903—.

Kleinschmidt, Carl H. A., A. M., Ph. D., clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear, 1875-76; professor of physiology, 1876-1902; emeritus professor of physiology, 1902-06.

Kober, George Martin, LL. D., professor of state medicine, 1889-93; hygiene, 1895-96; hygiene and military surgery, 1896-97; hygiene, 1897—.

Lee, F. D., demonstrator of chemistry, 1895-96.

Lee, Thomas S., A. B., assistant to the professor of physiology, 1904—.

Lehr, Louis C., assistant in genito-urinary diseases, 1906—.

Lewis, G. Duff, demonstrator of surgery, 1895-96.

Lieber, Francis, demonstrator of physical diagnosis, 1897-99.

Liebermann, Charles H., professor of principles and practice of surgery, 1851-61.

Lochboehler, George J., assistant to professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1894-96; same and lecturer on pharmacy, 1896-1901.

Loomis, Silas L., adjunct professor of chemistry, 1862-63; professor of chemistry and toxicology, 1863-69.

Lovejoy, Joseph W. H., A. M., professor of chemistry, 1851-53; materia medica and therapeutics, 1881-83; theory and practice of medicine, 1883-98; emeritus professor of same, 1898-1901.

Lovering, P. A. (Med. Dir. U. S. N.), special lecturer on tropical diseases, 1905-06.

Lowe, Thomas F., A. B., assistant demonstrator of anatomy and histology, 1903-06; assistant to professor of obstetrics and professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery, 1906—.

Luce, Charles R., demonstrator of chemistry, 1888-90; professor clinical medicine, 1904—.

Luttrell, Walter McM., prosector of anatomy and assistant demonstrator, 1902-04.

Lynch, Robert L., assistant to professor of chemistry, 1905-06; instructor in medical chemistry, 1906—.

McArdle, Thomas E., curator of the museum, 1880-81; lecturer on laryngology and curator of museum, 1881-82; lecturer on venereal diseases, 1882-84.

McGuire, James C., A. M., professor of dermatology, 1896—.

McIntyre, Andrew J., assistant demonstrator in anatomy, 1905-06.

McKone, James J., assistant demonstrator in anatomy, 1888-89.

McQuillan, Francis H., assistant demonstrator in anatomy, 1905-06.

Machen, Francis S., demonstrator in obstetrics, 1902-06.

Mackall, Louis, Jr., professor of clinical medicine, 1869-70; professor of physiology, 1873-74.

Macnamee, Arthur Munson, assistant to professor of general pathology and bacteriology, 1900-01; assistant demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1905—.

Magee, M. D'Arcy, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1896-97; assistant in bacteriology, 1897-98; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1898-1900; demonstrator of surgery, 1900-02; same and lecturer on minor surgery, 1902-06; assistant in operative and minor surgery, 1906—.

Magruder, George Lloyd, A. M., prosector, 1871-73; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1883-90; emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1892-1901; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1901-06; emeritus professor of same, 1906—.

Mallan, Thomas F., professor of clinical surgery, 1900—.

Marbury, Charles C., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1899-1904; professor of clinical medicine, 1904-06.

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Having reached a determination and secured a favorable site the faculty set about the more difficult work of raising funds for the erection of a hospital building; and while thus facing the main difficulty, just at the right moment, the faculty was gratified to receive from Mr. E. Francis Riggs a generous subscription of one thousand dollars. On February 25, 1897, a meeting of friends of the university and the new enterprise was held at the home of the Misses Riggs, and after the plans of the proposed edifice had been presented a building committee was appointed to supervise the work of construction. Judge Morris presided at this meeting and designated the committee, which comprised Drs. Joseph Taber Johnson (chairman), Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt, George Lloyd Magruder, George M. Kober and J. Ryan Devereux.

pathology and bacteriology, 1900-05; demonstrator of general pathology and bacteriology, 1905—.

Olmsted, Edwin B., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1894-1895.

O'Malley, Austin, A. M., Ph. D., assistant to professor of hygiene and bacteriology, 1894-95.

Owens, Samuel Logan, assistant to professor of theory and practice of medicine and diseases of children and to professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery, 1906—.

Parker, Edwin, demonstrator of surgery, 1895-96.

Ransom, Stacy A., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1898-1900.

Rawlings, Carroll M., demonstrator of anatomy, 1887-88.

Reeves, William P., assistant demonstrator in medical chemistry, 1902—.

Reisinger, Emory William, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1895-96; demonstrator, 1896-99; assistant to professor of anatomy in charge of osteology and demonstrator of anatomy, 1899—.

Repetti, Frederick Francis, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1896-98; same and prosector, 1898-1901.

Repetti, John Joseph, assistant demonstrator in medical chemistry, 1903-06; instructor in urinalysis, 1906—.

Reyburn, Robert, associate professor of anatomy and clinical surgery, 1867-68; professor of operative surgery, clinical surgery, histology, microscopical and pathological anatomy, 1868-69; histology, microscopy and clinical surgery, 1874-76; anatomy, 1876-77.

Richards, Alfred, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1904-06; assistant to professor of physiology and assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1906—.

Richardson, A. B., clinical professor of mental and nervous diseases, 1900-04.

Richardson, J. J., demonstrator of physical diagnosis, 1899-1900; demonstrator of laryngology, 1900-01; demonstrator of laryngology and rhinology, 1901-04.

Ritchie, Joshua, A. M., professor of institutes of medicine, 1851-53.

Robbins, H. A., clinical professor of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases, 1892-93.

Roberts, William, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1899-1900.

Ross, John W., special lecturer on tropical diseases, 1903-05.

Ross, Ralph H., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1892-95.

Ross, William H., lecturer on principles and clinical practice of medicine, 1874-75; clinical lecturer on diseases of the head and abdomen, 1875-76; professor of materia medica and toxicology, 1876-77; materia medica and therapeutics, 1877-81.

Rosse, Irving C., A. M., F. R. G. S., professor of diseases of the nervous system, 1887-93.

Schaeffer, E. M., lecturer on the microscope and microscopical anatomy, 1884-86; professor of histology, 1886-89.

Schaeffer, George C., professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1854-58.

Smith, Hugh M., demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum, 1888-90; assistant to professor of physiology and lecturer on medical botany, 1890-91; assistant to professor of physiology and professor of general pathology and histology, 1891-95; adjunct professor of anatomy in charge of normal histology, 1895-1900; professor of normal histology, 1900-02.

Smith, Joseph S., demonstrator of anatomy, 1857-58.

Snyder, A. A., professor of clinical surgery, 1895-98.

Snyder, J. M., professor of surgery, 1853-57; obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1857-63.

Sohon, Frederick, demonstrator of chemistry, 1889-91; assistant to chair of practice of medicine, 1894-95.

Sprigg, William M., associate professor of obstetrics, 1906—.

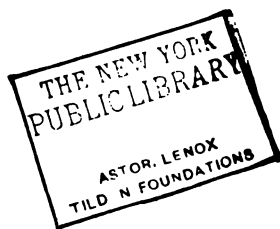
Stack, Morris J., professor of mental diseases, 1887-91.

Stafford, John J., A. M., Phar. D., adjunct professor of chemistry and of state medicine, 1886-90; professor of chemistry and toxicology, 1890-1900.

Stiles, Ch. Wardell, A. M., Ph. B., professor of medical zoology, 1893-1906.

Stone, I. S., professor of clinical gynecology, 1892—.

Story, Leon E., assistant demonstrator in medical chemistry, 1902-03; assistant demonstrator in histology, pathology and bacteriology, 1905-06.



Reisinger, Crittenden and Thomas, although subsequently still other members of the teaching corps gave liberally of both time and means for the work in progress.

Besides those whose names have been noted there were many other generous donors to the building fund and only a few weeks passed before a sufficient sum of money had been pledged to warrant beginning the work of construction; and it was with pardonable pride and much satisfaction that the faculty published in the next annual circular of information for the school year of 1897-98 the statement that "ground has just been broken for the erection of a dispensary and hospital." And further, "it is confidently expected that the construction will be sufficiently advanced by the opening of the next session for the starting of the outdoor department."

From this time the work was carried forward with dispatch, and on May 24, 1898, the building was opened for inspection. In the announcement for that year Dean Magruder published on behalf of his associates and himself the gratifying news that "the faculty take great pleasure in announcing that the hospital and dispensary will be open for service on August 1," and that "this institution is wholly under control of the school of medicine and will afford ample and excellent facilities for illustrating by clinical teaching and ward classes the didactic instruction given in the various practical branches of the school." The cost of the building and furniture amounted to \$27,500, of which sum \$20,000 was collected by voluntary contributions.

The informal opening of the building was followed soon afterward with the more formal dedicatory service of blessing the hospital by Father O'Leary, then chaplain to the hospital; and at about the same time the care and domestic affairs of the institution were given in charge of the sisters of the Order of St. Francis.

In 1900 the hospital property was enlarged by purchasing adjoining lands, which are in part occupied by the community of Sisters of the Chapel, and the rooms thus vacated in the main building increased its capacity from thirty-three to forty-two beds. This purchase involved an expense of \$6,500 and \$1,000 additional for repairs. In 1901 an additional purchase was made and the property was fitted up for eight persons, which increased the hospital capacity to fifty beds. This property was acquired at an expense of \$4,800 and was repaired at a cost of \$1,000.

In 1903 a wing was built on the east side of the administra-



tion building, the same being 30x95 feet in size, four stories and a basement high and increasing the capacity of the hospital to one hundred beds. This addition brought the edifice to its present size and made it one of the most complete edifices of its kind in Washington. The basement is arranged for the dispensary service and in addition to a spacious waiting and drug room it has nine rooms for clinical purposes. On the first floor is the reception room, the main office, dining room for the house staff, the nurses' room, a diet kitchen and one large free ward for female patients. The second floor contains twelve private rooms for female patients and the third floor a like number of rooms for male patients. The fourth floor has two large free wards and two small pay wards for male patients. Each floor is provided with baths, diet kitchens and nurses' rooms and the latest labor-saving devices in the way of call bells, telephones, etc.

The new building was erected at a cost of \$27,500, and was furnished at an additional cost of more than \$5,000. The land on which it stands was donated by Mr. E. Francis Riggs, and is valued at more than \$5,000.

In the same year the secretary of the committee, Dr. George Martin Kober, gratified a long cherished desire to perpetuate the memory of his parents in the construction and equipment of an operating amphitheatre and adjoining rooms, which he did at an expense of between four and five thousand dollars. In conveying this gift he stated that "this personal service involved no greater sacrifices than have been made for years by the teachers of his alma mater in behalf of higher medical education, and surely no greater than those involved in the life work of the Sisters of St. Francis in behalf of suffering humanity."

The new wing and operating room were dedicated on January 7, 1904, under the direction of Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., president of the university, who ever evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the hospital. Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson delivered the dedicatory address, in which he gave a review of the history, progress and something of the work accomplished by the hospital during the years of its existence. In his address Professor Johnson said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been delegated by the 'Committee on Hospital Administration,' which has had charge of the erection and expansion of this hospital, to extend to you and to all our friends in the city a hearty welcome to this

of Medicine was constantly growing and increasing in efficiency, adding to the number of its professors, lecturers and demonstrators and the need of a well-appointed clinical hospital for the sole benefit of its own students became an imperative necessity. In a measure this need was supplied by the operating room addition at the Providence Hospital, but in the course of a few more years the demand was renewed for a hospital exclusively in connection with our school of medicine whose medical and surgical staffs would be selected entirely from its teaching force. This subject was discussed in an informal way for several years before actual steps were taken, and in 1896 the faculty began to employ more definite methods looking to the desired end.

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did Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan; we are also indebted to Mrs. Ryan for the furnishing of the hospital chapel. One of the public-spirited and generous citizens of Georgetown, Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, gave us \$1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Williams also donated \$1,000; Mr. William Galt left us \$1,000 in his will, and our original architect, Mr. C. B. Kerferstine, also of Georgetown, donated \$1,000 in plans, drawings and superintendence of the erection of our main building. To him we owe especial thanks on account of his devotion to our interests, at the expense of his own health, which broke down in our service. It is a pleasure to extend to him our congratulations upon his restoration to usefulness again.

“One of the purposes of a university in establishing a hospital is the better and more practical instruction of its medical students. It is the aim in thus combining charity, humanity and higher medical education to secure the best results obtainable for both students and patients. Those of you who have been interested in observing the large, well-lighted, heated and ventilated wards and private rooms in the five stories of the old and new building and also the modern improvements in this beautiful new operating amphitheatre, with its life-saving environments and its complete equipment for successful antiseptic battles with septic germs and all surgical ailments and conditions, cannot help being impressed with the wisdom of the combination. The students in the higher classes of the medical school will occupy the seats which you now honor by your attendance here today, but we will listen to clinical lectures and witness surgical operations instead of hearing congratulatory addresses, interspersed with the sweet strains of inspiring music.

“Clinical and bedside instruction are great steps in advance over the antiquated methods of exclusive didactic lectures, so that the medical school which would stand in the front rank of modern colleges is practically compelled to furnish greatly increased facilities for practical clinical work and bedside instruction. This is nowhere obtainable so well or so thoroughly as in hospitals owned and controlled by the universities themselves. This grand combination secures for the future physicians and surgeons of a community the most rounded-out and practical education, while it ensures of necessity, for the patient, the best of medical and surgical skill, the services of competent trained nurses and an environment and equipment which will achieve the best ob-

tainable results for the sick and at the same time be a most valuable object lesson for the students.

"University hospitals are not infrequently preferred by patients for the reason that they expect to be supplied with the best of everything, knowing that the professors in charge of its rooms and wards could not afford to present to their classes anything short of the best modern facilities and appliances. You thus come to realize the wisdom and importance of such a combination of higher medical education and the practical workings of practical Christian charity.

"Who can look on this finished hospital and realize the amount of human suffering which will be alleviated and the lives which will be saved through its agencies and not feel a thankful pride that he had some part in its erection or equipment? The grand deeds of patriotic soldiers, statesmen and reformers are frequently commemorated by shafts of marble, statues of bronze or arches of granite. These are all very beautiful, generally appropriate and satisfy a sentiment of hero-worship, but can do no real good whatever to the great departed or to posterity, serving principally as an inspiration to noble deeds by future generations. While such public-spirited generosity is commendable, how much more practical good would be accomplished by the erection and endowment of hospitals like this, whose inmates should be told that the charity or relief which they enjoy was extended in commemoration of some great person or important event.

"The charitable providing of the most approved methods of converting the sick and disabled consumer into an able-bodied producer is a wise and easy solution of one of the greatest of social and economic questions of the day. There is little doubt in my mind that the direct loss to the country from the cost of the sickness and withdrawal from productive labor of this class of citizens results in its financial loss of a billion dollars a year. If this be true or only half true it is easily seen that the erection of institutions like the one we are formally opening here today is one of the best paying kind of investments, the returns from which will not only be largely financial, but what is far sweeter and better than dollars and cents, that inestimable quantity of human happiness restored and human suffering and sorrow prevented or alleviated, so I feel like congratulating instead of thanking that loyal and generous son of Georgetown upon his investment in this most beautiful and most thoroughly equipped operat-

ing amphitheatre. Instead of locking up his money in a cold and speechless marble monument to the memory of departed loved ones, he has donated or invested it in this magnificent memorial offering, that which we are sure will give him annual returns of joy and praise from his bread cast upon the waters.

"This beautiful expression of the humanity, the loyalty, the scientific spirit and the generosity of our Prof. George M. Kober we accept gratefully from his hands and we name it in his honor, *'The Kober Operating Amphitheatre.'*"



The Kober Operating Amphitheatre.

In addition to the several contributions for hospital purposes to which allusion has been made in earlier paragraphs the institution has been benefited by others of later donation, among them the legacy of \$5,000 bequeathed under the will of Major John E. Weyss, an old resident of Georgetown who during his lifetime was familiar with the daily work of the hospital; that of Mr. A. Lisner, who already had donated \$1,000 for a room and had furnished and equipped it in memory of his mother, afterwards contributed a like sum in memory of his father; Mrs. C. E. Williams, whose husband was one of the early benefactors of the hospital,

gave \$600 additional in memory of her husband, besides a generous donation of \$300 for laboratory equipment. Another fruitful source of revenue is the annual lawn fete, the last one of which yielded more than fifteen hundred dollars to the hospital maintenance fund.

As has been mentioned the Georgetown University Hospital is given in the immediate charge of sisters of the Order of St. Francis, to whose patient efforts is due much of the good results which have attended the operation of the institution during the several years of its existence. The superior of the hospital is Sister Mary Pauline, O. S. F., who is assisted by others of the same order and under whom an excellent training school for nurses was established in 1903. During the first five years after the hospital was erected all nursing was done by the sisters themselves, but since the training school was started much of the lighter work of nursing has been entrusted to the pupils under instruction.

Georgetown University Hospital enjoys a reputation second to no other institution of its kind in the District of Columbia. It is in all respects a worthy public charitable institution, but it does not receive any support whatever from the District government or from any other public source and is compelled to depend for its maintenance on the revenues received from pay patients and the voluntary contributions of loyal friends. In case the board of public charities sends a patient to the hospital the small sum of one dollar per day is paid for treatment, nursing and board, but the amount so paid is hardly sufficient to reimburse the hospital management for the actual expense incurred in each case. It is true that this hospital is allied to and controlled by a denominational institution, but it was founded with the declared purpose to receive patients without regard to race, color or religion; and on that broad and liberal foundation it stands today, and while a large majority of the cases brought there for treatment are assigned to the surgical rather than the medical side, and are attended at considerable expense, the institution receives no emolument whatever unless the patient happens to be able to make compensation, which is rarely the case. The latest published report shows that during the year referred to about seven hundred patients were treated in the hospital, nearly six thousand in the dispensary and more than six hundred in the emergency department. In addition to this about forty-five hundred original prescriptions were compounded and more than ten thousand pre-

scriptions were renewed. This amount of philanthropic work could not have been carried on without the aid of benevolent friends and the exercise of rigid economy.

But aside from the fact that the Georgetown University Hospital is known as one of the best purely charitable institutions of the District of Columbia it also enjoys the reputation of being one of the best clinical hospitals in the district and has become a factor in the life and progress of the school of medicine with which it is so closely allied and whose faculty always has furnished its medical and surgical staff and whose students have received their best clinical instruction in its operating room and wards. In this respect the hospital is a very important part of the medical department of Georgetown University and has given it a place in the very front rank of schools of its character in the country.

Since the hospital was opened Professor Samuel S. Adams of the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the school of medicine has filled the important position of chief of the medical staff of the hospital, and in the discharge of its duties now has four associates and as many assistants instead of two associates and two assistants, as his department was at first composed.

The department of surgery always has been under charge of Professor George Tully Vaughan of the faculty chair of principles and practice of surgery, with Professor Harrison Crook as associate since the department was established. This department at first had three assistants, but now there are seven serving in that capacity, besides the oral surgeon of the dental branch.

In the same manner the department of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the hospital has been in charge of Professor J. Taber Johnson as chief, who formerly had two assistants but now has one associate and two assistants.

In the department of obstetrics Professor Henry D. Fry of the chair of obstetrics in the medical college was the first chief. He was succeeded in 1900 by Professor John F. Moran, but returned to the chiefship in 1906.

Professor Swan M. Burnett, for several years incumbent of the faculty chair of ophthalmology and otology in the medical school, was chief of the department of the same name in the hospital from the time it was founded until his death in 1906, when he was succeeded by Professor William T. Wilmer, the present chief.

The department of laryngology and rhinology in the hospital

was organized with Professor T. Morris Murray as chief. In 1906 he was succeeded by Professor Walter A. Wells, now of the faculty chair of laryngology, otology and rhinology. The department of dermatology has been under the chief charge of Professor J. C. McGuire since its organization.

Since the hospital was opened the position of resident physician has been held by the following graduates of Georgetown University School of Medicine: Drs. William C. Gwynn, D. J. McCarthy, Edwin Potbury, Jr., Ralph B. Durfee, Francis S. Machen, Thomas F. Lowe, Frank H. McKeon, Samuel L. Owens, Horatio Ely Abrahams, Roy D. Adams, Mahlon Ashford, Prentiss Wilson, Michael I. Ready and Edwin C. Schneider.



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The college continued under its original name and charter for two years and during that time gained an excellent standing in the profession, but during the same time it was felt that the institution was entitled to rank with dental colleges of the highest order in the country, and to the attainment of this end the proprietors directed their energies. Accordingly a petition was presented in August, 1899, to the National Association of Dental Faculties, which in that year held its session at Niagara Falls. The petition was favorably reported and the college was at once recognized by the association and thus acquired the standing hoped for by its founders.

Soon after this, however, a plan was suggested by which it was proposed to combine the dental college with the medical department of Georgetown University, and in 1901 the union was effected. The change from an independent school to one under control of a great university was easily accomplished by the board of directors of the two institutions. During the four years of its separate existence the Washington Dental College had built up a fair attendance in students, had graduated three classes of capa-

ble dental surgeons, and was known in the District of Columbia and its vicinity as a school of high reputation and standard, for among its professors and instructors were some of the foremost men of the profession in the city of Washington; but as their school was not allied to any university or institution of medical learning the best endeavors of its faculty were somewhat embarrassed so far as the best possible results were concerned, and therefore when the opportunity offered the faculty wisely determined to unite their independent school with the medical department of the university and thus avail themselves of the greater advantages to be derived from work under the direction of that institution and in that manner establish a new arm of the greater body.

With this purpose in view the transformation was accomplished in the interval of summer vacation in 1901, and with the available assets of the former dental college there also came to the new organization such well known practical teachers of dentistry and dental surgery as Drs. Hodge, Cogan, Wall, Ramsburgh, Ferguson and Evans, who with accessions from the teaching force of the school of medicine comprised the first dental faculty under the new order of things.

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with those who preferred a professional education of higher character than that usually furnished in institutions of its kind. The entire dental faculty for the first session included ten professors, one special lecturer and sixteen assistants, demonstrators and clinicians, the personnel of the corps being as follows:

Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., president of the university.

August Wilson Sweeney, D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry.

William N. Cogan, D. D. S., professor of dental technics and orthodontia and dean of the faculty.

George M. Kober, M. D., treasurer of the faculty.

Sheldon G. Davis, D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry.

F. H. Shultz, D. D. S., professor of dental pathology and histology.

Jesse Ramsburgh, A. M., M. D., professor of oral surgery.

Frank Baker, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., professor of anatomy.

G. Lloyd Magruder, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Murray Galt Motter, B. S., A. M., M. D., professor of physiology.

John D. Hird, A. M., professor of chemistry and toxicology.

Edwin B. Behrend, A. B., M. D., professor of pathology and bacteriology.

George E. Hamilton, LL. D., lecturer on dental jurisprudence.

Wilfred M. Barton, M. D., assistant to chair of materia medica and therapeutics.

Edwin R. Hodge, M. D., assistant to chair of anatomy.

Charles E. Ferguson, M. D., assistant to chair of chemistry.

Truman Abbe, A. B., M. D., instructor in physics and assistant to the professor of physiology.

Paul W. Evans, A. B., LL. B., D. D. S., M. M. Dolmage, D. D. S., Richard Cronin, D. D. S., and W. D. Narramore, D. D. S., demonstrators.

The clinical staff comprised these teachers:

Dr. E. Parmley Brown of New York, electric mallet and porcelain bridge work.

Dr. T. M. Hunter of North Carolina, gold contour filling, etc.

Dr. W. St. George Elliott of New York, operative dentistry.

Dr. S. L. Close of New York, continuous gum work.

Dr. V. H. Jackson of New York, orthodontia, Jackson system.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell of the District of Columbia, articular speech-cleft palate.

Dr. J. B. Ten Eyck, District of Columbia, operative dentistry.

Dr. F. W. Schloendorn of Baltimore, crown and bridge work.

The dental department completed the first year of its history in the spring of 1902 and with the school of medicine held its first commencement exercises in Gaston hall at the college in Georgetown on the 29th day of May of that year. Nine degrees of doctor of dental surgery were conferred by President Daugherty of the university. The valedictory of the class of '02 was given by Allen E. Cowles, D. D. S.

For the session of 1902-3 the number of students was somewhat larger than in the preceding year and the faculty remained substantially as before. By this time the several members of the teaching force had become familiar with their duties under the university auspices and had fully accustomed themselves to the new surroundings. The year was one of noticeable progress and there was much in the work accomplished to guarantee the permanency of the school and increased usefulness in years to come. The second annual commencement was held at the college building in connection with the exercises of the arts and sciences and medical departments of the university on June 10, 1903. Eight degrees of D. D. S. were conferred on graduates by Father Daugherty.

The session of 1903-04 was begun September 28, 1903, with eighteen matriculates divided among the three classes. The older members of the faculty generally were retained in their several chairs and the number of demonstrators and assistants was increased, the accessions coming chiefly from graduates of the school. The annual commencement in 1904 was held in Gaston hall on the 7th day of June, in connection with the graduation exercises of the medical department. On this occasion eight candidates received degrees in dental surgery. The valedictorian of the class was John J. Griffin, D. D. S., whose address was brief, but his elegant phrasing and pleasing delivery of the parting message of appreciation and good will from his classmates to the institution was received with generous applause. He said that the graduates were there to say good-bye to alma mater, but that the farewell came only from the lips, as old Georgetown with her memories of college pleasures had become imbedded deeply in their hearts and there would remain to brighten future years.

The fifth year of the dental department, the session of 1904-05,

was opened with informal ceremonies on September 29, 1904, and with classes which were not large, but which contained excellent student material, as was clearly shown in the next annual examinations. At the commencement exercises held on the lawn in front of the college building in Georgetown on June 13, 1905, six dental degrees were conferred by the president of the university.

The session of 1905-06 opened Thursday, September 28, 1905, with twenty-three matriculates in the dental school, seven in the first, nine in the second and seven in the third year class. In itself the number was not large, but notwithstanding that fact the faculty was reinforced by the addition of several demonstrators and clinical assistants. The next annual commencement was held June 12, 1906, and at that time six dental degrees were conferred on graduates. The valedictorian of the class was Festus Joseph Nee of Massachusetts, who in addressing his remarks to the president of the university and the faculty of the dental department said: "We feel that in many respects we above all should be jubilant on this happy occasion; glad in the thought that in our own efforts to rise above the level of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, noble though such ever may be the service of our fellow men, we have at last been crowned with success, and are deemed worthy and are being sent forth in the name of our alma mater to continue the good works.

"Today we bid farewell to this scene of our many joys and pleasures and leave behind a place filled with memories of days happily spent. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Reverend Father Rector and to the esteemed professors—a debt of gratitude that time can never efface. It would be impossible to put into words what we owe to you, for during our course of study we have had you not only to instruct us, but to give us individual encouragement and attention, so that now each one of us feels that the debt of thanks to you is a personal duty and privilege."

The session of 1906-07 was begun Thursday, September 27, 1906, with twenty-three students in attendance and a faculty comprising ten professors, ten special lecturers and assistants, eight demonstrators and four members of the clinical staff. Of the students entered for the year six were members of the first year, six of the second year and eleven of the third year class.

During the comparatively few years of its history the dental department of Georgetown University has made an honorable record and has come to be regarded as one of the important ele-

ments of the university life. For several years an integral part of the school of medicine and in close alliance with that strong institution it derived great benefit from the association and the teachings of the regular faculty of medicine whose members from time to time have been assigned to duty in the dental department. At the same time three of the old members of the teaching force of the Washington Dental College whose professorial work antedated the alliance with the university have retained their chairs and have themselves become closely identified with the success of the dental department during the later years of its history. The dean, Dr. Cogan, was dean and the active spirit of the older school and has served as its executive officer since the merger was effected in 1901. Professors Ramsburgh and Wall, too, are still members of the dental faculty, the former teaching his old subject of oral surgery and the latter filling the equally important chair of physiology.

Of the faculty as constituted in 1901 several members are still connected with the school, and the first treasurer, Dr. Kober, is yet in that office as well as being incumbent of the offices of dean and treasurer of the medical school. Indeed it may be said that much of the success of the dental department of Georgetown University is due to the united efforts of Dean Cogan and Treasurer Kober.

#### THE DENTAL FACULTY: ITS MEMBERS AND THEIR SERVICES.

Abbe, Truman, A. B., M. D., instructor in physics and assistant to the professor of physiology, 1901-04; assistant to professor of physiology, 1904—.

Allen, H. Jerome, M. D., D. D. S., professor of dental medicine, 1904-06; dental medicine and pathology, 1906—.

Ashford, Mahlon, M. D., instructor in physics, 1905—.

Baker, Frank, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., professor of anatomy, 1901—.

Bartlett, Frederick I., D. D. S., demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1906—.

Barton, Wilfred M., M. D., assistant to chair of materia medica and therapeutics, 1901—.

Behrend, Edwin B., A. B., M. D., professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1901—.

Bell, Prof. Alexander Graham, demonstrator of articular speech-cleft palate, 1901-03.

Bowles, Shirley W., D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry, 1903-06; prosthetic dentistry and orthodontia, 1906—.

Boynton, G. W., D. D. S., demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1906—.

Briggs, John B., B. S., M. D., assistant to professor of physiology, 1905—.

Brown, Dr. E. Parmley, demonstrator of electric mallet and porcelain bridge work, 1901-03.

Close, Dr. S. L., demonstrator of continuous gum work, 1901-03.

Cogan, William N., D. D. S., professor of dental technics and orthodontia, 1901-06; dental technics, 1906—.

Crane, Arthur B., A. B., D. D. S., special lecturer on anaesthesia and extraction, 1905-06.

Cronin, Richard E., D. D. S., demonstrator of practical dentistry, 1901-03.

Davis, L. F., M. D., D. D. S., special lecturer on anaesthesia, extraction and histology, 1906—.

Davis, Sheldon G., D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry, 1901-03; metallurgy and crown and bridge work, 1903-05.

Dolmage, M. M., D. D. S., demonstrator of practical dentistry, 1901-03; professor of dental pathology and histology and superintendent of laboratories and clinics, 1903-06.

Dunnigan, Joseph P., A. B., M. D., instructor in physics, 1904-06.

Elliott, Dr. W. St. George, demonstrator of operative surgery, 1901-03.

Evans, Paul W., A. B., LL. B., D. D. S., demonstrator of practical dentistry, 1901-03; assistant in dental ceramics, 1904-05; special lecturer in dental ceramics, 1905—.

Evans, W. W., M. D., D. D. S., clinical assistant, 1904-05.

Fergell, J. A., D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1905-06.

Ferguson, Charles E., M. D., assistant to the chair of chemistry, 1901-03.

Garabedian, A. L., D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1903-04; instructor in crown and bridge work and demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1904-06; demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1906—.

Gingrich, Cyrus M., D. D. S., clinical assistant, 1904—.

Gompertz, J. M., D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1903-05.

Hamilton, George E., LL. D., lecturer on dental jurisprudence, 1901—.

Hird, John D., A. M., LL. M., professor of chemistry and toxicology, 1901—.

Hodge, Edwin R., M. D., assistant to chair of anatomy, 1901—.

Hunter, Dr. T. M., demonstrator of gold contour filling, 1901-03.

Jackson, Dr. H. V., demonstrator of orthodontia, Jackson system, 1901-03.

Jaffe, S. S., D. D. S., demonstrator of crown and bridge work, 1906—.

Kleberg, A. J., D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1904-06.

Lee, Thomas S., A. B., M. D., assistant to professor of physiology, 1904—.

Magruder, George Lloyd, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1901-06.

McClanahan, J. T., D. D. S., demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1906—.

Mess, Carl, D. D. S., in charge of University Hospital, 1906—.

Motter, Murray Galt, B. S., A. M., M. D., professor of physiology, 1901-06.

Narramore, W. D., D. D. S., demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1901-03.

Ramsburgh, Jesse, A. M., M. D., professor of oral surgery, 1901—.

Richards, Alfred, M. D., assistant to professor of physiology, 1906—.

Schloendorn, Dr. F. W., demonstrator of crown and bridge work, 1901-03.

Shultz, F. H., D. D. S., professor of dental pathology and histology, 1901-02; operative dentistry, 1903—.

Smith, B. Holly, M. D., D. D. S., clinical assistant, 1904—.

Smith, J. Ernest, D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1904-06.

Smithe, J. Curtiss, D. D. S., clinical assistant, 1904—.

Sullivan, J. D., D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1903-04.

Sweeney, August Wilson, D. D. S., professor of operative surgery, 1901-03.

Taylor, Bruce L., D. D. S., superintendent of laboratories and clinics, 1906—.

Ten Eyck, Dr. J. B., demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1901-03.

Wall, Joseph L., M. D., professor of physiology, 1906—.

Walling, A. J., D. D. S., special lecturer, 1906—.

Weaver, A. S., D. D. S., demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1903-04; demonstrator of prosthetic technics, 1904-06.

White, G. Harris, D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry; 1903-06; prosthetic dentistry and orthodontia, 1906—.

Wiltberger, Robert E. L., D. D. S., clinical assistant, 1904-06.

**BOOK III**  
**THE SCHOOL OF LAW**





## BOOK III

### CHAPTER I

#### THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

At the close of commencement exercises at the college on the last day of June, 1870, the president, Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J., found opportunity to address the assembled collegians. In the course of his remarks he said: "I am happy to announce to the audience that we are about to enlarge the functions of the institution by the establishment of a law department. This action completes our course as a university."

This announcement from the head of the university was received with unmistakable evidences of approval, but it occasioned no surprise, for the subject of founding a school of law in connection with the other splendid work of the greater institution had been under discussion for some time, and the public knew that the president had given careful attention to the matter and had associated with him the men whose influence was best calculated to give the new department a safe and permanent foundation.

The idea of a law school in connection with Georgetown University unquestionably originated with Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner, although in the performance of what was afterward done the burden of work fell upon others, notably Judge Charles P. James and Charles W. Hoffman, the former of whom had then lived in Washington hardly more than six years, but was most fortunately equipped for the task assigned him, and was also a man of scholarly attainments who held an enviable standing in professional circles in his home state of Ohio as well as in the city of Washington.

In his opening address to the students in the law department in October, 1891, Judge Martin F. Morris gave a brief account of the founding of the school, in part as follows:

"In the early spring of the year 1870 three gentlemen met, as they frequently did, at the hospitable home of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, in this city. Dr. Toner, as is well known, is and always has been an earnest and devoted friend of the University of Georgetown. The conversation turned upon the institution. Dr. Toner

suggested that it ought to have a law school. The school of medicine had been in operation about twenty years and had been quite successful; and a department of law was needed to complete the recognized course of university studies.

"It was this suggestion that led to the establishment of our law school. Dr. Toner's two friends" (Mr. Hoffman and Judge Morris himself) "to whom the suggestion was addressed, were lawyers, although only one of them was in the active practice of the profession. It was resolved to proceed at once to give effect to it. Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, the silver-tongued and eloquent, was then president of the university, or of Georgetown College, by which name at the time it was better known. He was an earnest, progressive, energetic American gentleman. To him the suggestion was broached, and he entered at once into the spirit of it," etc.

The founding of Georgetown University School of Law was the outgrowth of public necessity, and was so regarded in professional circles in the District of Columbia. At that time there was but one other completely organized institution of the same character in the city, for while another school of law assumed to hold a place for the purpose, its teaching force comprised only one lecturer, and its few students were brought up to the degree through his sole instruction on all subjects pertaining to the profession. This training perhaps answered the requirement, but then the standard was not high, and a studentship was scarcely more than a matter of form. If the applicant at the end of his term passed the prescribed examinations he was licensed to practice.

Thirty-five years ago no literary institution in this part of the country stood higher than the academic department of Georgetown University; none stands higher today. Having come to the degree in the literary department of the university it was found that many of the alumni were entering the professions of medicine and law. In 1870 the school of medicine of this university had been in successful operation almost twenty years, and during that time many hundreds of graduates had made the course of the institution and entered active practice; while still other hundreds had entered the profession of law after a course of instruction in some other school than one allied to alma mater. It was in great part the desire of the founders of the law department of Georgetown University to provide a school for her own academic graduates which impelled the suggestion of Dr. Toner and the action of

Father Maguire and his associates; although in later years hundreds of students have entered its classes who never were Georgetown men, but were attracted to its courses by the enviable standing which the school has always enjoyed, and the high character of the men who have been chosen as members of its teaching corps. The founding of the law department required no formal legislative action; but only comfortable quarters, a well selected corps of lecturers, and the assurance of a thorough course of instruction. After the determination had been reached the subsequent proceedings preliminary to the opening session were entrusted to Judge James and the others who have been mentioned as his associates. It was at first hoped that General Ewing himself might be persuaded to undertake the organization of the new department and overtures to that end were made to him; but he could not be induced to accept the offered honor, probably on account of other plans concerning his own future; for a short time afterward he removed to New York city. It is believed, however, that General Ewing presented the name of Judge James to the consideration of Father Maguire; and thus brought together it was easily settled that the former was in all respects the very best person to carry out the purposes of the president and founders. On the preliminary organization of the governing body of the school Father Maguire was made president, Judge James, vice-president, and Mr. Hoffman secretary and treasurer. In his capacity as vice-president Judge James also performed the duties of dean of the law faculty; which office, during the years of his active connection with the school, was not burdensome, its duties being performed by Mr. Hoffman both before and after he himself was chosen dean.

Judge Charles P. James was a native of Ohio and a graduate of Harvard. He began his career as a lawyer in Cincinnati, where for several years he was judge of the Superior court of that city. In January, 1864, he took up his residence in Washington, in the District of Columbia, where he continued his law practice. When congress determined to codify the statute laws of the United States he was appointed a member of the board of commissioners charged with that duty. He was appointed to the bench of the Supreme court of the District in July, 1879.

In announcing the personnel of the first faculty of law, prior to the opening of the first session of the new school, President Maguire mentioned Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United

States Supreme court as professor of constitutional law and equity jurisprudence; Mr. J. Hubley Ashton, assistant attorney-general, as professor of pleading, practice and evidence; Judge James as professor of the law of real and personal property; General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, as lecturer on international law; and in speaking particularly of the two last mentioned faculty members the president said "they have today (June 30, 1870), received from the college the degree of LL. D., an honor to which their high position in the profession justly entitles them."

It is not now understood that General Ewing was ever actively identified with faculty work in the law school, although he was interested in its establishment, and as the close friend of Judge James, both in Cincinnati and Washington, readily consented to the use of his name and influence in making it a success. He doubtless appeared before the classes and on occasion may have given a lecture or two in the first course, but he never was regarded as one of the active faculty body. The same is true in the beginning of Judge Morris and Mr. Hoffman, both of whom are mentioned in one of the first announcements, the former as lecturer on the history of law and the latter as lecturer on criminal law. In his remarks, from which extracts are given above, Father Maguire in announcing the first faculty said "they will be assisted in their duties by two gentlemen, former graduates of Georgetown College, and highly competent to fill the chairs assigned them. They will form the faculty of the law department of Georgetown College. We thus hope to extend the usefulness of the institution and adapt it further to meet the wants of our growing republic." It may be said, however, that according to the records Judge Morris did not become actively identified with the law faculty until 1875, and that Mr. Hoffman's first actual connection with the school was in the capacity of secretary and treasurer and afterward as dean of the faculty and president of the Moot Court. There can be no doubt that Judge Morris and Mr. Hoffman were the persons referred to by the president, but their services in the faculty life of the school were deferred until a later year.

In proclaiming to the public the advantages of the school about to be opened the general university catalogue in 1870 made this announcement: "The Law Department of Georgetown College will be opened in Washington city in October next. The course of instruction will embrace a period of two years. A student entering at the beginning of any year and attending the exer-

cises of the school during that and the next succeeding year will go over the entire course and may become a candidate for graduation. The lectures will be held in the evening, after the usual office hours. Besides the main exercises of lectures and examinations thereon the usual facilities will be afforded for moot courts and law clubs, under the direction of officers of the school. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred on students who have been present for at least two years at the course of study prescribed and who, having attended the exercises of the school for one year, shall pass a satisfactory examination. The public will be notified in due time of the premises selected for lectures of this department."

The system of instruction outlined by the founders of the school will be more fully described towards the close of this chapter.

With the teaching force mentioned in a preceding paragraph the first session of Georgetown University School of Law was begun in the hall of the old Colonization building at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four and One-half street in Washington, D. C., with a class of twenty-five students in attendance, many of them graduates of Georgetown College and coming from twelve different states, the District of Columbia, and the island of Cuba. It was the pioneer class of a notable institution which has since attained a standing of prominence in the educational world; although its beginning was as humble as that of any other school of professional learning in the country. In the beginning its foundations were well and firmly laid but Father Maguire, who was so largely instrumental in the work of its organization, did not live to witness the complete fulfillment of the hopes he cherished when he discussed with his associates and co-laborers the idea of its establishment and the possibilities of its future success. It is perhaps worthy of mention in this place that Father Maguire who spoke to the collegians on that last day in June in the year 1870 and then made known his purpose of opening a law school in October following, never afterwards appeared in a public capacity as head of the university. That was his last public address as president. But the institution has lived after him and stands today as a memorial of his unselfish zeal in the great work of universal education to which his life and energies were so earnestly devoted.

With Judge James in the chair of real and personal property, Mr. Justice Miller in the chair of constitutional law and equity,

Mr. Ashton in the chair of pleading, practice and evidence, the Georgetown University School of Law became a factor in the educational life of the city of Washington, and from that to the present time there has been no retrograde movement in the history of the institution. The matriculates comprising the first class were J. Forbes Beale, Eugene D. F. Brady, Nicholas F. Cleary, Thomas E. Davis, Miguel F. Dooley, Benjamin F. Elgin, Charles W. Eldridge, William H. Goddard, B. F. Hanley, Alexander L. Hayes, Edward L. Hayes, Charles H. Ingram, Theodore F. King, Stephen R. Mallory, Jr., James Knox Moore, Alexander Porter Morse, William F. Quicksall, Edward S. Riley, Joseph I. Rodrigues, H. M. Russell, George W. Salter, William A. Smart, George N. Sullivan, Francis E. West and Joseph N. Whitney.

As has been noted the course of study extended through a period of two years, and was so maintained until the beginning of the session of 1897-98, when the three-year course became compulsory; except that beginning with the session of 1878-79 an optional three years or post-graduate course was inaugurated, leading to the degree of LL. M. Throughout the period of its history the daily sessions of this school have been held in the evening, the rule having been established in order to encourage attendance by persons engaged in the government service; and its professors have been actively engaged in the work of the law either on the bench or at the bar.

The first annual commencement of the law school was held June 4, 1872, and at that time the degree of LL. B. was conferred on ten graduates: J. Forbes Beale, George J. Bond, Eugene D. F. Brady, William H. Goddard, Edward Hayes, John W. Lovett, Alexander Porter Morse, William F. Quicksall, Edward S. Riley and George W. Salter. Mr. Beale is a native of Washington, D. C., and in professional life devotes himself to the practice of patent law. Mr. Bond came from Pennsylvania and since graduation has practiced patent law. Mr. Brady is a native of Delaware and has practiced in Washington many years. He served many years as secretary of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown University and is one of the most active members of that body. Mr. Stoddard matriculated from the state of Indiana and soon after graduation returned there to practice. Mr. Hayes at the time of graduation was employed in the government service and now is connected with the fisheries commission. Mr. Lovett came from Indiana and after receiving his diploma returned to that state for practice. Mr.

Morse is a prominent member of the Washington bar and has served in various public capacities. Mr. Quicksall since graduation has engaged in law practice in Washington. Mr. Riley entered the law school from Pennsylvania and after coming to the degree practiced a short time in Washington. He alone of that famous first class is now dead. Mr. Salter is a clerk in the war department in Washington. He matriculated from New York state.

The session of 1871-72 found forty-six students in attendance upon the law school course. No material changes were made during the year, the faculty remaining as before, but in the presidency of the governing board Father Maguire had been succeeded by Rev. John Early, S. J.

The class of 1872-73 numbered fifty-six members, an increase of ten over the preceding year, and at its close ten graduates received diplomas. During this session the school was maintained in what was known as the Gonzaga College building in F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, which for several years afterward was the home of the law department.

The class of 1873-74 numbered thirty-four members, and at the third annual commencement, held June 4, 1874, the degree was awarded to seventeen candidates.

For the session of 1874-75 the faculty body was entirely remodeled, and Mr. Hoffman as secretary and treasurer was succeeded by Bernard T. Hanley. Before the session began Judge George W. Paschal succeeded to the chair of real and personal property formerly held by Judge James; the latter having severed his relations with the school he had been so largely instrumental in founding. At the same time Mr. Justice Miller's professorship of constitutional law and equity jurisprudence became vacant for the time being, and Mr. Ashton of the chair of pleading, practice and evidence was succeeded by Christopher Ingle, Esq. The new faculty made few changes in the conduct and methods of the school, but aimed to reduce expenses on account of smaller attendance. The number of graduates at the end of the session (June 3, 1875) was eleven and the total number of undergraduates carried on the register was thirty-four. The condition of affairs which prevailed during the year above mentioned was not in any sense due to the unpopularity of the school or any member of its teaching force, but rather to the business reaction or "hard times" which extended throughout the country and seriously impaired all commercial as well as educational enterprises. Nor can it be said that



this particular school suffered any great loss on account of the prevailing depression; but the occasion was employed to strengthen the university in all its departments and to take another step forward in the great work of education; for old Georgetown never was content to follow the lead of any other institution, but has always striven to set up a standard as a pattern for others.

Thus it was that the session of 1875-76 found a new order of things in the law school, with Father Healy at the head and in the lectureship of ethics and its relation to positive law. Judge Paschal was assigned to the lectureship of equity jurisprudence, pleading, evidence and practice at common law and in equity, and the science of government. Mr. Edward S. Riley, of the law class of '72, gave the lectures on the elements of common law, including the several branches of law of real and personal property and also of criminal law. Judge Morris now appeared for the first time as a member of the faculty, the subject of his lectures being the history of law. For the next quarter century and more he was a conspicuous factor in the life of the school and one of the most useful members of the faculty body. Mr. Ingle's connection with the school ended with the preceding session.

One of the more notable changes of the year now under consideration was that of dividing the student body into senior and junior classes; and at the same time the custom was inaugurated by which the annual catalogue set forth elaborately and in detail the advantages of the school with particular reference to the curriculum: "The regular course of instruction for the junior class will embrace a series of lectures on the elements of common law, including the law of real and personal property, the law of contracts and particularly mercantile law; for the senior class a course on common law pleading, the law of evidence, equity, jurisprudence and criminal law." Through the same medium it also was made clear that by a standing order of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia the graduates of the Georgetown University School of Law "are *ipso facto* entitled to admission to the bar of said court;" and further: "Students are eligible to membership in the Law Association of Georgetown University, established June 13, 1873, and incorporated July 9, 1874, which meets weekly at College hall for the consideration of purely legal questions and has a library and reading room for the use of its members." The total enrollment for the year was thirty-nine students, and at the fifth

annual commencement, held June 1, 1876, the degree of LL. B. was conferred on eighteen graduates.

For the session of 1876-77 only two of the faculty of the preceding year were mentioned in the announcement, namely, Father Healy, who continued his lectures on ethics and its relation to positive law, and Judge Morris, whose professorial duties were materially increased. He then took the lectures on the elements of common law (including the several branches of the law of real and personal property), the law of crimes and misdemeanors and the history of law. Judge Paschal retired, as also did Mr. Riley. At this time Richard T. Merrick came into the life of the school, and took the lectureship of constitutional law and the law of nations. Halbert E. Paine likewise made his first appearance on the teaching force of the school, and for the next two years gave the lectures on pleading, evidence and practice at common law, and equity jurisprudence and pleading.

The total enrollment for the session was thirty-one students, fifteen in the senior and sixteen in the junior class. The sixth annual commencement of the law department was held May 23, 1877, and the exercises of the occasion included remarks by Mr. Merrick in introducing the principal orator of the evening, John Ritchie, and the award of diplomas to fifteen graduates by Father Healy, president of the university.

In the session of the succeeding year, 1877-78, Father Healy relinquished faculty work in the law department, and besides that the general course was somewhat simplified, except in the Moot court, where the exercises were enlarged and made more practical and thorough. Mr. Merrick devoted his lectures to constitutional law and the law of nations. Mr. Paine gave the lectures on evidence, pleading and practice at law, and equity pleading and jurisprudence. Judge Morris lectured on common law, real and personal property, crimes and misdemeanors and the history of law. The matriculates for the year numbered only twenty-four, nine seniors and fifteen juniors. Only six candidates received the degree at the commencement held June 27, 1878.

For the next session of the law school, that of 1878-79, few changes were made in the curriculum, but as an inducement to encourage attendance the officers determined to reduce the tuition fee from seventy-five dollars to fifty dollars a year. The response to this special offer was not immediate and it was resorted to in part as an expedient to ascertain the real cause of the reduced attend-

ance during the few years immediately preceding. The new tuition rate was maintained until the end of the session of 1880-81 when it was raised to eighty dollars.

From the beginning of this session of 1878-79 the post-graduate course of the law school dates its history. Its first students were Eugene F. Arnold, who had come to the law bachelor degree at Notre Dame University, Richard Nott Dyer, John Thomas Fallon and George P. Fisher, Jr., all of whom, except the first mentioned, were graduates of the law department of old Georgetown, Mr. Fisher being also a graduate of the college of the class of '74.

In introducing the post-graduate or third year course the faculty proclaimed in the annual catalogue that an "additional series of lectures has been added to the curriculum, extending over one year and entitling those who pass the examination at the close to the degree of master of laws. The special object of this course will be to acquaint gentlemen with those immediate practical details of the legal profession which are usually gleaned only through the drudgery of an attorney's office and which many talented young advocates for years find themselves deficient in. The Moot court will be made specially subservient to this end and will be conducted by the dean in close accordance with the rules of actual courts of law or equity," etc. Thereafter a large proportion of graduates took the third year course and the LL. M.

Besides the post-graduate course the faculty during this year opened the advantages of the lectures of the school to special students who desired to attend without being subject to examination, or standing for a degree. Students of this class were provided to be admitted at any time at half charges. This special privilege was accepted during the first year by five students and in all subsequent years has been one of the popular features of the school.

During the session Mr. Merrick and Judge Morris retained their former lectureships, and while Mr. Paine was expected to continue his relation with that body for another year he was replaced by James Lowndes. At the eighth annual commencement, held June 26, 1879, the bachelor degree was conferred on four candidates and three of the four students in the post-graduate course were raised to the degree of *legum magister*.

When the session of 1879-80 was opened the conditions were more favorable than at any previous time in the history of the school, the enrollment showing eight students in the post-graduate course, eighteen seniors, sixteen juniors and six special lecture

students, a total attendance of forty-eight. The faculty body was not materially changed, although Judge Morris discontinued his special lectures on the history of law and merged them with his more general presentation of common law. The subjects of Mr. Lowndes' lectures were changed to evidence, pleading and practice and equity jurisprudence. At the ninth commencement held June 24, 1880, sixteen candidates received the degree of LL. B. and two the degree of LL. M. It may be noted here that at the general commencement of the university Mr. William Francis Smith of the law department was one of the principal orators of the occasion, his subject being "Study of the Law."

For the session of 1880-81 several material changes were made in lectureships and in the personnel of the faculty, all of which tended to add to the efficiency of the school and to increase its growing popularity. Mr. Merrick was continued in his former chair of constitutional law and the law of nations, but Judge Morris found release from a part of his former duties and took up the lectures on pleading and practice at law and in equity, and also the law of evidence and corporations. Professor Lowndes was made lecturer on the law of personal property, including contracts, negotiable paper, and equity jurisprudence. The new faculty elements of the session were Judge William A. Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims, who gave lectures on statutory and administrative law, and William Henry Dennis, who appeared in the capacity of lecturer on the law of real estate, domestic and civil relations and testamentary and criminal law. Besides his duties as member of the teaching corps Mr. Dennis retained his former office of secretary and treasurer of the law faculty.

The whole number of students enrolled for the session was thirty-eight, seven in the post-graduate class, fourteen seniors, twelve juniors and five lecture students. The tenth annual commencement was held June 15, 1881, with Mr. Merrick presiding, Samuel Shellabarger, principal orator, and John Herrimon Holt, valedictorian. Five master and eleven bachelor degrees were awarded by Rev. Father Healy, president of the university.

The opening lecture of the session of 1881-82 was given in Gonzaga hall, the home of the school, in the evening of October 5, 1881. For this session, and those following as well, the post-graduate course became a more distinct feature of the department life in conformity with the requirement of a three years' course as a condition precedent to admission to the bar of the Supreme court of

the District of Columbia. The practical training of the Moot court also was strengthened and in many other respects the character and standing of the institution was advanced. In the announcement of the session the faculty called special attention to the post-graduate course, which, they said, was necessarily added when three years' study began to be required in all cases for admission to the bar in the District, and afterward was found to be of great utility in giving graduates an opportunity to review their past studies while carrying the investigation of legal subjects to a point beyond what could be obtained in the two years' course.

In the re-arrangement of faculty work for the session Mr. Merrick took the lectureship on constitutional law and Judge Richardson continued as in the preceding year. Judge Morris' professorship was that of equity, the law of evidence and pleading, and practice at law and in equity. Mr. Lowndes was no longer a part of the faculty body and in his stead Joseph J. Darlington gave the lectures on the law of personal property, contracts and negotiable paper. Mr. Dennis became instructor in the elements of the common law, of real property, domestic relations, wills and crimes.

The number of students enrolled for the year was forty-five, five in the post-graduate, fourteen in the senior, eighteen in the junior and eight in the lecture student classes. The exercises of the eleventh commencement were held June 7, 1882, the program including the salutatory by Mr. Lyndon A. Smith (A. B., Dartmouth); address to the graduates by John Randolph Tucker of Virginia; the valedictory by Joseph Patrick O'Brien (A. B., Georgetown), and the award of eighteen master and twelve bachelor degrees by Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., president of the university.

The session of 1882-83 was held in the Lenman building in New York avenue, near the treasury department, and was begun October 4, 1882. During the year following a number of changes were made in the methods of the school and a single new faculty chair was created, that of the law of real property, the incumbent of which was Jeremiah M. Wilson. This acquisition to the teaching force was important and proved highly beneficial to the school, for Judge Wilson filled his position with becoming dignity and gave his students a thorough training in the subjects treated by him.

Beginning with this session the undergraduate tuition rate was increased to eighty dollars per year and that of the post-graduate and lecture student courses was fixed at forty dollars per year. The

number of students in all classes in attendance upon the session was forty-six, divided as follows: two post-graduates, seventeen seniors, twenty-one juniors and six lecture students. The twelfth commencement was held on Wednesday, June 6, 1883, in Ford's opera house, with Judge Wilson as orator of the evening. One master degree and sixteen bachelor degrees were awarded.

An important feature of the closing exercises on this occasion was the presentation of prizes by Mr. Merrick. This was the beginning of the prize custom which has since obtained in the school and has had the effect of stimulating friendly rivalry in the student body and a commendable ambition on the part of all its members to attain a higher standing in the various classes. On the occasion mentioned the senior class prize of one hundred dollars was awarded, *ex æquo*, to Charles A. Senn of South Carolina and Samuel M. Yeatman of Virginia, and the junior class prize of forty dollars to Peter Xavier Smith (A. B., LL. B., Georgetown) of Virginia. The essay prize was handed to Charles W. Russell of West Virginia, whose subject was "The Dartmouth Case." The honorable mention men were Thomas Howard Fitnam of Washington, Thomas Bentley Hardin, Jr., of Kentucky, Henry Wiseman Sohon of Washington and Adam Clark Wright (A. B., Georgetown) of Georgia.

In the prospectus issued by the faculty of law for the session of 1883-84 the subject of prizes was given prominent attention: "For the purpose of encouraging excellence in study the faculty offer the following prizes: To the member of the senior class sustaining the highest average in all his studies, as evinced by recitations and examinations throughout the year, one hundred dollars. For the best essay upon a legal subject prepared by a member of the senior class under regulations to be prescribed by the faculty, a scholarship in the post-graduate class and a sum of money in addition amounting in all to forty dollars. To the member of the junior class sustaining the highest average in all the studies of that year, a cash prize of forty dollars."

During the year Mr. Merrick added to his former duties lectures on the law of nations, and Judge Richardson continued teaching administrative and statutory law and added a series on legal maxims. The subjects of Judge Morris' lectures were changed to common law and pleading, equity pleading and practice, the law of partnerships and of corporations. Judge Wilson added testamentary and criminal law lectures to his former work, Mr. Dennis retired from further faculty connection. Mr. Darlington continued

as in the preceding year; and Mr. James G. Payne came into the school and took up the lectures on the law of evidence. Mr. John W. Ross likewise became a member of the teaching force and was assigned to the lectureship on torts and criminal law practice, and also was appointed to fill the responsible office of judge of the Moot court. Samuel M. Yeatman, one of the prize winners of the class of '83, became secretary and treasurer in place of Mr. Dennis.

In all the several classes of the school during the session of 1883-84 there was shown a marked improvement in every important respect and the encouraging conditions which prevailed seemed to have a beneficial effect on students and faculty alike. For the session the total enrollment was sixty-six, nine post-graduates, twenty-five seniors and the same number of juniors and seven students in the special lecture course. The thirteenth commencement was held in the National theatre building on Monday, June 2, 1884, the principal orator of the evening being Senator Vance of North Carolina. The master degree was conferred on nine candidates and the bachelor degree on twenty graduates.

The first and second post-graduate cash prizes of fifty and twenty-five dollars, respectively (for best standing and best essay), were won by David C. Westenhaver of West Virginia.

The senior class first cash prize of one hundred dollars for best standing went to Charles J. Hedrick of the District of Columbia, and the second senior class prize of twenty-five dollars cash and a post-graduate studentship was awarded, *ex aequo*, to Thomas H. Fitnam and James F. Scaggs, both of Washington.

The junior class prize of forty dollars for best standing was won by Isaac S. Wheaton of New York. The honorable mention men of the year were John D. McLaughlin of Massachusetts, Michael J. Colbert of Washington, Leonard C. Wood of Indiana and Isaac W. Nordlinger of Washington.

The session of the law school for 1884-85 was begun October 1, 1884, in the Georgetown University law building at the corner of Sixth and F streets, where the department afterward made its home until 1891. Down to the time of this removal the law department of the university had found an abiding place in three separate locations in the city, and the need of permanent and suitably appointed lecture rooms had been felt ever since the institution itself was founded; but for various reasons it was not considered advisable for the university authorities to make a large investment in real property with the object of erecting a law build-

ing for the law department. The university itself did not possess a fund available for the purpose and for at least ten and perhaps more years after law lectures were first begun the revenues did not equal the annual expenditures for maintenance and the salaries of the lecturers engaged in the courses; but now the experimental period of the law school was passed, its attendance was increasing steadily year after year, its permanency was assured, and the governing body appreciated the importance of some provision for suitable quarters for its students in the department of law. The building at Sixth and F streets was favorably located for its intended occupancy on account of its proximity to the court buildings of the district, where judges and lawyers and students of law were wont to congregate, and it was secured and used until a still better site for a new building could be found.

For the session of 1884-85 the composition of the faculty was the same as in the preceding year, and while the professorial duties of some of the lecturers were changed the course of study was not modified in any material respect. The attendance, however, was considerably increased, the post-graduate class having fourteen, the senior twenty-one, the junior nineteen and the special lecture class ten students. The most noteworthy innovation of the session was the establishment of a professorship of Latin in the classical department of the university, which was made specially available to students in the law course who at times found themselves embarrassed by a lack of knowledge of that language. The special instruction given in the Latin course was auxiliary to the general course of law study and without additional charge.

The fourteenth annual commencement was held in Ford's opera house on Monday, June 1, 1885, and besides the customary exercises included an elaborate musical program. The address to the graduates was given by Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida, the degrees were conferred by Rev. Father Doonan of the university, and the prizes were presented by Mr. Merrick. The degree of LL. M. was conferred on eleven candidates and the degree of LL. B. on twenty graduates.

The honor of the post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars and also the second prize in the same class of twenty-five dollars fell to Henry W. Sohon of Washington. The senior class prize of one hundred dollars for the best average during the year was awarded to Michael J. Colbert of the District of Columbia; the second prize of fifty dollars for second best average to Leonard C. Wood



of Indiana; the senior class prize of forty dollars for the best essay on a subject of law, to Arthur C. Ferguson of California. The junior class prize of forty dollars for the best average was taken by George F. Noyes of Maine, and the second prize in the same class to M. V. Tierney of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1885-86 was inaugurated under entirely favorable conditions in all the several departments of the law school. In order to meet the wants of an increased attendance and the higher standard of requirement in the curriculum, an additional faculty chair was created, that of common law pleading and equity jurisprudence, the latter element of the new professorship having been taken from the duties formerly in charge of Judge Morris. The new lectureship was assigned to Judge William M. Merrick.

Within the month next following the last commencement Richard T. Merrick, who had been closely identified with the best interests of the school in one capacity or another from the time of its foundation, was stricken, and died June 23, 1885. His lectureship of constitutional law and the law of nations was given in charge of Mr. Justice Stephen J. Field. Other than has been noted the year in the history of the school was not eventful, except that the number of matriculates aggregated ninety-six, twenty post-graduates, twenty-four seniors, forty-two juniors and ten lecture students.

The fifteenth commencement was held on Monday, May 24, 1886, in the New National theatre, the exercises, which were quite elaborate, being opened with an address and conferring of degrees by President Doonan. The address to the graduates was given by John C. Black, United States commissioner of pensions, and the prize awards were made by Judge Merrick of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Eighteen master and twenty-one bachelor degrees were conferred.

The post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for best average was awarded to Leonard C. Wood of Indiana, and the faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars and a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for best essay was presented to Frank M. Kiggins of Tennessee; subject: "The Legal Rights of Authors and the Expediency of an International Copyright Law."

The senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for best general average was awarded to George D. Lancaster of Maryland; the faculty cash prize of forty dollars and a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for best senior class essay was awarded to Ed-

ward P. Harrington of Massachusetts; subject: "The Extent and Limitations of the Doctrine of Respondeat Superior"; the senior class prize of fifty dollars for the second best average was awarded to Claude A. O. Rosell of Pennsylvania.

The junior class cash prize of forty dollars for best average in recitations and examinations during the year was awarded to Louis M. Hopkins of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1886-87 was begun October 6, 1886, and proved to be the banner year in the history of the school to that time, the matriculation rolls showing an attendance of thirty-five post-graduates, forty-four seniors, sixty-two juniors and four lecture students, a total of one hundred and forty-five in all the classes. This marked increase necessitated additions to the teaching force and some change in lecture assignments. Justice Field had retired from the faculty and that part of his former duty which included lectures on constitutional law was assigned to Judge Merrick. Judge Charles P. James of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia re-entered the faculty and gave the lectures on "The Leading English Statutes." The title of Judge Morris' chair was changed to that of lecturer on equity pleading and practice, corporations and admiralty, and his former lectures on the law of partnerships, together with Mr. Ross' lectures on torts and Mr. Darlington's on testamentary law were assigned to George E. Hamilton, a graduate of both the college and the law school, who proved a highly valuable acquisition to the faculty body, and has continued a member of the faculty to the present time.

At the sixteenth annual commencement held in the New National theatre on Thursday afternoon, June 2, 1887, President Doonan conferred the degree of LL. M. on twenty-nine candidates and the degree of LL. B. on thirty-five graduates from the senior class. The principal orator of the occasion was E. John Ellis of Louisiana. Judge Merrick awarded the prizes:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for best average in recitations and examinations during the year, George D. Lancaster of Maryland; faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for best essay from a member of the post-graduate class, John M. Lawton of the District of Columbia; subject, "Trial by Jury."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the post-graduate and senior classes, Theodore Weld Birney of the District of Columbia.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for best aver-

age in recitations and examinations, William J. Neel of Georgia; cash prize of fifty dollars for second best average, Robert W. Jennings, Jr., of Tennessee; senior class faculty cash prize for the best essay, Theodore Weld Birney of the District of Columbia; subject, "Force in the Law."

Junior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Arthur L. Hughes of Ohio.

The session of 1887-88 opened Wednesday evening, October 5, 1887, with the faculty members of the preceding year, except Mr. Ross, occupying their respective chairs and performing substantially the same duties. The lectureship of Judge James was changed in name to that of history of the law, and Judge Morris discontinued his lectures on corporations, which were then assigned to Mr. Hamilton, the latter relinquishing his lectures on torts to Mr. Payne. Mr. Hamilton also took up the lectures on practice formerly given by Mr. Ross, while the law of domestic relations was assigned to Mr. Darlington.

The classes during the session numbered one hundred and sixty-eight students, twenty-seven post-graduates, fifty-three seniors, seventy-nine juniors and nine students in the special lecture course.

The seventeenth annual commencement was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 11, 1888, the principal address being delivered by John Randolph Tucker of Virginia. President Doonan of the university made the opening address and conferred the degree of LL. M. on nineteen candidates and the degree of LL. B. on fifty-one senior class graduates. Judge Merriek made the prize awards:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average, William H. Sholes of the District of Columbia; faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate class, J. Nota McGill of the District of Columbia; subject, "In the absence of any specific statute can the United States, by direction of the attorney general, maintain a bill in equity to cancel a patent for an invention? Would such be conducive to the public interest?"

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average, Arthur L. Hughes of Ohio; cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average, William D. Hoover of the District of Columbia; faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the senior class, William Rogers Clay of Ken-

tucky; subject, "Liability of Railroads for Injuries to Their Employees."

Junior class prize of forty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, Arthur P. Knight of Kentucky.

For the session of 1888-89 the absence of the name of Judge Merrick and the consequent loss to the school of his valuable and highly appreciated services as a member of the faculty necessitated a re-arrangement of lectureships in several material respects. The name too of one other conspicuous figure in the previous history of the department disappeared from the head of the faculty roll, that of Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., who had been succeeded as president of the university by the Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J. In the disposition of work for the session Judge Richardson retained the subjects on which he had lectured for several years previously and Judge James was still continued as professor of history of the law. Judge Morris took the lectureships of constitutional and international law, admiralty and comparative jurisprudence.

During this year Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson returned to faculty work and was a welcome member of the teaching force throughout the session and several others in later years. To him was assigned the lectures on the law of real estate, the law of evidence, criminal law and domestic relations. Mr. Payne also had retired, much to the regret of his former associates, and was succeeded by Judge Andrew C. Bradley of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who assumed the duties of lectures on common law pleading, equity jurisprudence, and torts. Mr. Darlington retained his lectureship on the law of personal property, contracts and negotiable paper, but yielded his former work on domestic relations to Judge Wilson. Mr. Hamilton's subjects were the same as in the preceding year.

The student body for the session was larger than ever before, the total number entering being two hundred and four, thirty-nine post-graduates, seventy seniors, seventy-eight juniors and seventeen lecture students.

The eighteenth annual commencement was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 10, 1889, at which time the president, Father Richards, conferred thirty-five master and sixty-one bachelor degrees. The address to the graduates was

delivered by T. M. Norwood of Georgia, and Judge Wilson made the essay and class prize awards:

Faculty post-graduate cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, William Rogers Clay of Kentucky; subject, "Liability of employers for the negligence of contractors"; cash prize of fifty dollars to the post-graduate student maintaining the highest average, William Rogers Clay of Kentucky; special post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average, George Francis Williams of the District of Columbia.

Special post-graduate and senior class prize of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay, Emil Starek of Ohio.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, John J. Coniff of West Virginia; senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average, John C. Dermody of the District of Columbia; faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay by a member of the senior class, Emil Starek of Ohio; subject, "Patent law interpretation of the word 'art' in section 4886 of the revised statutes."

Junior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, George W. Rea of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1889-90 was begun October 2, 1889, with a total attendance of two hundred and nineteen students, of which number there were fifty post-graduates, seventy-one seniors, eighty-one juniors and seventeen in the special lecture class. One of the old faculty names no longer appeared on the roll, that of Judge James, who had been one of the founders of the school and its guiding spirit during the earlier years of its history. For the session his lectureship of history of the law was discontinued. In this year the name of R. Ross Perry was added to the faculty roster, and to him were assigned the lectures on criminal law and domestic relations formerly given by Judge Wilson, and on torts, which previously had been given by Judge Bradley. Mr. Perry's chair was called that of criminal law, domestic relations, and torts.

The nineteenth annual commencement was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 9, 1890, and on that occasion Father Richards conferred the degree of LL. M. on forty-six post-graduate candidates and the degree of LL. B. on sixty-two graduates from the senior class. The principal speaker of the evening was Zebulon B. Vance, senator from North Carolina.

Judge Wilson of the faculty of law made the prize awards for the year just ended:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average, Emil Starek of Ohio, winner of two prizes in the preceding year; post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, Ruter W. Springer of Illinois; subject, "A Thesis on Patent Law."

Post-graduate and senior class prize of a set (four volumes) of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of those classes, Ruter W. Springer of Illinois.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best general average during the year, Charles Gulentz of Pennsylvania; senior class second prize of fifty dollars, George W. Rea of Ohio; senior class faculty prize of forty dollars for the best essay, Samuel E. Darby of Arkansas; subject, "The law embraced in Section 4886 of the Revised Statutes."

Junior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best general average during the year, Joseph N. Saunders of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1890-91 opened Wednesday evening, October 1, 1890, with even larger attendance than in the preceding year, or in fact in any previous year in the history of the school. The aggregate enrollment was two hundred and fifty-three students, divided among the several classes as follows: Fifty-five post-graduates, eighty seniors, ninety-seven juniors and twenty-one in the lecture class.

Two new faculty professorships were created to keep pace with the constant and now rapid growth of the school, but the first of them was without an incumbent at the beginning of the session. This chair was that of equity jurisprudence and torts, and when the lectureships were arranged for the year Judge Morris took up the lectures on equity jurisprudence while those on torts were added to the duties imposed on Mr. Perry. The other new chair was that of natural law, which was admirably filled by Rev. René Holaind, S. J.

In this year Judge Bradley discontinued his lectures and his connection with the school, and on his retirement his course on common law pleading was turned over to Mr. Perry, and that on equity jurisprudence became a part of the new chair to which reference has been made and the duties of which were in part assumed by Judge Morris. The entire session was successful and

the most gratifying in all respects of any year in the history of the department to that time; and at its close there went out from the classrooms one of the strongest bodies of graduates ever sent into the profession from any institution of the kind in the country. Indeed it may be said without exaggeration that Georgetown University School of Law had for several years been recognized as one of the foremost schools of instruction in all the essential branches of the law in the United States, its system of instruction was adopted by other schools, and its diploma had come to be regarded as a sure passport in all professional circles in every state of the federal union. It may also be said with exact truth that no similar institution in this country could present an array of faculty members of higher character or wider experience in their especial duties than the professors and lecturers comprising the teaching corps of the law department of Georgetown University. This was true in the beginning of the history of the school, it was true of the time of which we write, and it is equally true of the school today.

At the twentieth annual commencement held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, June 8, 1891, President Richards of the university conferred the degree of LL. M. on forty-two post-graduate candidates and the degree of LL. B. on seventy graduates from the senior class. The principal speaker of the evening was General Van H. Manning, and Judge Wilson of the law faculty made the following prize awards:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, R. Newton Donaldson of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, Samuel E. Darby of Arkansas; subject, "The Law of Trademarks."

Post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for preparing the best specimen of practical pleading, Harold S. MacKaye of New York.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, Joseph N. Saunders of the District of Columbia.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Carl S. Orleman of Florida.

Judge Wilson of the faculty of law made the prize awards for the year just ended:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average, Emil Starek of Ohio, winner of two prizes in the preceding year; post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, Ruter W. Springer of Illinois; subject, "A Thesis on Patent Law."

Post-graduate and senior class prize of a set (four volumes) of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of those classes, Ruter W. Springer of Illinois.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best general average during the year, Charles Gulentz of Pennsylvania; senior class second prize of fifty dollars, George W. Rea of Ohio; senior class faculty prize of forty dollars for the best essay, Samuel E. Darby of Arkansas; subject, "The law embraced in Section 4886 of the Revised Statutes."

Junior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best general average during the year, Joseph N. Saunders of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1890-91 opened Wednesday evening, October 1, 1890, with even larger attendance than in the preceding year, or in fact in any previous year in the history of the school. The aggregate enrollment was two hundred and fifty-three students, divided among the several classes as follows: Fifty-five post-graduates, eighty seniors, ninety-seven juniors and twenty-one in the lecture class.

Two new faculty professorships were created to keep pace with the constant and now rapid growth of the school, but the first of them was without an incumbent at the beginning of the session. This chair was that of equity jurisprudence and torts, and when the lectureships were arranged for the year Judge Morris took up the lectures on equity jurisprudence while those on torts were added to the duties imposed on Mr. Perry. The other new chair was that of natural law, which was admirably filled by Rev. René Holaind, S. J.

In this year Judge Bradley discontinued his lectures and his connection with the school, and on his retirement his course on common law pleading was turned over to Mr. Perry, and that on equity jurisprudence became a part of the new chair to which reference has been made and the duties of which were in part assumed by Judge Morris. The entire session was successful and



the most gratifying in all respects of any year in the history of the department to that time; and at its close there went out from the classrooms one of the strongest bodies of graduates ever sent into the profession from any institution of the kind in the country. Indeed it may be said without exaggeration that Georgetown University School of Law had for several years been recognized as one of the foremost schools of instruction in all the essential branches of the law in the United States, its system of instruction was adopted by other schools, and its diploma had come to be regarded as a sure passport in all professional circles in every state of the federal union. It may also be said with exact truth that no similar institution in this country could present an array of faculty members of higher character or wider experience in their especial duties than the professors and lecturers comprising the teaching corps of the law department of Georgetown University. This was true in the beginning of the history of the school, it was true of the time of which we write, and it is equally true of the school today.

At the twentieth annual commencement held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, June 8, 1891, President Richards of the university conferred the degree of LL. M. on forty-two post-graduate candidates and the degree of LL. B. on seventy graduates from the senior class. The principal speaker of the evening was General Van H. Manning, and Judge Wilson of the law faculty made the following prize awards:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, R. Newton Donaldson of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, Samuel E. Darby of Arkansas; subject, "The Law of Trademarks."

Post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for preparing the best specimen of practical pleading, Harold S. MacKaye of New York.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, Joseph N. Saunders of the District of Columbia.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Carl S. Orleman of Florida.





Georgetown University—Law Department

Faculty cash prize for the best essay from a member of the senior class, John J. Hamilton of Maryland.

Special post-graduate and senior class prize of one set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay, John J. Hamilton of Maryland.

Junior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, William E. Reynolds of Maryland.

The session of 1891-92 was begun October 7, 1891, in the building at the corner of Sixth and F streets, and on November 30 of the same year the faculty and students bade farewell to their old home and assembled for the first time in the new, much larger and far more comfortable building on E street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Northwest, which was formally opened on the evening of that day. The new structure is of brick, three stories high, with a frontage of a little more than fifty-two feet and a depth of ninety-five feet, affording ample space for more than six hundred students.

On this occasion Judge Morris made the opening address to the students and gave an interesting review history of the law department of the university. He said: "Gentlemen: As you see, we are established this evening in the new building to which we have all looked forward with eager interest. It is an occasion on which we may well congratulate ourselves on the success of our efforts and pause for a moment to look back upon that which has been accomplished.

"We are twenty-one years of age today. We have reached man's estate. We have passed the period of prescription. To our original right to exist we have added the right acquired by user and by prescription to exist to good purpose. Our record title, which authorized us to be, has been fortified by the possessory title that has consecrated the good deeds of twenty-one years of vigorous and energetic action."

Following the remarks above quoted Judge Morris gave a concise history of the organization of the law school, as is noted in the early part of this chapter, and then added: "Such was the beginning of our law school. It was first established in the Colonization building on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four and a Half street. Soon afterward it was removed to the old Washington seminary building on F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets (since demolished), and which has given place to a block of business houses. Upon the demolition

of the seminary building the law school found temporary quarters in the Lenman building on New York avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and then it was transferred to the place which we have occupied through so many years of prosperity and success, on the southeast corner of Sixth and F streets, to which its removal was had in October, 1884, and which we have just vacated for this more commodious edifice.

"When we moved to the corner of Sixth and F streets we flattered ourselves that we had at last found a suitable location to be our abiding home for many years. We had provided arrangements there for about one hundred and fifty students, and we thought that would be amply sufficient, at least until the next century. In fact, if I may now be privileged to tell you a faculty secret, we did not desire to have a very large number of students and it was seriously discussed whether we should not limit the number in order to secure greater efficiency. For it was efficiency and thoroughness, rather than number, that we desired, and we greatly preferred that the school should become eminent for its proficiency rather than for the multitude of its graduates. But, almost in spite of ourselves our numbers continued to increase until, as I am informed, we ranked as the third law school in the United States in point of numbers and, as we flatter ourselves, second to none in efficiency.

"Our numbers advanced last year to 250, with evidence of such rapid increase in the near future as to bring forward again the idea of establishing a limitation upon the number in order to conserve efficiency. There is a satisfaction, however, in the contemplation of the increase, for it is in itself a tribute to the efficiency of our system.

"Our new building, which we occupy for the first time this evening, will satisfactorily accommodate upwards of 500 students; and we may hope here to rest for many years. And yet, in some opening night twenty years from this, our successors may smile at our limited ideas when they welcome a thousand or two thousand students to the study of law.

"I have intimated that our foremost desire always has been that our institution should be distinguished for the thoroughness of its training rather than for the number of its students. We are resolved that the diploma of the University of Georgetown shall mean something and that it shall be something more than a mere certificate of attendance for two or three years on the lec-

tures of the school. We owe it not only to ourselves but to those who have gone forth from our halls with honor that the diploma which constituted their passport to public favor should not be conferred upon the worthless and undeserving. I do not say this to deter you, but rather to animate you to nobler effort and to induce you to endeavor to maintain unsullied the honor of Georgetown College."

The completion of the building was accomplished in good season, for the beginning of the session under treatment here found a total enrollment of two hundred and sixty-eight students and the old quarters at the corner of F and Sixth streets were hardly sufficient in size and interior arrangement for the accommodation of even the smaller classes of former years. Of the number entered for the first session in the new building there were fifty-nine post-graduates, eighty-eight seniors, one hundred juniors and twenty-one in the special lecture course. They came too from all parts of the country, thirty-seven states besides the District of Columbia contributing to the student body, as may be seen by a glance at the following list: Alabama, 12; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 3; California, 3; Canada, 1; Connecticut, 3; District of Columbia, 85; Florida, 4; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 3; Italy, 1; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Maryland, 15; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 6; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 2; New York, 14; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 12; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 12; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 4; Utah, 1; Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 5. In the same year the number of students in the arts and sciences department of the university was 284, and 114 in the school of medicine.

The personnel of the faculty of the preceding year was maintained, but two noteworthy additions were made to the teaching force, Mr. Justice Brown of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Andrew B. Duvall, a prominent figure in professional circles in the city of Washington. Justice Brown took the lectureship of admiralty jurisprudence, thus relieving Judge Morris of a part of his onerous duties, and Mr. Duvall assumed the courses of lectures on equity jurisprudence and torts.

The twenty-first annual commencement was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 6, 1892, at which time

President Richards conferred the degree of LL. M. on fifty-two post-graduates and the degree of LL. B. on eighty senior class graduates. The address to the graduates was given by Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, who took the place of Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, the latter having met with an accident which made it impossible to be present on that occasion. The award of prizes for the year was made by Professor Wilson:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, Joseph N. Saunders of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, Hugh M. Sterling of the District of Columbia; subject, "Fictions of Law."

Special post-graduate and senior class prize of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay, William A. Edwards of Georgia.

Senior class prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, William E. Reynolds of Maryland.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average, Daniel J. O'Donnell of Pennsylvania.

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the senior class, William A. Edwards of Georgia; subject, "Variation of Written Contract by Contemporaneous Oral Agreement."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars to the member of the junior class for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles M. Walker of Georgia.

The session of 1892-93 was begun October 5, 1892, and on the opening evening the dean, Judge Morris, spoke a few words of welcome to the assembled classes and introduced to the students the orator of the occasion, Professor Duvall. He was followed by Professors Wilson, Perry and Hamilton, and Father Richards, who closed the ceremony with a short but eloquent address, teeming with eloquent advice.

The name of Judge Edmund F. Dunne was added to the faculty roster of the session as professor of personal property, although his name does not appear in the published announcement. Tallmadge A. Lambert became a member of the teaching force, having the lectureship of civil law, which subject had been added to the curriculum. Mr. Duvall, formerly of the chair of equity jurisprudence and torts, retired from the school, his lectures on the former subject being taken by Judge Morris, while Professor

Perry gave the course on torts. Other than this the assignment of faculty work remained as in the preceding session.

The entire number of students attending during this year was two hundred and twenty-seven, there being sixty-three post-graduates, seventy-five seniors and the same number of juniors and eighteen lecture students. The twenty-second annual commencement was held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, June 5, 1893, at which time Judge Seth Shepard, associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, delivered the principal oration. President Richards of the university conferred the degree of LL. M. on fifty-four post-graduates and the degree of LL. B. on sixty-four graduates from the senior class. Prizes were awarded by Professor Wilson as follows:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year. The highest average in this class was maintained equally by two members and the prize was thereupon awarded in duplicate to Daniel William Baker and William E. Reynolds, both of Maryland.

Faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay from among members of the post-graduate class, Peter L. Cole of New Jersey; subject, "Trial by Jury."

Special post-graduate and senior class prize of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay, A. Leftwich Sinclair of Virginia.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles M. Walker of Virginia.

Senior class prize of fifty dollars for the second best average, James A. Henderson of Maryland.

Faculty senior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay, A. Leftwich Sinclair of Virginia; subject, "Contracts against Public Policy."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars to the member of the junior class for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, R. Ross Perry, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1893-94 opened October 4, 1893, with preliminary remarks by Judge Morris in introducing Professor Lambert as orator of the occasion, although other interesting speakers were Professors Hamilton, Perry and Darlington, and President Richards of the university.

No material change appears to have been made in the assignment of lectureships, except that the records indicate that Pro-



fessor Hamilton discontinued his course on the subject of partnerships. In October of this year a debating society was organized in the law school and in November the first officers were elected: William M. McDevitt (senior), president; Dennis D. Donovan (junior), vice-president; Patrick R. Hilliard (post-graduate), secretary. In later years the debating society became one of the most prominent and helpful institutions of the law department and has since maintained an existence, being now since the reorganization in 1906, stronger and better than ever. In the same year also the American Philosophical Society extended to the students of the school the privilege of contesting for the Henry M. Phillips prize of five hundred dollars, the same to be awarded January 1, 1895.

The total enrollment in the several classes for the session was two hundred and sixty-seven, there being fifty-seven post-graduates, seventy-four seniors, one hundred and twenty juniors and fifteen in the lecture course.

The twenty-third annual commencement was held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, June 11, 1894, at which time President Richards conferred the degree of LL. M. on fifty-nine post-graduates and the degree of LL. B. on sixty-six graduates from the senior class. The orator of the evening was Charles F. Manderson, senator in congress from Nebraska. Professor Wilson announced the prize awards:

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, John J. Dolan of the District of Columbia.

Faculty cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate class, Eugene Rhodes of Kansas.

Special prize of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate and senior classes combined, Eugene Rhodes of Kansas.

Senior class prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, R. Ross Perry, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Senior class prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Robert H. Martin of West Virginia.

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the senior class, Francis M. Eline of Wisconsin; subject, "Stare Decisis."

Junior class cash prize of forty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles Earl of Maryland.

The session of 1894-95 was begun on Wednesday evening, October 3, 1894, with a total attendance in the classes of three hundred and seven students, divided as follows: Fifty-six post-graduates, one hundred and seven seniors, one hundred and twenty-four juniors and twenty lecture students. For this year one new professorial chair was created, that of the law of torts, the first incumbent of which was Charles A. Douglas, A. B., LL. B., whose active connection with faculty work was then begun, and has continued in one capacity or another until the present time.

For this year the professorship of statutory and administrative law and legal maxims, so long and admirably filled by Judge Richardson of the Court of Claims, appears by the annual announcement to have become vacant, but during the next session he again took up his work in the department. Mr. Justice Seth Shepard of the District Court of Appeals came into the faculty and took up the lectures on the law of corporations and equity jurisprudence, the former of which in the preceding session had been given by Professor Hamilton and the latter by Judge Morris. The faculty now had ten members and the school a larger enrollment of students than at any previous time in its history.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement was held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, June 10, 1895. President Richards presided and in his remarks took occasion to compliment his audience and the public on the increasing popularity of the law school of the university of which he was the honored head, and the excellent work accomplished by its faculty as well as by its student body. Professor Perry delivered the address to the graduates, his remarks being interesting and felicitous.

Judge Wilson, too, seemed to have caught something of the spirit of the occasion and accompanied his award of prizes with witty impromptu observations which entirely relieved the recipients of any feeling of embarrassment. The successful prize contestants were as follows:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from among members of the senior class, Augustus M. Hartsfield, A. B., of Georgia; subject, "On Common Law Marriage."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate class, Robert H. Martin

of Virginia; subject, "Common Carriers of Passengers, Their Duties and Liabilities."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the post-graduate and senior classes, Robert H. Martin of West Virginia.

Junior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, D. Oswald Morgan of Savannah, Georgia.

Junior class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average, Charles T. Hendler of New York.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, E. Richard Shipp of Petersburg, Illinois.

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, R. Ross Perry, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, William J. Cronin of Rhode Island.

For the session of 1895-96, which began Wednesday evening, October 2, 1895, one of the older factors in the life of the school reappeared in a professor's chair. Judge Richardson returned and was formally announced as emeritus professor of statutory and administrative law and legal maxims, his old lectureship which he had filled so long and so well. Few other changes were made than the transfer of Professor Darlington's lectures on negotiable paper to the charge of Mr. Douglas, who took that subject in connection with his other work on the law of torts. The whole number of students in attendance upon the courses of the session was two hundred and eighty-eight, there being sixty-seven in the post-graduate, one hundred and nine in the senior, ninety-three in the junior and eighteen in the special lecture class.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 8, 1896, President Richards presiding and conferring the degree of LL. M. on forty-six post-graduates and the degree of LL. B. on ninety-two graduates from the senior class. The address to the graduates was given by Associate Justice Louis E. McComas of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the dean, Professor Jeremiah M. Wilson, announced the successful prize competitors, as follows:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from

among the members of the senior class, Charles T. Hendler of New York; subject, "Conflict of Laws."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate class, E. Richard Shipp of Illinois; subject, "Sale of a Specific Chattel Conditionally."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate and senior classes, Charles T. Hendler of New York.

Junior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Benjamin M. Connelly of Pennsylvania.

Junior class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, John G. Williams of North Carolina.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, D. Oswald Morgan of Georgia.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Charles T. Hendler of New York.

Post-graduate class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Edwin C. Jones of Kansas.

Post-graduate class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, E. Richard Shipp of Illinois.

The session of 1896-97 was opened October 7, 1896, under conditions which were as gratifying as at any previous time in the history of the law department, although the total number of matriculates was somewhat less than in the preceding year. It was a subject of general regret, however, that Judge Richardson was no longer a member of the faculty, for his connection with that body had begun fifteen years before, and he was regarded as one of the strongest pillars of the school. During the last preceding session he had served as emeritus professor of statutory and administrative law and legal maxims, but in the session here treated those subjects were discontinued except as they were included in the lectures of other members of the faculty.

Professor Wilson, now dean of the faculty, surrendered his lectureship on the law of real property to Daniel William Baker, then assistant United States district attorney for the District of

Columbia, who also in connection with the lectureship just mentioned gave an additional course on the elementary practice of law. At this time Michael J. Colbert (A. B., Georgetown '83, LL. B. '85) was added to the teaching corps and took up Professor Darlington's former work on the law of personal property. Mr. Darlington still continued his lectures on the law of contracts, but felt that his long service in the school entitled him to yield at least a part of his former duties in favor of a younger generation of instructors who must eventually replace the veterans of the faculty.

The total enrollment of students for the session was two hundred and seventy-four, of which number sixty-one were post-graduates, one hundred and six seniors, ninety-four juniors and thirteen lecture students. In the same year the college itself had two hundred and eighty-five students, and in the medical department the total number of matriculates was eighty-six. In the session of 1895-96 there were more students in the law department than in the college.

The twenty-sixth annual commencement was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 7, 1897. The president, Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., conferred the degree of LL. M. on forty-eight post-graduate candidates and the degree of LL. B. on ninety-seven graduates from the senior class. The address to graduates was given by Stephen S. White, senator from California, and the dean, Professor Wilson, awarded the prizes for the year:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the senior class, James I. Fitzsimmons of Wisconsin; subject, "Stare Decisis."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from among members of the post-graduate class, James A. Ryan of Tennessee; subject, "Are the Secrets Obtained in the Confessional by a Roman Catholic Priest Confidential Communications in the Law of Evidence?"

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the post-graduate and senior classes, James I. Fitzsimmons of Wisconsin.

Junior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Edgar Beverly Sherrill of North Carolina.

Junior class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second

best average in recitations and examinations, Martin T. Conboy of New York.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Michael J. Keane of Massachusetts.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Hugh B. Rowland of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Simon E. Sullivan of Massachusetts.

Post-graduate class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Charles T. Hendler of New York.

The session of 1897-98 opened Wednesday evening, October 6, 1897, with Daniel William Baker as introductory lecturer of the occasion. Other addresses were made and the hours of formal opening were enjoyed by faculty and students alike. The name of Mr. Justice Brown no longer appeared in the list of professors, but otherwise the composition of the faculty remained unchanged. It was a year of changes in the school, however, and although the new standard of requirement was not put in operation until the next session the faculty attention was given to the consideration of the new order of things and the advance step about to be taken.

The aggregate number of students enrolled for the session was three hundred and eight, there being fifty-four post-graduates, eighty-seven seniors, one hundred and fifty-five juniors and twelve in the lecture course. In the college during this academic year there were three hundred and ten students, and ninety-four in the medical department.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement was held in the New National theatre, Monday evening, June 6, 1898, with Rev. Father Richards in the president's chair, and as the head of the university he found great pleasure in conferring the degrees on this occasion, for the classes were large and comprised some of the very best material ever sent out by old alma mater to maintain the integrity of her degree. There were forty-six post-graduate candidates for the master degree and seventy-six who received the bachelor degree. The commencement orator was Leroy F. Youmans of South Carolina, who was followed by Dean Wilson in

the customary presentation of prizes to ten successful competitors:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the senior class, Mercer Hampton Magruder of Maryland; subject, "The Law of Injunctions as Applied to Boycotts and Strikes."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the post-graduate class, James Carter Cook of Georgia; subject, "Donatio Mortis Causa."

Special post-graduate and senior class prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay, Mercer Hampton Magruder of Maryland.

Special prize offered by the Edward Thompson Co. of Northport, Long Island, New York, a set of the "Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice," or a set of the "Encyclopedia of Law" (first edition) or a set of "Encyclopedia of Law" (second edition), open to all students of law in the school for the best thesis on a legal subject to be assigned by the faculty. The subject selected was "The Merits and Demerits of the System of Trial by Jury, and How the Last May Best Be Remedied." The successful competitor for this prize was Bernhard F. Schubert of Missouri, a member of the junior class.

Junior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, William Curtin Woodward, M. D., of the District of Columbia.

Junior class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Gerald Van Casteel of the District of Columbia.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Edgar Beverly Sherrill of North Carolina.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Martin T. Conboy of New York.

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Michael J. Keane of Massachusetts.

Post-graduate cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Rudolph B. Behrend of the District of Columbia.

The session of 1898-99 was begun Wednesday evening, October

5, 1898, and witnessed the inauguration of a new era of progress in the history of Georgetown University School of Law, for at that time the regular curriculum was made to extend through a period of three years, known as the first, second and third years. All students entering the department prior to 1898, under the then existing curriculum, were classified as before, into senior and post-graduate classes, the former pursuing the studies embraced in the two years' course and the latter following the studies of the three years' course. Under the new regulation students in the second year were required to attend lectures and submit themselves for the examinations of part two of the studies of the first year class, as prescribed by the faculty of law; and students in the third year class were in like manner required to attend lectures and be examined in the studies of part two of the second year.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the compulsory three years' course thus established there was no marked diminution in attendance during the session, the total number entering being two hundred and eighty; forty-eight post-graduates, one hundred and thirty-six seniors, ninety first year classmen and six in the special lecture course. The faculty body remained intact, and in view of the changes put in force at the time indicated it is interesting to note here the composition of the teaching corps and the professorial duties assigned to each of its members:

Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., president of the university.

Martin F. Morris, LL. D., associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, lecturer on constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence.

Seth Shepard, LL. D., associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, lecturer on the law of corporations and equity jurisprudence.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, LL. D., dean of the faculty and lecturer.

Louis E. McComas, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, lecturer on the law of contracts and the law of evidence.

Joseph J. Darlington, LL. D., lecturer.

George E. Hamilton, LL. D., lecturer on practice, testamentary law and equity pleading and practice.

R. Ross Perry, A. M., LL. D., lecturer on common law pleading, criminal law and domestic relations.

Rev. René Holaind, S. J., lecturer on natural law.

Tallmadge A. Lambert, LL. D., lecturer on civil law.



Charles A. Douglas, A. B., LL. B., lecturer on the law of torts and negotiable paper.

Michael J. Colbert, A. M., LL. M., lecturer on the law of personal property.

Daniel W. Baker, A. M., LL. M., lecturer on the law of real estate and elementary practice.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement of the law school was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 12, 1899, at which time Rev. John D. Whitney, S. J., who had succeeded Rev. Father Richards as president of the university, conferred the degree of LL. M. on forty-three post-graduate candidates for that honor, and the degree of LL. B. on one hundred and twenty-one graduates from the senior class. The address to the graduates was delivered by Harry M. Clabaugh, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the award of prizes was made by Dean Wilson of the law faculty, as follows:

Faculty cash prize for the best essay from a member of the senior class, James E. McDowell of South Dakota; subject, "International Extradition."

Faculty cash prize for the best essay from among the members of the post-graduate class, Charles R. Yeatman of the District of Columbia; subject, "The Application of the Law of Conspiracy to Combinations of either Labor or Capital."

Special post-graduate and senior class prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay, James E. McDowell of South Dakota.

Special prize by the Edward Thompson Co. of a set of "Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice," or the choice of the "Encyclopedia of Law," first or second editions, for the best thesis on a subject of law selected by the faculty, open to the school. Subject: "Is it expedient to adopt the Code System in our Jurisprudence?"; won by Gerald Van Casteel (senior class) of the District of Columbia.

Cash prize of fifty dollars to the member of the first year class maintaining the best average in recitations and examinations during the year, Stuart McNamara of the District of Columbia.

Cash prize of twenty-five dollars to the member of the first year class for the second best average in recitations and examinations, James S. McDonough of Kentucky.

Senior class cash prize of one hundred dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Gerald Van Casteel of the District of Columbia.

Senior class cash prize of fifty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, William Creighton Woodward of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate class cash prize for the best average in recitations and examinations, William J. Rich of Massachusetts.

Post-graduate class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Kenneth S. Murchison of South Carolina.

The session of 1899-1900 was opened on Wednesday evening, October 4, 1899, by Judge Morris, who made a brief address of welcome to the returning students and introduced to his audience Rev. John D. Whitney, S. J., president of the university, upon which the hundreds of young men greeted that officer with the college cry of "Hoya, Hoya, Saxa," thus in a truly loyal manner giving outward expression of the high regard in which he was held by the whole student body.

The number of students entered for the session was two hundred and fifty-three, divided among the several classes as follows: Seventy-four post-graduates, one third year, seventy-two second year, ninety-five first year and eleven special lecture students. With the close of the last preceding session the dean, Professor Wilson, retired from the law faculty and the duties of his executive office were given over to Professor Hamilton and were undertaken by him in connection with his lectureship on testamentary law. The only new lecturer appointed was J. Nota McGill (Georgetown LL. B. '87, LL. M. '88), to whom was assigned the lectureship of probate practice, and whose connection with the teaching corps of this department has continued to the present time.

Up to this time the various lecturers had also conducted the quizzes, but the school had become so large that it was found necessary to create the new position of quizmaster to conduct the quizzes, as the recitations and post-lecture discussions are termed.

The two quiz masters appointed at the beginning of this session were R. Ross Perry, Jr., and E. Richard Shipp, both graduates of the law school, the former of the class of '94, and the latter of the class of '95.

The twenty-ninth annual commencement was held in the New National theatre, Monday evening, June 11, 1900. In addressing the graduates and conferring the degrees on this occasion, President Whitney said: "This year, although two will receive the

degree of bachelor of laws, we have no graduating class, because last year we established a regular course of study which covers three years. This was done in accordance with the usage of the best law schools in this country and in Europe. This evening we shall confer the degree of master of laws upon the members of the present post-graduate class, who last year, at the completion of their regular two years' course, received the degree of bachelor of laws. And here I feel bound to say that in the opinion of the faculty this has been a very able and satisfactory class. In the debate with Wisconsin, which brought so much honor to the law school and to the university, the three victors chosen by the votes of the members of the debating society to represent the law school, were all members of this post-graduate class."

The two senior class graduates who received the law bachelor degree at the commencement were Otto Bosshard of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and Frederick H. Clayson of Buffalo, New York. The degree of master of laws was conferred on seventy post-graduate candidates. The principal speaker of the evening, was Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Judge Shepard of the law faculty announced the prize awards:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the second year class, W. Cleary Sullivan of the District of Columbia; subject, "The Law of Marriage Restraints."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the senior class, Wilmot M. Odell of Texas; subject, "The Legal Entity."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the second year and post-graduate classes, Wilmot M. Odell of Texas.

Special prize furnished by the Edward Thompson Co. of a set of the "Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice" or a set of the "Encyclopedia of Law" (choice of the first or second editions) to a member of the school writing the best thesis on a subject of law suggested by the faculty. The subject selected was "The Law's Delays, their Consequence and their Remedy." Successful competitor, Walter F. Austin of Alabama, of the senior class.

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, George E. Sullivan of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for second

best average in recitations and examinations, Frank Sprigg Perry of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Stuart McNamara of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Edwin Plein Nemmers of Wisconsin.

Post-graduate cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, William C. Woodward, M. D., of the District of Columbia.

Post-graduate class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, John B. Daish of the District of Columbia.

The thirtieth session—1900-01—of Georgetown University School of Law was begun Wednesday evening, October 3, 1900, and the customary informal exercises marked the resumption of the work. When Father Whitney, Judge Morris, Judge Shepard, Judge Cole and others of the faculty of law appeared on the platform, they were warmly greeted by perhaps the largest assemblage of students that had ever gathered in the main lecture hall. In the absence of Dean Hamilton, Judge Shepard officiated in his stead, and in his formal opening address made particular allusion to the dignity of the profession of law and the requisites demanded of the student in its general practice. Before closing, he paid a generous tribute to Professor Perry, who had been compelled, by impaired health, to sever his long connection with the law school. Mr. Perry himself was the last speaker of the evening and acknowledged the tribute paid him by Judge Shepard and the greater tribute paid him by the assembled students in their manifest sympathy with him in his unsettled condition of health, their admiration for him as a lawyer and a man, and their regret at his retirement from the faculty.

Judge Shepard announced the changes in the faculty occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Perry. Professor Baker took the lectures on criminal law and domestic relations, besides his own former lectures on the law of real property, and Judge Cole, professor in charge of the fourth year course about to be inaugurated, succeeded Mr. Perry as lecturer on common law pleading. It was hoped that the fourth year course leading to the degree of LL. M.,

would be established this year, and Judge Shepard attributed the inability to make definite announcement with reference to that course on the opening night to the failure to secure the men most desirable to give the lectures.

The thirtieth annual commencement of the law department was held in the New National theatre on Monday evening, June 10, 1901, the occasion being a notable one in the history of the university. The opening address was given by Rev. Father Whitney, who explained that the occasion was notable in that it was the first graduation from the law department of a class that had pursued a course of study extending through three years. Heretofore, he said, the degree of LL. B. had been conferred after two years' study. The president's remarks, which were received with the greatest applause, was the announcement that beginning with the next year, a fourth year course for post-graduates would be added to the course in law. The oration to the graduates was delivered by Ashley M. Gould, then United States district attorney for the District of Columbia. He gave a scholarly address, and at the conclusion of the exercises was warmly congratulated by the faculty and guests of the evening and was personally thanked by all of the graduates. Judge Shepard announced the winners of the several prizes:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the second year class, Henry V. Kane of Wisconsin; subject, "The Law of Combinations in Trade and in Labor."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the third year class, William Livingston Browning of Maryland; subject, "Implied Easements in Light and Air."

Special prize of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among the members of the second and third classes, William Livingston Browning of Maryland.

Thompson encyclopedia prize to any student of the law department for the best thesis on a subject chosen by the faculty, William J. Jones of Pennsylvania; subject, "Is an Elective Preferable to an Appointed Judiciary?"

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Frederick L. Edmonds of Massachusetts.

First year cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Henry Ittig of Nebraska.

Second year cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Frank J. Hogan of Georgia.

Second year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Livingston J. Cullen of the District of Columbia.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Stuart McNamara of the District of Columbia.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, James S. McDonogh of Kentucky.

The session of 1901-02, the thirty-first session in the history of the law department of the university, was opened Wednesday evening, October 2, 1901, with fully three hundred students present, a larger number than was enrolled during the previous year, the register showing seventy-one in the third year class, seventy-three in the second year class, one hundred and seventeen in the first year class and nineteen special lecture students. Professor Hamilton, the dean, welcomed the students and made the announcement that the fourth year course necessitated a change in the personnel and work of the faculty.

On the same occasion Judge Morris made some appropriate remarks, as was his custom, and related, among other things, that he had expected to retire from the faculty during the year, but as he had participated in the opening session of the school thirty years before, he now desired to witness the crowning achievement of the work then begun in the little old hall down town; and traced its growth until the third and fourth years courses were added. He also introduced the new president of the university, Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J., who was a teacher in the college when the law school was in its infancy.

In the disposition of faculty work for the session, Professor Hamilton's lectureship on testamentary law was transferred to the fourth year course and his attention was devoted to the duties of the deanship. Judge Morris also was transferred to the new course, but Judge Shepard continued his former work as lecturer on constitutional law, the law of corporations and equity jurisprudence. Judge Clabaugh retained his lectureship as in the previous year and Judge Gould took his place in the regular faculty for

the first time and gave the lectures on the law of contracts, criminal law and domestic relations. In the preceding session, Judge McComas had delivered the courses on the law of contracts, but now became a part of the teaching corps of the post-graduate class. The subjects of criminal law and domestic relations, which before had been in charge of Mr. Baker, went to Judge Gould, as has been mentioned, while Mr. Baker still held to his subject of the law of real estate and added to it Judge McComas' former work on the law of evidence. The subjects formerly treated by Professors Douglas, Colbert and McGill were continued as before. The regular faculty now comprised seven members besides the dean and the quizmasters.

On Tuesday, October 15, 1901, the fourth year course was begun with appropriate ceremony in the law school building. At the formal opening a large audience was assembled and among those present were many undergraduates of the department who were attracted by the general interest taken in the advance step in the educational work of the university. Into the hands of Judge Cole this important commission had been given and his work was well done; all of the necessary arrangements for the institution of the post-graduate course were made by him, and when his work was finished and became the subject of commendation at the opening, the dean made an appropriate address upon the importance of the event which had placed the school on a plane equal to that of the foremost institutions of the same character in this country. The first faculty members actively identified with the fourth year course were as follows:

Martin F. Morris, lecturer on the history of law and comparative jurisprudence.

Holmes Conrad, lecturer on the history of English law.

Seth Shepard, lecturer on the history of constitutional law and the foundations of civil liberty.

Rev. René Holaind, S. J., lecturer on natural law and canon law.

Munroe Smith, lecturer on civil law.

Louis E. McComas, lecturer on international law and the foreign relations of the United States.

George M. Sharp, lecturer on the law of insurance.

Raleigh C. Minor, lecturer on the conflict of laws.

Charles C. Cole, lecturer on railroad accident law, municipal

corporations, jurisdiction of the United States courts, conflict of jurisdictions and on other subjects.

J. Nota McGill, lecturer on patent law.

William C. Woodward, M. D., LL. M., lecturer on medical jurisprudence.

George E. Hamilton, lecturer on testamentary law, general practice and legal ethics.

The thirty-first annual commencement was held Monday evening, June 9, 1902, at which time Rev. Father Daugherty conferred the degree of LL. M., on eleven candidates and the degree of LL. B. on fifty-seven graduates from the third year class. The address to graduates was delivered by James E. Watson of Indiana, and the prize awards were announced by Judge Shepard:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the third year class, George Edward Sullivan of the District of Columbia; subject, "The Law of Acquisition by Intellectual Labor."

Special prize of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from members of the second and third year classes, George Edward Sullivan of the District of Columbia.

Edward Thompson Co. encyclopedia prize for the best thesis on a legal subject selected by the faculty, George Edward Sullivan of the District of Columbia; subject, "The Correct Doctrine of Stare Decisis."

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles E. Shipley of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Loren B. Town of Minnesota.

Second year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Henry Ittig of Nebraska.

Second year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Edmund Cooper Bullock of Tennessee.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Frank J. Hogan of Georgia.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best



average in recitations and examinations, George Edward Sullivan of the District of Columbia.

The regular session for the school year 1902-03, opened Wednesday evening, October 1, 1902, with a still larger attendance than in the preceding year, the total number of students being two hundred and seventy-five, divided among the several classes as follows: Eight post-graduates, sixty-four third year men, ninety second year men, one hundred and one first year men and twelve lecture students.

In his opening address, President Daugherty spoke of the high standard to which the school was being raised, and said that one step which had been taken to accomplish this result was the establishment of an entrance examination to be required of all who entered the institution, except those who could show by certificate that they had received a college or high school education, or its equivalent.

After the close of the last session, Professor McGill was no longer a member of the regular faculty, but retained his place in the fourth year course and his lectureship on probate practice was assumed by the dean, Professor Hamilton, under the designation of lecturer on the law of wills, an old subject with him and one which he taught with remarkable success. Professor Douglas added a course on elementary law to the lectures previously given by him, and Professor Colbert took up additional work on partnership in connection with his regular lectures on the law of personal property. There was no material change in the post-graduate faculty or in the lectureships of its members, except that Professor Hamilton added a course on testamentary law and general practice to his former subject of legal ethics. Mr. Shipp retired from the position of quiz-master and was succeeded by Clarence R. Wilson, LL. M., '99.

The thirty-second annual commencement was held in Gaston Hall in the college building, on Monday evening, June 8, 1903, and at that time President Daugherty conferred the degree of LL. M. on eight fourth year candidates and the degree of LL. B. on sixty-two graduates from the third year class. The principal orator of the commencement was John W. Yerkes, United States commissioner of internal revenue. Judge Shepard made the announcement of prize awards:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a

member of the third year class, George Moore Brady (Georgetown A. M., '01; Ph. L., '02; Ph. D., '03) of Maryland; subject, "The Principles of Interstate Comity."

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the fourth year class, Everett Dufour of the District of Columbia; subject, "The Stability of Principle in Law."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the third and fourth year classes, George Moore Brady of Maryland.

Edward Thompson prize, Elwin Thornton Jones of Mississippi.

The American Law Book Co. prize of a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" for the best thesis from a member of the fourth year class, Daniel Stephenson Masterson of Pennsylvania; subject, selected by the faculty, "To what extent can the Federal Government control, restrict or prevent Combinations of Capital usually called Trusts?"

Special prize of a copy of Lord Erskine's speeches presented to Hugh Fairgreave Taggart of the District of Columbia as a recognition of his admirable essay.

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Edward J. Fegan (A. M. Georgetown, '03) of Massachusetts.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for second best average in recitations and examinations, Warren Greene Ogden, M. E., of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles E. Shipley of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, John Francis Heffernan of Rhode Island.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Henry Ittig of Nebraska.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Edwin Henry Flueck of Wisconsin.

The session of 1903-04 was opened Wednesday evening, October 7, 1903. Nearly all members of the faculty were present and each responded to the call of the dean with remarks appropri-

ate to the occasion. There was good reason, indeed, for felicitation on the part of the faculty of law at this particular time, for the institution which their known worth as instructors in the several branches of the law, together with other facilities afforded students in the way of supplementing the theoretical teaching of the school with opportunities of visiting at will the halls of the national congress and the highest courts of the country, and consulting reference authorities in libraries unsurpassed for research work, had combined to place the Georgetown University School of Law on a higher plane than that occupied by almost any other institution of its kind in the world. And now that the fourth year course had become well settled on a sure foundation, and all members of its faculty had become thoroughly familiar with the duties of their respective chairs, there was ample reason for mutual congratulations on the part of the teaching corps.

Glancing briefly at the roll of faculty members in the post-graduate course at this time, there may be seen the names of men in the highest stations of professional and educational life. The senior member of the faculty at that time was an associate justice on the bench of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and his connection with the law school had dated from the very foundation of the institution itself. Next after him, is seen the name of a late solicitor general of the United States, himself a man of the highest character and professional worth and a teacher of undoubted quality. Third on the list is a name of one who had been known to the school more than ten years, and who in civil life filled the office of associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. After him, appears the name of one whose life from early manhood had been devoted to educational work and who was peculiarly fitted to instruct the student mind on the special subjects of his professorial chair.

Next on the roll appears the name of the incumbent of the faculty chair of civil law, who in connection with his lectureship in this school of law, held a professorship in the School of Political Science of Columbia University in the city of New York. After him follows the name of one whose connection with this school began in 1897 and whose office in professional life was, and still is, that of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Next following is the name of an associate justice of the Supreme bench of Baltimore city, and after him, the

name of one of the faculty of law in the University of Virginia.

Ninth on the list appears the name of him who was charged with the arduous and responsible duty of laying the foundation of the post-graduate or fourth year course, and who also had previously filled the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The three other faculty members at the time indicated, were all men of prominence in the ranks of the profession of law, one of them being also a doctor of medicine and all holders of the degree of Georgetown University.

Scarcely less prominent names were among the members of the faculty who gave instructions to the undergraduate students of the law department and fitted them for the higher work of the fourth year course and the ultimate degree of *legum magister*. In this list is found the name of at least one of the post-graduate faculty and besides him the chief justice and one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and four others whose names were prominently known in professional circles in the city of Washington.

For the session under consideration, two hundred and eighty-six students were entered for the several classes, twenty in the post-graduate, eighty-two in the third year, eighty-three in the second year, ninety-one in the first year and ten in the lecture class.

The thirty-third annual commencement was held in Gaston Hall in the college building on Monday, June 6, 1904, at which time Father Daugherty conferred the degree of LL. M. on seventeen fourth year candidates and the degree of LL. B. on eighty graduates from the third year class. The principal oration of the occasion was delivered by John J. Delaney of New York, then corporation counsel of that city and a conspicuous figure in its civil and political history.

The prize awards were announced by Judge Shepard, who addressed his audience in an appropriate and well received speech, in the course of which he said: "Yet they tell us that the rights of freedom and citizenship are not to be extended to that country." These words were spoken when Judge Shepard presented two separate prizes to Roman Jose Lacson y de Paula, the honored Filipino who had distanced his American fellow students and who came from the island of Negros of the Philippines. His honors were borne with becoming modesty and judging from the cordial greet-

ings extended him by the student body as he advanced to receive the prizes, his victory was a most popular one. The several prizes and their winners were as follows:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from among members of the third and fourth year classes, Roman Jose Lacson y de Paula of Isla de Negros, P. I.; subject, "The Equitable Powers of Injunction."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the third and fourth year classes, Roman Jose Lacson y de Paula.

Edward Thompson prize, William D. Wheeler of the District of Columbia.

American Law Book Co. prize for the best thesis from a fourth year classman, William R. P. Maloney of New York; honorable mention given to Edwin Henry Flueck of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Rudolph H. Yeatman of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average, Daniel John Wilson of Texas.

Second year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles James Houston of California.

Second year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average, Samuel McComas Hawken of the District of Columbia.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles Everett Shipley of the District of Columbia.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average, John Francis Heffernan of Rhode Island.

The session of 1904-05, the thirty-fourth year in the history of the school, was opened with an attendance considerably larger than that of the preceding year, the aggregate enrollment being two hundred and ninety-nine students, nineteen of whom were in the fourth year class, seventy-six in the third, sixty-nine in the second, one hundred and nineteen in the first and sixteen in the lecture class.

The school was opened Wednesday evening, October 5, 1904, with ceremony appropriate to the occasion, but with one or two

new faces in the seats occupied by the faculty on the platform. Justice Daniel Thew Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who had filled the lectureship of the law of insurance during the preceding session, was succeeded by Justice Jeter C. Pritchard, who also was one of the justices of the court just mentioned, while in the faculty chair of the law of agency Justice Pritchard, its former incumbent, was succeeded by Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford of the district Supreme Court. In the fourth year course, one additional professorship was created, that of general practice and exercise in pleading and evidence, the first incumbent of which was Mr. Baker, one of the lecturers in the undergraduate department of the law school. Mr. Perry retired as quiz-master, and it having been determined to increase the number of quiz-masters to three Daniel W. O'Donoghue and James S. Easby-Smith, both graduates of the college and law school, were appointed in addition to Mr. Wilson.

In an earlier paragraph, brief allusion is made to the leading character in establishing the post-graduate or fourth year course, and elsewhere in this chapter frequent reference is made to the valuable services of the same man in connection with various branches of work in the school, and wherever mentioned it always is to record some important action or project for advancing the efficiency of the department of law. With the beginning of the session here treated, the lectureships previously held by Judge Charles C. Cole became vacant by reason of his impaired health, and it was earnestly hoped that his strength might be renewed and that his faculty work might be continued so long as he chose to perform the service; but it was decreed otherwise, and in 1905, Judge Cole died. A sketch of his life and an account of his services in connection with the progress of this school will be found elsewhere in this work.

The lectureship thus made vacant was not immediately filled, and for the time being some of its work was assigned to other lecturers. Subsequently the subject of railroad law was taken by Professor John W. Yerkes and that of jurisprudence practice of the United States courts was taught by Mr. Aldis B. Browne. And again, before the close of the school year, the hand of death was laid upon a member of the faculty of law, claiming as its prize the Rev. René Holaind, S. J., lecturer on natural law and canon law in the fourth year course and a member of the teaching force of the

school since 1891. His vacant lectureship was afterward filled by Rev. John A. Conway, S. J., its present incumbent.

The thirty-fourth annual commencement was held in Gaston Hall in the college building on Monday, June 12, 1905. President Daugherty of the university, spoke feelingly and in terms of high praise of Judge Cole and his services in the school of law of the university. On this occasion he conferred the degree of LL. M., on seventeen post-graduate candidates and the degree of LL. B., on seventy-two graduates from the third year class. The address to graduates was given by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, and the announcement of honor men and prize winners was made by Judge Shepard:

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the third year class, Tyson Kinsell of Pennsylvania.

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the fourth year class, Morris Hirschman of Maryland.

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the third and fourth year classes, Morris Hirschman of Maryland.

Edward Thompson prize, awarded to John R. Reeves of Maryland.

American Law Book Co. prize to a member of the fourth year class for the best graduating thesis on a subject to be assigned by the faculty, awarded to William Randall Ownings of Maryland; honorable mention to Michael F. Mangan and Cyrus S. Jullien of the District of Columbia and Morris Hirschman of Maryland.

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles S. Hillyer of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, George A. Finch of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Rudolph H. Yeatman of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Daniel John Wilson of Texas.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best

average in recitations and examinations, Charles James Houston of California.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Edward J. Fegan of Massachusetts.

The session of 1905-06 was opened October 4, 1905, in the presence of a large audience and with a larger attendance of students in the several classes that had even been known since the foundation of the school. The total enrollment for the year was three hundred and forty-two, and of this number one hundred and twenty-eight were members of the first year class, one hundred and two of the second, seventy-two of the third, twenty-two of the fourth, fifteen of the lecture class and three special students.

At the formal opening in the main hall of the law school building, Rev. David Hillhouse Buel, S. J., the new president of the university, was introduced to the students for the first time and was given a hearty and sincere welcome. He addressed the classmen in well chosen words, and in the course of his remarks, made an especial plea for a finer college spirit and a closer union of all the schools of the university. For the year, there was no change in the composition of the faculty of the undergraduate department, except that John W. Yerkes, United States commissioner of internal revenue, was added to the number and gave the course of lectures on municipal corporations.

In the fourth year course there was a noticeable change in the faculty, not, however, of any considerable number of changes, but rather that one particular name which had appeared in each annual announcement for thirty years past, was now omitted from the rolls. With the close of the last preceding session, Judge Morris retired from active connection with the school which he had been so largely instrumental in founding and in which he had been a member of the teaching force since the beginning of the session in October, 1875. For several years he had expected to relinquish faculty work, but had as often yielded to the persuasions of his colleagues and continued lectures, and it was only after considerable effort on his own part that he was permitted to lay aside the duties of the deanship more than ten years before his full retirement from the school.

On December 13, 1905, death claimed another member of the faculty when Samuel M. Yeatman, one of the prize winners of the



class of '83, and secretary and treasurer of the faculty for more than twenty-two years, died after an illness of several months.

He was succeeded by Richard J. Watkins, a Georgetown A. B., '97, LL. B., '99 and LL. M., 1900.

After Judge Morris left the department, Professor Conrad took the lectureship on history of the development of the law and comparative jurisprudence in addition to his own former duties as professor of history of English law. The name also of Rev. John A. Conway, S. J., appeared in the announcement as lecturer on natural law and canon law in place of Rev. René Holaind, S. J., whose death is mentioned in a preceding paragraph. In the same year, too, John W. Yerkes, LL. D., and Aldis B. Browne, LL. B., became lecturers in the post-graduate course, the former taking the subject of railroad law and the latter that of the jurisprudence of the United States courts. In itself, the session was uneventful, except as is mentioned, although the increased attendance in the several classes called for much greater effort and more work on the part of the faculty body.

The thirty-fifth annual commencement was held in Gaston Hall on Monday evening, June 11, 1906. The exercises were presided over by Father Buel, who conferred twenty master and seventy bachelor degrees. In the course of his address, the president referred to the different courses of study which the classes had pursued successfully and said that the "sheepskin" bestowed on each of the graduates was more than an empty honor and signified that each man had given satisfactory evidence to the faculty of his ability to pass the district and state bar examinations and to uphold the high standards set by the graduates of the school in practice before the courts.

The principal orator of the exercises was Judge Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and lecturer on the law of agency in the faculty of law. In commenting on his address to the graduates, the *Georgetown College Journal* said "It was a noble conception of the ideals of the legal profession, clothed in diction at once chaste and beautiful. In this, our day, when one hears almost everything reduced to the level of the material, when the faith of even the young man in the power of an ideal is apt to grow cold, remarks such as those of Judge Stafford are decidedly refreshing."

The prize awards were announced by Judge Shepard, as follows:

Edward Thompson Co. prize for the best thesis by a member of the third year class on a legal subject, selected by the faculty, Robert J. Kennedy, A. B., of Pennsylvania; subject, "How far a common carrier may, by contract, exempt itself from its common law liability for loss or damage to freight occasioned by its own negligence?"

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the third year class, not competed for.

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the fourth year class, Charles H. English of Pennsylvania; subject, "The constitutionality of statutes providing a remedy for wrongful death as applied to railroad corporations."

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among the members of the third and fourth year classes, Robert J. Kennedy of Pennsylvania.

American Law Book Co. prize of a set of "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" for the best graduation thesis from a fourth year classman on a subject to be assigned by the faculty, Charles H. English of Pennsylvania; subject, "The jurisdiction of equity to award injunctive remedy where such injunction involves the restraint of the commission of crime."

Gold medal prizes, furnished by the faculty, for the best individual debater in each of the public debates held during the scholastic year, awarded to Charles M. Mattingly of Charles county, Maryland, and E. McHenry Gallaher of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Vernon E. West of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Henry C. McKenna of Massachusetts.

Second year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, George A. Finch of the District of Columbia.

Second year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Charles S. Hillyer of Florida.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Rudolf H. Yeatman of the District of Columbia.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Daniel J. Wilson of Texas.

The session of 1906-07 was opened Wednesday evening, October 3, 1906. When the classes were completed, the aggregate number of students was found to be four hundred and nine, and attendance greater than ever before and one which taxed the capacity of the large modern school building erected hardly more than fifteen years ago and then supposed to afford ample accommodation for all who might enter for instruction in the various branches which have been taught within its halls. When we consider the circumstances under which this school of law was brought into existence, less than two score years ago, and the struggle against adverse conditions which were obliged to be met and overcome by its originators and their immediate successors in order to establish it on a permanent and self-sustaining basis, these pages form the subject of an interesting study in noting its sure increase in popularity and efficiency and also in the number of students entering as one session followed another until the school has taken rank with the foremost schools of legal instruction in the world; and while comparisons with other departments of the Georgetown University group are hardly proper subjects of presentation, in this place it may be said as a matter of fact that the students now in attendance upon the courses of this particular school comprise more than the combined student enrollment in the remaining departments of the greater institution.

The fact that more than four hundred students matriculated at the last session was the occasion of much surprise to the many friends of the school and as well to several members of its faculty, yet at the formal opening in October, 1906, Judge Gould calmly remarked that "at last our spacious assembly hall has grown too small," and also that this condition "is no spasmodic fluctuation, but merely the logical result of healthy growth." The truth of Judge Gould's observation is emphasized in the fact that of the entire student body in attendance upon the session just closed the first year class numbered one hundred and sixty-five members, the second year class one hundred and sixteen, the third year class ninety, and that twenty-five of the twenty-seven fourth year classmen came to the master degree in June, 1907. In addition to the number in the several classes mentioned, there were eleven lecture

students in attendance upon the advanced courses of the law school curriculum.

Few changes are found to have been made in the faculty and lectureships at the beginning of the session in September, 1906. Justice Stafford was no longer a part of the teaching force and his lectureship on the law of agency was assigned to the charge of Clarence R. Wilson, A. B., LL. M. In the post-graduate faculty Professor Browne's duties were increased by the addition of lectures on mining and land law.

The exercises of the thirty-sixth commencement of the law department were held in Gaston hall on the evening of June 4, 1907. Father Buel presided and made a short address to the graduates, commending their diligence in pursuing their studies under the difficulties to be met by students engaged in other employments during the daytime; and he referred to several graduates of the school who had made its course under similar conditions and yet afterward attained to positions of distinction in public life. The president then conferred the degree of LL. B., on eighty-seven members of the class of '07, and the degree of LL. M., on twenty-five former graduates who had completed the fourth year course leading to the higher degree.

The orator of the evening was Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, former attorney general of Pennsylvania. Judge Shepard announced the prize winners for the year, and accompanied the award with some very pleasant remarks. The awards were as follows:

Edward Thompson Co. prize for the best thesis from a member of the third year class, Joseph McManus of Mexico.

Faculty cash prize of one hundred dollars to the best debater in the law school, Frank P. Jenal of Nebraska.

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the third year class, Daniel P. J. McKenna of Rhode Island.

Faculty cash prize of forty dollars for the best essay from a member of the fourth year class, Fred D. Neilson of Nebraska.

Special prize of a set of "Smith's Leading Cases" for the best essay from among members of the third and fourth year classes, Fred D. Neilson of Nebraska.

American Law Book Co. prize of a set of "Cyclopedia of Law

and Procedure" for the best thesis from a fourth year classman, Rudolph H. Yeatman of the District of Columbia.

First year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Alphonse E. Ganahl of Missouri.

First year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Charles A. Lethert of Minnesota.

Second year class cash prize of fifty dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, Elmer C. Wood of New York.

Second year class cash prize of twenty-five dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Erwin R. Effler of Ohio.

Third year class cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the best average in recitations and examinations, George A. Finch of the District of Columbia.

Third year class cash prize of forty dollars for the second best average in recitations and examinations, Charles Sherman Hillyer of Florida.

For the session of 1907-08, beginning September 27, 1907, few important changes were made in the composition of the faculty. Judge Wright, who in the last session gave the lectures on the law of insurance, was assigned to the lectureships of the law of corporations and criminal law, his former course having been merged with the lectures given by Judge Gould, and John J. Hamilton, LL. B., LL. M. (Georgetown), entered the teaching corps, taking the lectures on the law of bankruptcy.

During the period of its existence Georgetown University School of Law has graduated and sent into professional life sixteen hundred and ten of its students with the degree of LL. B., and of these eight hundred and fifty-four have made the post-graduate course and attained the higher degree of LL. M. Few schools of law whose foundation antedates this institution, can show a better record and few, indeed, of whatever age, have sent out into the activities of professional, public and political life an army of graduates whose achievements have been more honorable than those who were grounded in the law within the walls of Georgetown University School of Law. They are found in every state in the Union, and many of them have gone from this country to foreign lands and there, under other forms of government, have upheld the honor of old alma mater and the dignity of her diploma.

The system of instruction outlined by the founders of the law school and fully developed soon after the school was organized, has been found by experience to be the most thorough and valuable which could be devised. This system consists neither of the lecture and text book system, nor the case system, but a combination of the two with a thorough system of quizzing and recitations. At the beginning of each subject, a lesson for reading in the text book, and selected cases in the principal subjects, are assigned in advance, which the student is expected to master as thoroughly as he can before the lecture. The lecturer then goes over the ground covered by the text and by the cases assigned, explaining what is obscure or difficult, pointing out the application and the practice of the principles treated of, and illustrating by the cases and by other examples, the practical application of the principles. Then follows the quiz, in which the matter covered by the student's reading and the lectures are gone entirely over again in the form of questions and discussions, the students being required to reproduce and explain, in their own language, the doctrines and principles that have been covered.

The student thus has three opportunities of becoming familiar, both theoretically and practically, with each topic treated in the course: First by a careful study of the text and cases assigned, second by the discussion of it in the lecture, and again by the recitation and discussion at the quiz.

The more important subjects of the first and second years are repeated, in an advanced form, in the second and third years.

The school year, beginning the first of October, and ending with the annual commencement in June, is divided into three terms, and at the end of each term the students are required to undergo written examinations in all subjects covered during the term.

As above stated, the system of instruction outlined by the founders of the school and thoroughly developed, has been found after careful and painstaking tests, the most satisfactory to both teacher and student, and productive of the highest standard of proficiency.

It is believed that this system of instruction, supplemented by the work in the Moot Court and in the debating societies, cannot be excelled.

Until the session of 1899-1900, the quiz work was carried on by the lecturers, each lecturer delivering two lectures and then

holding a quiz on the matter covered by the two preceding lectures. With the enormous growth of the school and the increase in the number of hours of work required each week, it was found impossible for the lecturers to give as much time to the quiz work as the system required.

In 1899, R. Ross Perry, Jr., and E. Richard Shipp were appointed quiz-masters. In 1902, Mr. Shipp retired and was succeeded by Clarence R. Wilson. In 1904, Mr. Perry retired and the number of quiz-masters being increased to three, Daniel W O'Donoghue and James S. Easby-Smith were appointed. In 1906, Mr. Wilson became professor of the law of agency, Mr. O'Donoghue was assigned to preside over the Moot Court, and in their places Charles E. Roach and Jesse C. Adkins were appointed.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE MOOT COURT.

Since the foundation of Georgetown University School of Law, the principal auxiliary of that institution has been its Moot Court, which in connection with the theoretical teaching of the regular curriculum has given students the equivalent of the practical training of the courts and has so equipped them for active professional life that when they leave the law school the first appearance at the bar of the regular courts is rarely accompanied with the embarrassments so frequently experienced by young lawyers.

The announcement of a determination to establish a Moot Court was made previous to the opening of the first session, but some time passed before that judicial body was fully organized, and whatever was done in that direction was the result of the personal effort of Charles W. Hoffman, who sat as president of the court in connection with his other duties as secretary and treasurer of the faculty. His name first appears in the judicial office of president in the announcement of the session of 1875-76, after he had been succeeded in the other capacities by Mr. Hanley. At that time, however, the school itself had just found a firm foundation for its own future success, and four lecturers comprised the entire faculty body.

In 1877 two other judges were added to the judicial branch of the law school and from that time the court became a more prominent part of the instruction given students. The event was of so much importance in university circles that the *College Journal* for the first time made particular reference to the court in its columns in giving place to this interesting item of news: "Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., has been connected with the law school since its incorporation and has taken devoted interest in its progress. His selection for the responsible post of dean is therefore not only a deserved compliment but in every way advantageous to the school. He has succeeded in arousing the liveliest interest and emulation among the students in the Moot Court, over which he presides. . . . In conducting the feature of the Moot Court, which has been brought to such perfection at the Georgetown Law



College, he will have the assistance of Tallmadge A. Lambert, one of the most finished and highly regarded of the rising leaders of the Washington bar, and the capable and energetic secretary, William Henry Dennis."

Previous to the introduction of the post-graduate course, and possibly for a short time afterward, the judges of the Moot Court had both original and appellate jurisdiction and also constituted the ultimate tribunal or court of last resort. Hence its judgments were seldom reversed, probably on the principle that it is an inefficient court which will reverse itself; but within a short time after the post-graduate course was in successful operation the judicial arm of law school government was reorganized and made to conform with the laws governing the judiciary in the several states and particularly those of the District of Columbia.

In announcing the third year or post-graduate course the faculty of law said: "The special object of this course will be to acquaint gentlemen with those immediate practical details of the legal profession which are usually to be gleaned only through the drudgery of an attorney's office and which many talented young advocates for years find themselves deficient in. The Moot Court will be made specially subservient to this end and will be conducted by the dean in close accordance with the rules of actual courts of law or equity. Appeals are entertained, in hearing which competent gentlemen are invited to sit. A clerk and a marshal are chosen from the students."

Three judges of the Moot Court were maintained in office until the session of 1883-84, when John W. Ross became sole judge and so continued until the beginning of the session of 1887-88. At that time the judiciary department of the law school was reorganized and there was established a Circuit Court and a Court of Appeals. Professor Ross was made judge of the former court and the justices of the appellate branch were Professor Hoffman, dean of the faculty, and Professors William M. Merrick and Martin F. Morris.

In the announcement of the session last mentioned the published catalogue has this to say of the Moot Court on its new foundation: "Especial, painstaking effort has been devoted, with gratifying results, to perfecting such an organization of the Moot Court as would render that adjunct of the school not merely a forum for the argument of mooted questions of law, but a useful

and efficient training school for the practical duties of the profession. As now organized the court is divided into a Circuit Court and a Court of Appeals.

"The Circuit Court holds two sessions weekly, known as the special and the regular terms. At the special term motions, demurrers, pleas in equity and all proceedings of an interlocutory or preliminary nature which in actual practice ordinarily precede the final hearing upon the merits of the case are heard and disposed of, while at the regular term such proceedings are had as usually characterize the final hearing of causes in courts of the first instance. The practice conforms to that of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with pleadings as at common law.

"The Court of Appeals, to which causes may be removed from the Circuit Court by writ of error or appeal conformably to the practice of the United States Supreme Court, sits monthly or oftener as the work before it requires."

The foregoing correctly describes the character and functions of the Moot Courts of the law school as now constituted, although since the adoption of the "judiciary act" the personnel of that body has been materially changed.

Quiz masters, under the name of examiners, were first mentioned in the announcement in 1897 and beginning with the session of 1899-1900 became known by the name first mentioned.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

Although debates among the students of the law school had always been encouraged by the faculty there was no permanent society, no continued and organized practice of debating, and no serious attempt to debate with the representatives of other law schools, until the organization of the Debating Society in 1893. This society, especially as later reorganized in 1906, has proved to be one of the most valuable adjuncts to the law school.

The credit for the organization of this society must be given to the class of '94. It was in their junior year when Charles W. Darr, R. Ross Perry, Jr., and Patrick J. Ryan, afterwards and at the present time practicing lawyers of Washington, Patrick H. O'Donnell of Chicago and Henry B. Keck, together with a few others, discussed the advisability of a debating society in the law school and the probabilities of its future; but not even the most optimistic of their number ventured the opinion that the society which was the outgrowth of their deliberations in October, 1893, ever would attain to the prominence it ultimately held among intercollegiate debating societies in this part of the country. It was instituted formally and for something like six months was limited in membership to the class of 1894. In the following year Patrick H. O'Donnell and Patrick J. Carlon won the prizes in the debate held under the auspices of the Philodemic Society in the classical department. This debate was heard by several of their classmates and it was suggested that a similar society be organized in the law school. This being accomplished it was decided to broaden the constitution of the society of the class of '94 so as to admit members of the junior and post-graduate classes. After this had been done overtures were made to the Columbian University (now George Washington) debating society and as a result three debates were arranged to be held that year.

It is proper to mention here that at the outset the debating teams were not selected as in later years, and it was then provided that each class should be represented on each team. The different classes elected their debaters by vote and the nominees of the

classes were then elected by the society as a matter of course; neither was an alternate chosen at first.

In pursuance of the agreement with Columbian University the three debates were held in 1894. The first was held in the hall of the opposition and was won for Georgetown by Patrick H. O'Donnell, Patrick J. Carlon and John J. Dolan. This was the first public appearance of the society of Georgetown men and the victory so elated the entire student body of the university that its members literally besieged the city the next morning with their "Hoyas." The date of the event was January 24, and the subject, "Resolved, that Chinese immigration should be prohibited." Georgetown maintained the negative side.

The second debate of the series was held in Metzertott hall on February 23, when John W. Langley of Kentucky, Joseph S. Rogers of Maryland, and Charles D. Rooney of Massachusetts maintained the supremacy of the blue and gray of old Georgetown in support of the affirmative of the contention: "Resolved, that the United States government should levy an income tax." Here again Georgetown achieved a signal victory, as also did its third array of debaters in the same assembly hall on April 9, when Daniel M. Kellogg of Wisconsin, Archibald M. Willett of Alabama and William F. Cronin of Rhode Island supported the negative side of the contention: "Resolved, that the United States government should annex the Hawaiian islands."

Smarting under the infliction of three successive defeats, Columbian in 1895 made overtures to the debating society of Georgetown school of law and sought a renewal of forensic hostilities. The first of this year's series was held March 18, and all the preliminary arrangements were made by a joint committee of both societies. Columbian selected the subject: "Resolved, that the bonds hereafter issued by the United States government shall be paid, principal and interest, specifically in gold"; and Georgetown, having the choice of sides, took the negative. Thomas F. Brantley, William B. Bankhead and John S. Leahy represented Georgetown in this debate and were given the decision by the judges; but against this adverse determination their opponents made a protest, charging unfairness, prejudice and unjust discrimination, and in the presentation of their case had recourse to insinuations and public utterances of such character that George-

town could not well overlook them and maintain her dignity, hence withdrew from further debating relations with Columbian.

During the following year the society was not as active as in the past and nothing of interest took place, but in 1897 a series of debates was arranged with the debating society of New York University Law School. The first meeting was held in Gonzaga hall, Washington, on April 19, when the Georgetown debaters maintained the negative side of the question: "Resolved, that the United States recognize Cuban belligerency." Here again, with even more formidable antagonists than they had before met, the Georgetown men—J. A. Ryan of Tennessee, Charles E. Roach of North Dakota and J. Neal Power of California—achieved another victory; but the blue and gray of alma mater was temporarily humbled in the second debate of this series in Carnegie hall in New York city on June 4, 1897, when her debaters, John P. O'Brien, Mercer Hampton Magruder and Jean F. P. DesGarennes, went down in defeat in their determined attempt to maintain the affirmative of the contention, "Resolved, that the injunction in the Debs case was properly granted." The intended third debate of this series was not held.

In 1898 the committee was unable to secure an inter-collegiate debate and during that year the society remained in comparative inactivity, although almost every week witnessed debates among the members, and in several of these scenes of contest the battle of minds waged exceedingly warm. But in 1899 the Georgetown debaters again entered the lists with those of Columbian, and on the 9th of May took the affirmative of the question: "Resolved, that the right of suffrage should be restricted by an educational qualification." The debate was held in the National theatre, which was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic audience. The blue and gray of Georgetown was represented by Martin T. Conboy, James H. Higgins and John J. Kirby, and as in all previous debates with representatives of Columbian the men of old Georgetown were pronounced victors.

In 1900 the society invaded new fields and the month of May of that year found them doing battle against the debating society of the law department of the University of Wisconsin. The subject of this memorable controversy was this: "In cities of the United States of 50,000 population, or over, is a private ownership and operation of electric lighting and gas plants preferable to a

system of municipal ownership and operation? the municipalities to have the sole right to furnish light for private as well as public uses. It being conceded that under municipal ownership all employees shall be appointed under strict civil service rules."

In this debate Georgetown had the negative side, and was represented by Daniel W. O'Donaghue, James H. Higgins and John J. Kirby. The honors of victory fell to Georgetown, adding much to the name of the law school and extending its fame throughout the country. In this debate for the first time was established the custom of selecting an alternate debater, and in the affair with Wisconsin Charles Denegre of Louisiana represented this society in that capacity. The debaters from the "badger" state were Samuel W. McGrath, William Samuel Kies and Theodore W. Brazeau. The judges were Senators Pettus of Alabama, Perkins of California and Ross of Vermont.

During the years 1901 and 1902 all efforts to get an inter-collegiate debate were unsuccessful, but in this extremity the faculty came to the relief of the society and offered a handsome prize to stimulate interest among the members and keep them in form for any future contests. The prize was contested for by Henry V. Kane of Wisconsin, Albert R. Denu of Wisconsin, Thomas D. Flynn of Louisiana, Frank J. Hogan of Georgia, Warren Earl Green of Rhode Island and Walter J. Albertson of Illinois. The winner was Mr. Green of Rhode Island.

Gaston hall was the scene of the return debate between the societies of the respective law schools of Wisconsin and Georgetown universities, and the meeting itself took place in March, 1903. The question in dispute was whether compulsory arbitration between capital and labor is expedient, Georgetown having the affirmative of the issue. This contest her debaters lost. They were Leonard Ericksson of Minnesota, William W. Bride of Washington, D. C., and John Francis Murphy of Maine.

In the Georgetown-Columbian debate of May 26, 1903, the Georgetown contestants were Francis Hunter Burke of Indiana, Alexander I. Rorke of Massachusetts and Albert R. Denu of Wisconsin, and by them was taken the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, that corporations organized under the laws of the several states, which sell and deliver the greater portion of their products in other states than the one in which they are organized, or which list their stocks upon the public stock exchanges for sale

to people of all the states, should be regulated by the congress of the United States and be required by congress to make periodical sworn reports of their business, submit at stated intervals their books of accounts to federal officers for examination and report, and in all other respects to conduct their business in accordance with the laws of the United States."

In this contest the blue and gray of Georgetown was once again carried on to victory, but on the 27th of May, 1905, when the law school debating societies of the same universities met once more in a like contention, the buff and blue of George Washington (previously Columbian) was raised above the colors of Georgetown. The subject then debated was: "Resolved, that the maintenance of the 'open shop' subserves the best interests of the labor classes." Georgetown upheld the affirmative of the contention, and was represented in the debate by William F. X. Geoghan, Charles H. English and Henry I. Quinn.

The debaters of Georgetown were for the first time pitted against those of Boston University on April 22, 1904, and Gaston hall was the place of their meeting. The local society debaters selected for this occasion were William F. X. Geoghan, Philip A. Grau and John J. Murphy. The question was: "Resolved, that the Northern Securities company is a combination in restraint of trade within the meaning of section one, page 3,200, of the United States compiled statutes." Georgetown had the affirmative and to its debaters fell the honors of victory.

In the second debate between members of the same societies held in 1906, this time in Boston, the tide of victory turned to the opponents of Georgetown. The debate was on the railroad rate question and the arguments were limited to eight minutes each in length. On this occasion the Georgetown debaters were Joseph A. Dial, Michael J. Leahy and Frank P. Jenal.

The most recent intercollegiate debate in which the society has taken part was that held in Gaston hall in 1906 with representatives of Notre Dame University on the question of compulsory arbitration in disputes between capital and labor. Georgetown was represented on the debating team by Michael Lambert Igoe, M. Henry Gallagher and Charles Mattingly. The decision was given to Notre Dame, whose debaters were men of full age, but notwithstanding the disadvantage of youth and comparative inexperience the men of the blue and gray gave an excellent account

of themselves in the debate, and yielded with becoming grace when the honors of victory were awarded their opponents.

After the society had taken part in a few important intercollegiate contests and its reputation had become known throughout the country, frequent requests were made for an arrangement of debating dates with societies other than those mentioned in this narrative, but in nearly all of these cases it was quite impossible to arrange a meeting. In 1903 a challenge to debate was received from the society of Columbia University, New York, another from the University of Nebraska, still another from Boston, and finally one from Holy Cross College, which was referred to the consideration of the Philodemic Society at the college.

In 1906 an attempt was made to resume debates with the students of the George Washington law school, but inasmuch as the debating society of that university was composed of students in all schools of the university it was found impracticable to arrive at satisfactory arrangements.

In order to increase interest in debates the faculty, in 1906, reorganized the debating society by forming two societies, the senior, composed of third and fourth year students, and the junior, composed of first and second year students, and offered a cash prize of \$100.00 to the best individual debater each year.

Under the reorganization weekly debates are held by each society, and during the year three public debates are held, two term debates in which representatives of the two societies are rivals, and a final prize debate.

At the weekly debates two members are chosen in each society to represent it at the term debates, and at each of the two term debates the two best debaters are chosen by the judges to contest for the prize in the final debate.

The first term debate was held in Gaston Alumni Hall on February 2d, 1907, the question at issue being whether the United States government should own and operate interstate railroads. The affirmative was sustained by the senior society, its representatives being Charles N. Mattingly, '07, and Paul E. Lesh, '06, while Henry C. McKenna, '08, and E. McHenry Gallaher, '08, representing the junior society, upheld the negative. The judges were Chief Justice Seth Shepard of the District Court of Appeals, Chief Justice Harry M. Clabaugh of the District Supreme Court, and Daniel W. Baker, all members of the faculty. The judges decided in favor



of the negative, and selected as the two best debaters, to participate in the final prize debate, Mr. Lesh of the affirmative and Mr. Gallaher in the negative.

The second term debate was held in Gaston Alumni Hall on March 23d, 1907, the questions being whether or not the United States should restrict immigration of Japanese into American territory as the immigration of Chinese is now restricted. The senior society had the affirmative and the junior society the negative of the question. William A. Crawford, '07, and Frank P. Jenal, '07, represented the senior society, and Lambert Igoe, '08, and Grosvenor M. Jones, '08, the junior.

The judges were Associate Justice Ashley M. Gould, of the District Supreme Court, John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and James S. Easby-Smith, all of the faculty. They decided in favor of the affirmative, and selected Messrs. Jenal and Igoe as the best individual debaters to take part in the final prize contest.

The final debate of the year was held in Gaston Alumni Hall on June 1st, the participants being the two best debaters at the first and the two best at the second term debate, namely, Paul E. Lesh, '06, E. McHenry Gallaher, '08, Frank P. Jenal, '07, and Lambert Igoe, '07. The question was whether or not Cuba should be annexed to the United States, and it was decided by lot that Messrs. Lesh and Jenal of the senior society should sustain the affirmative, and Messrs. Gallaher and Igoe of the junior society the negative.

The judges were Chief Justice Seth Shepard of the District Court of Appeals, Associate Justice Alexander B. Hagner of the District Supreme Court, retired, and Michael J. Colbert.

The decision was not announced until the commencement of the law school on June 3d, 1907, when the prize of \$100.00 was awarded to Frank P. Jenal.

The reorganization of the debating societies and the establishing of the term inter-society debates, and the final prize debate, have resulted in arousing interest in debating almost to the point of enthusiasm, and while intercollegiate debates will be encouraged the necessity for them does not exist as it did before the reorganization.

## OFFICERS OF THE FACULTY AND SERVICE OF ITS MEMBERS.

*Deans of the Faculty.*

Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., 1876-91.  
Martin F. Morris, LL. D., 1891-96.  
Jeremiah M. Wilson, LL. D., 1896-1900.  
George E. Hamilton, LL. D., 1900-03.  
Harry M. Clabaugh, LL. D., 1903—

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Charles W. Hoffman, 1870-74.  
Bernard T. Hanley, 1874-77.  
William Henry Dennis, 1877-83.  
Samuel M. Yeatman, 1883-1905.  
Richard J. Watkins, 1905—.

Ashton, J. Hubley, LL. D., professor of pleading, practice and evidence, 1870-74.

Baker, Daniel William, A. M., LL. M., lecturer on the law of real estate and elementary practice, 1897-99; law of real estate, 1899-1900; law of real estate, criminal law and domestic relations, 1900-01; law of real estate and law of evidence, 1901-07; general practice and exercises in pleading and evidence, fourth year course, 1904-07.

Bradley, Andrew C., lecturer on common law pleading, equity jurisprudence and torts, 1888-90.

Brown, Henry B., LL. D., lecturer on admiralty jurisprudence, 1892-98.

Browne, Aldis B., LL. B., lecturer on jurisprudence practice of the United States courts, 1906—.

Clabaugh, Harry M., LL. D., lecturer on common law pleading and practice and equity pleading and practice, 1900—.

Colbert, Michael J., A. M., LL. M., lecturer on law of personal property, 1897-1902; law of personal property and partnership, 1902—.

Cole, Charles C., lecturer on common law practice, equity pleading and practice, and partnership, 1899-1900; professor in charge of the fourth year course and lecturer, 1900-01; lecturer on railroad accident law, municipal corporations, jurisdiction of United States courts, and conflict of jurisdiction, fourth year course, 1901-03.

Conrad, Holmes, lecturer on history of English law, fourth year course, 1901-06; history of the development of law and comparative jurisprudence and of history of English law, 1906—.

Conway, Rev. John A., S. J., lecturer on natural law and canon law, fourth year course, 1906—.

Darlington, Joseph J., LL. D., instructor in law of personal property, contracts and negotiable paper, 1881-84; lecturer on law of personal property, contracts and negotiable paper, testamentary law and domestic relations, 1884-86; law of personal property, contracts and negotiable paper, 1886-87; personal property, contracts, negotiable paper and domestic relations, 1887-88; personal property, contracts and negotiable paper, 1888-96; law of personal property and contracts, 1896-97; lecturer, 1897-99.

Dennis, William Henry, A. M., LL. B., lecturer on the law of real estate, domestic and civil relations, testamentary and criminal law, 1880-81; instructor in elements of common law, real property, domestic relations, wills and crimes, 1881-82; domestic relations, testamentary and criminal law, 1882-83.

Douglas, Charles A., A. B., LL. B., lecturer on the law of torts, 1894-95; law of torts and negotiable paper, 1895-1902; law of torts, negotiable paper and elementary law, 1902—.

Dunne, Edmund F., lecturer on personal property, 1892-93.

Duvall, Andrew B., A. M., LL. B., lecturer on equity jurisprudence and torts, 1891-93.

Ewing, Gen. Thomas, Jr., LL. D., lecturer on international law, 1870-71. Gen. Ewing was appointed one of the professors in the first course, but it is not understood that he gave any lectures.

Field, Stephen J., LL. D., lecturer on constitutional law and the law of nations, 1885-86.

Gould, Ashley M., LL. B., lecturer on law of contracts, criminal and domestic relations, 1901—.

Hamilton, George E., LL. D., lecturer on the law of partnership, torts and testamentary law, 1886-87; law of partnership, corporations, practice and testamentary law, 1887-95; practice, testamentary law and equity pleading and practice, 1895-99; testamentary law, 1899-1902; law of wills, 1902—; testamentary law, general practice and legal ethics, fourth year course, 1901-02; legal ethics, 1903—.

Hamilton, John J., LL. M., lecturer on the law of bankruptcy, 1907—.

Healy, Rev. P. F., S. J., lecturer on ethics in its relation to positive law, 1875-76.

Holaind, Rev. René, S. J., lecturer on natural law, 1891-1901; natural law and canon law, fourth year course, 1901-06.

Ingle, Christopher, professor of pleading, practice and evidence, 1873-74.

James, Charles P., LL. D., professor of law of real and personal property, 1870-74; vice-president of the law school, 1870-74; lecturer on the "Leading English Statutes," 1886-87; history of the law, 1887-89.

Lambert, Tallmadge A., LL. D., lecturer on civil law, 1893-1901.

Lowndes, James, lecturer on the law of evidence, pleading and practice at law and equity pleading and jurisprudence, 1878-81.

McComas, Louis E., LL. D., lecturer on the law of contracts and the law of evidence, 1897-1901; international law and foreign relations of the United States, fourth year course, 1901—.

McGill, J. Nota, LL. M., lecturer on probate practice, 1899-1902; patent law, fourth year course, 1901—.

Merrick, Richard T., LL. D., lecturer on constitutional law and the law of nations, 1876-81; constitutional law, 1881-83; constitutional law and the law of nations, 1883-85.

Merrick, William M., LL. D., lecturer on common law pleading and equity jurisprudence, 1885-86; constitutional law, common law pleading and equity jurisprudence, 1886-88.

Miller, Samuel F., LL. D., professor of constitutional law and equity, 1870-73.

Minor, Raleigh C., LL. D., lecturer on conflict of laws, 1901—.

Morris, Martin Ferdinand, LL. D., lecturer on the history of law, 1875-76; elements of common law, the law of crimes and misdemeanors and the history of law, 1876-77; common law, real and personal property, crimes and misdemeanors and history of law, 1877-80; pleading, practice at law and in equity, the law of evidence and corporations, 1880-81; professor of equity, law of evidence and pleading and practice at law and in equity, 1881-82; pleading and practice, law of evidence and equity jurisprudence, 1882-83; lecturer on common law pleading, equity pleading and practice, the law of partnership and of corporations, 1883-84; equity jurisprudence, pleading and practice and the law of partnerships, corporations and admiralty, 1884-86; equity pleading and

practice, corporations and admiralty, 1886-87; equity pleading and practice and admiralty, 1887-88; constitutional and international law, admiralty and comparative jurisprudence, 1888-92; constitutional and international law and corporative jurisprudence, 1892-93; constitutional and international law, comparative jurisprudence and equity jurisprudence, 1893-95; constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence, 1895-99; comparative jurisprudence, 1899-1901; lecturer on the history of the development of law and comparative jurisprudence, fourth year course, 1901-06.

Paine, Halbert E., LL. D., lecturer on pleading, evidence and practice of law and equity jurisprudence and pleading, 1876-78.

Paschal, George W., LL. B., professor of law of real and personal property, 1874-75; vice-president, lecturer on equity jurisprudence, pleading, evidence and practice at common law and in equity, and the science of government, 1875; lecturer on "The Leading English Statutes," 1886-87; history of the law, 1887-88.

Payne, James G., LL. D., lecturer on the law of evidence, 1883-84; law of real estate, law of evidence and criminal law, 1884-85; law of real estate, evidence, criminal law and torts, 1887-88.

Perry, R. Ross, A. M., LL. D., lecturer on criminal law, domestic relations and torts, 1889-91; common law pleading, criminal law and domestic relations, 1891-93; common law pleading, criminal law, domestic relations and torts, 1893-95; common law pleading, domestic relations and criminal law, 1896-1900.

Reily, Edward S., lecturer on elements of common law, including the several branches of the law of real and personal property, and criminal law, 1875-76.

Richardson, William A., LL. D., lecturer on statutory and administrative law, 1880-83; statutory and administrative law and legal maxims, 1883-96; emeritus professor of statutory and administrative law and legal maxims, 1896-97.

Ross, John W., LL. D., lecturer on torts and common law practice, 1883-84; common law pleading and practice and the law of torts, 1884-86; common law practice and domestic relations, 1886-87.

Sharp, George M., LL. D., lecturer on the law of insurance, fourth year course, 1901-05.

Shepard, Seth, LL. D., lecturer on the law of corporations and equity jurisprudence, 1894-99; constitutional law, the law of cor-

porations and equity jurisprudence, 1899-1907; lecturer on constitutional law and the foundations of civil liberty, fourth year course, 1901——.

Smith, Munroe, LL. D., lecturer on civil law, fourth year course, 1901——.

Stafford, Wendell Phillips, lecturer on the law of agency, 1904-1906.

Wilson, Clarence R., LL. M., lecturer on the law of agency, 1906——.

Wilson, Jeremiah M., LL. D., lecturer on the law of real property, 1882-83; real estate, testamentary and criminal law, 1883-84; law of real estate, law of evidence, criminal law and domestic relations, 1888-89; law of real estate and law of evidence, 1889-97; lecturer and dean of the faculty, 1897-1900.

Woodward, William C., M. D., LL. M., lecturer on medical jurisprudence, fourth year course, 1901——.

Wright, Daniel Thew, lecturer on the law of insurance, 1904-07; lecturer on the law of corporations and criminal law, 1907——.

Yerkes, John W., LL. D., lecturer on the law of municipal corporations, 1906——.

#### JUDICIARY OF THE MOOT COURTS.

*President of the Court*—1870-77, Charles W. Hoffman.

*Judges of the Court*—1877 (year indicates date of appointment), Charles W. Hoffman, Tallmadge A. Lambert, William H. Dennis; 1880, F. P. B. Sands; 1881, Joseph J. Darlington; 1882, John W. Ross.

*Judges of the Circuit Court*—1886-87, John W. Ross; 1887-92, George E. Hamilton; 1892-97, Michael J. Colbert; 1897-1904, Daniel W. Baker; 1904——, Daniel W. O'Donoghue.

*Court of Appeals Judges*—1886-88, Charles W. Hoffman, William M. Merrick, Martin F. Morris; 1888, (appt'd) Andrew C. Bradley; 1889, Ross R. Perry; 1890, Joseph J. Darlington; 1892, Tallmadge A. Lambert; 1892, Job Barnard; 1892, Henry Wise Garnett; 1898, Leigh Robinson; 1899, J. Holdsworth Gordon; 1905, J. Nota McGill.

*Examiners*—J. Altheus Johnson, Henry W. Sohon, 1897-1904.

*Quiz Masters*—R. Ross Perry, Jr., 1899-1904; E. Richard Shipp, 1899-1902; Clarence R. Wilson, 1902-06; Daniel W. O'Donoghue, James S. Easby-Smith, 1904——; Charles E. Roach, Jesse C. Adkins, 1906——.







# ERRATA.

- Page 5, line 19, for five thousand, read four thousand.
- Page 21, seventh line from bottom, for prescriptive, read proscriptive.
- Page 28, after second line, inscription on College Tablet, read: IOANNES. CARROLL. E. SOC. IESV.
- Page 46, line 5, for 1819, read 1809.
- Page 52, line 9, for 1871, read 1817; and further down, for Literary Institution, read Literary Institute.
- Page 60, line 8, for Legendee, read Legendre.
- Page 65, last line, for James F. Rider, read James Rider, and same correction on page 66.
- Page 72, erase name of Charles C. Lancaster.
- Page 144, line 14, for 1813, read 1809-11.
- Page 149, line 2, after William V. McGrath, add Jr.
- Page 173, for Rev. William H. Carroll, read Rev. Father Carroll.
- Page 190, line 27, for St. Michael's, read St. Patrick's.
- Page 206, line 6, after "never before," add "except in 1858."
- Page 208, line 29, after "since that time," add "except in the two or three years immediately preceding the civil war."
- Page 213, line 15, instead of "history of the college," read "preceding forty years."
- Page 216, after "Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N.," add "and also upon Gen. Joseph Wheeler."
- Page 217, for Mr. Donlan, read Mr. Donlon.
- Page 231, for Father Welsh, read Father Welch; and for H. Augustin Gaynor, read H. Augustus Gaynor.
- Page 254, for Robert Collier, '96, read Robert Collier, '94.
- Page 260, in list of prefects since 1865, read in correction of respective names, William G. McKechnie, Thomas F. Carney, Harry R. Gower.
- Page 261, next to bottom line, read Daniel W. Lawler.
- Page 276, in class of 1887 read Jeremiah M. Prendergast.
- Page 301, after James F. O'Neill, read '83.
- Page 320, 321, and 322 to close of second paragraph, should be read as quoted matter.
- Page 339, fourth line from bottom, for prosecutor, read prosector.
- Page 342 first paragraph, third line from bottom, for maligning, read malingering.
- Page 382, for Samuel Owens, read Samuel L. Owens.
- Page 418, for Wall, Joseph L., read Wall, Joseph S.
- Page 448, bottom line, next to last paragraph, for eloquent, read excellent.
- Page 456 top line, for ten, read the; also, for William Curtin Woodward, read William Creighton Woodward.
- Page 467, paragraph 6, for Taggart, read Taggart.
- Page 478, first two lines, next to last paragraph, read: "For the session of 1907-08, to begin October 2, few important changes have been made."

## ERRATA. SECOND VOLUME.

- Page 6, for Alexander Porter Morse, read Morse.
- Page 24, next to last paragraph, for Stephen S. Mallory read Stephen R. Mallory.
- Page 25 for Stephen S. Mallory read Stephen R. Mallory, and for Daniel A. Lawler, read Daniel W. Lawler.
- Page 29, fifth line from bottom, for organization, read organ.
- Page 31, for "Songs of Georgetown," read "Sons of Georgetown."
- Page 33, last line, after "Georgetown University," read "Hospital."
- Page 45, first line last paragraph, for "Germantown," read "Georgetown."

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